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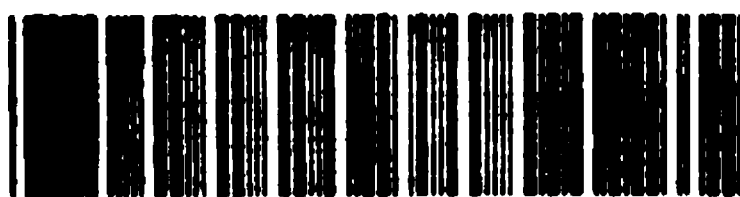
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WORDS IN USE IN
WEST AND EAST CORNWALL.

WORDS IN USE IN
WEST AND EAST CORNWALL.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

CORNWALL.

West Cornwall

BY MISS M. A. COURTNEY.

East Cornwall

BY THOMAS Q. COUCH.

LONDON :

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY,
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

1880.

Bungay :

CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.

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[In the sketch map which faces the title-page, it should be understood that the line of demarcation is only approximately indicated. Mr. Couch writes : " From long observation I can distinctly trace the western brogue and speech beyond Truro eastward, though it has become shaded off."—J. H. N.]

WEST CORNWALL WORDS.

By MISS M. A. COURTNEY.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. <i>Decay of the Dialect in West Cornwall.</i>	§ 3. <i>Proverbial Sayings.</i>
§ 2. <i>Pronunciation and Grammar.</i>	§ 4. <i>Cornish Names.</i>
	§ 5. <i>The Present Glossary.</i>

§ 1. WITH the introduction of railways and the increased means of communication, that has brought and brings every year more strangers to West Cornwall, the peculiar dialect is fast dying out, giving place to a vile Cockney pronunciation with a redundancy of *h*'s. The younger generation are ashamed of and laugh at the old expressive words their parents use. One seldom now hears such Shaksperian terms as *giglet*, a giddy girl; *fadge*, to suit; *peize*, to weigh; nor the old form of the plural—*housen*, houses; *peasen*, peas; nor derivative adjectives with the prefix *en*, such as *feasten* and *stonen*. But in the outlying fishing villages and inland parishes the dialect still lingers.

§ 2. A stranger meeting one of our country labourers or miners on the "Downses" (downs), and asking him a question, would probably have some difficulty in understanding the answer. Should the words in which it was given be common all over England, the sing-song drawling tones of the high-pitched voice, and the different sounds given to the vowels and diphthongs, would greatly puzzle him. The pronunciation differs considerably in places not more than ten or twelve miles apart, and persons who live in Penzance and make the dialect their study, can easily distinguish a St. Just from a Newlyn or Mousehole man, and both from a native of Camborne or St. Ives. The most marked difference in speech, however, is found

between the dwellers on "the mainland" (Penzance, &c.) and the inhabitants of Scilly, or, as they would call themselves, "Scillonians." With them thread becomes "tread," and three "tree." *I* is changed into *oi*, as pint, "point;" isles, "oiles;" but a point would be a "pint," and boil "bile." Their voices, too, are pitched in a different key. Although none of the islands are more than three miles from St. Mary's, the largest, on which is Hugh-town, the capital, each "Off-oisland" has a pronunciation of its own, and the people on St. Mary's often laugh at the peculiarities of the "Off-oislanders." They are fond of giving their children Scriptural names—Obadiah, Methuselah, Melchizedek, Emmanuel, Tobias; which they shorten into Diah, Thus, Dick, Manny, Bias. This custom formerly prevailed in all the villages of West Cornwall. One man was baptized Maher-shalalhashbaz, although known as Maal, and women still live who bear the names of Loruhamah and Kerenhappuck.

Of the dialect and pronunciation of the eastern part of the county I know from personal experience next to nothing, never having spent more than a few weeks in that locality, except that the vowels are broader and the consonants harsher than in West Cornwall, and that it resembles the dialect of Devon.

The following table will show the peculiarities of pronunciation in the Land's End and adjacent districts:—

A pron. *aa*: call, caal; half, haalf; master, maaster. Have, in reading, with old parish clerks and others, is haave. (*au* Scilly: call, caul.)

A, pron. *ee*: square, squeeer; care, keer.

At, pron. *ae*, both vowels sounded: nail, nāel; tail, tāel.

E, as *e*, with but few exceptions, where it becomes *α*, as yellow, yallow; secret, sacret.

Ee, as *i*, in been, bin; and meet, mit.

Ea diphthong, as *ai*: meat, mait; clean, clain; bream, braim.

Ea in heard, heerd.

Ea in earth and ear is sometimes spoken with a faint sound of *y*: yearth, year.

"*Ea* is sometimes also separated, as *ë*-arth, *wë*-ar, at Zennor."
J. W.

Eu in *tea* retains the old sound *tay*, and *sea* becomes *say*.

Ea in proper names is *ay*: *Pendrea*, *Pendray*; *Tredrea*, *Tredray*.

Ei diphthong, pron. *ee*, as *skein*, *skeen*; *seine*, *seen*; except in *receive*, where it becomes *a*.

I, pron. *e*, as *river*, *rever*; *shiver*, *shever*.

I, pron. *ee*, as *kite* (the bird), *keet*; *child*, *cheold*; &c.

Is diphthong, pron. *a*: *believe*, *b'lave*; *relieve*, *relave*.

O, as *a*: *grow*, *graw*; *know*, *knew*; &c.

O, as *u*: *column*, *culumn*; *pollock*, *pullock*.

O, as *o* where it is *u* in other counties, as *front*, not *frunt*; *among*, not *amung*.

O in *won't* as *a long*, *wān't*.

In proper names the *o* in the prefix *Pol* is always long, as *Poltair*, *Poletair*; *Polsue*, *Polesue*.

Oo, preceded by *h*, is *oo long*: *hōōd*, not *huod*; *hōōk*, not *huok*.

U is pronounced as *u* in *pull*: *dull*, *duol*; *puzzle*, *puozzle*.

G sometimes *y*, as *angel*, *anyel*; *stranger*, *stranyer*. In words of more than one syllable ending in *ing* the *g* is omitted, as *going*, *goin*; *singing*, *singin*.

P as *b* in *peat*, *beat*.

Words ending in *sp* retain the old form *ps*, as *clasp*, *claps*; *hasp*, *haps*; *crisp*, *crips*.

Y in *yellow* is often changed into *j*, *jallow*.

Old people generally add *y* to the infinitive, as *dig*, *diggy*; *hack*, *hacky*; *paint*, *painty*; *walk*, *walky*; and put an *a* before the imperfect part., as "*goin' a diggin'.*"

Be commonly takes the place of *are*, and *be not* is corrupted into *b'aint*; and when preceded by the verb the pronoun *you* is almost invariably changed into *'ee*, as "*Whur be 'ee jailin, my son? Goin' to Mittin, are 'ee?*" Where are you walking so fast, my son? (my son is applied to all males, and even occasionally to females.) *Going to Meeting, are you?* (A *Mittin* or a *Mittin-house* is a *Nonconformist*, generally a *Wesleyan*, *Chapel*.) "*You b'aint a goin' to do et, sūre-l̄y?*" "*Ess-fye! I be.*" (Yes, I am.) "*Hav' 'ee most catched up your churs?*" (Have you most finished your housework?) "*Did*

'ee ever knaw sich a g'eat maazed antic in all your born days ?" (Did you ever know such a mad fool ?) &c. " I'll gi' 'ee a click under the y-ear." (I'll give you a box on the ears.)

Verbs and pronouns are often used in the second person singular instead of the second person plural, as " Coom thee wayst in, thee g'eat chûcklehead, or I'll gi' 'ee a scat on the chacks that 'ull maake 'ee grizzle the wrong side o' th' moueth. Thee thinkst o' nawthing but gammut. (Come in, you great stupid, or I will give you a slap in the face that shall make you laugh the other side of your mouth. You think of nothing but play.) " Beest 'ee goin' to painty to-day, Jan ?" (Are you going to paint to-day, John ?)

Him and it are contracted into 'n, as " I don't think much of 'n."

G'eat takes the place of great, as " a g'eat bûfflehead " (a great fool); *bra'* of brave, " a bra' fine day " (a very fine day). " And between two adjectives applies the preceding one to the latter—'bra' and wicked,' bravely or very wicked, although brave alone would be a term of commendation."—J. W. The article *a* is put before plural nouns, as " a trousers," " a bellers." (bellows).

The preposition *up* is very commonly used after verbs, as " I must finish up my work," " I must do up my odds and ends ;" and where in other places *in* would be used, as " Take up (not take in) two loaves for to-morrow." Sometimes a superfluous verb is added, as " I looked to see."

The Cornish are fond of doubling their negatives, " Never no more, says Tom Collins."

" When he died, he shut his eyes,
And never saw money no more."

Old Nursery Rhyme.

" I don't knaw, ant I " (I don't know, not I) ; and a favourite answer to a question is, " Not as I knaw by," or " Not as I know," all pronounced quickly as one word, " Notsino." Couldst, wouldst, and shouldst are contracted into *cu'st*, *wu'st*, and *shu'st* ; as " How cu'st 'ee (thee) be such a big fool ?" " Thou shu'snt tell such lies ;" " Wu'st 'ee (thee) do et ?" But to multiply examples would take too much space for an introduction, and to those especially interested in this branch of the subject, I would recommend the works of the

late Tregellas, Bottrell's *Traditions and Hearth-side Stories of West Cornwall*, first and second series; and a little work by "Uncle Jan Trenoodle" (Sandys), which contains amongst other things a collection of poems in the Cornish dialect by Davies Gilbert.

§ 3. Like all other Celts, the Cornish are an imaginative and poetical people, given to quaint sayings, similes, and pithy proverbs. I have heard of a man being "so drunk that he couldn't see a hole in a nine-rung ladder;" of a piece of beef "as salt as Lot's wife's elbow." A woman a few days since in describing the "Bâl gals," said, "they were all as sweet as blossom;" and another that some boy "was as hardened as Pharoah." You may be often greeted on entering a house with, "You are as welcome as flowers in May." A servant when she adds a little hot to cold water, will speak of it as "taking the edge off the cold." A labourer will tell you that "he's sweating like a fuz' bush (a furze bush) on a dewy morning." Any one who has seen such a thing will recognize the force of the simile. Once I asked an old Land's End guide what made all those earth-heaps in a field through which we were passing? His reply was, "What you rich people never have in your house, a want" (a mole).

Few proverbs express more in a few words than the following:— "Those that have marbles may play; but those that have none must look on." "'Tis well that wild cows have short horns." "You've no more use for it than a toad for a side pocket." "All play and no play, like Boscastle Market, which begins at twelve o'clock and ends at noon."

A great many of the sayings relate to long-since-forgotten worthies, such as:—"But—says Parson Lasky." "Oh! my blessed parliament, says Molly Franky." "All on one side, like Smoothy's wedding." "Like Nicholas Kemp, you've occasion for all." "As knowing as Kate Mullet, and she was hanged for a fool."

A few may be interesting from an antiquarian point of view:—"To be presented in Halgaver Court." "Kingston Down well wrought is worth London town dear bought." "Working like a Trojan." "As deep as Garrick." "As bright as Dalmanazar." "As ancient as the floods of Dava." Of the two last I have never heard an explanation.

Each parish has its own particular saint to which the church is dedicated. "There are more saints in Cornwall than there are in heaven." The saints' feasts are held on the nearest Sunday and Monday to dedication day, Feasten Sunday and Monday. The inhabitants of every parish have a distinguishing nickname.

One curious custom is nearly obsolete, that of speaking of a married woman as "Kitty Ben Roscrow," "Mary Peter Penrose," instead of Kitty, Ben Roscrow's wife, &c.

§ 4. Cornish proper names of men and places have the accent on the second syllable, as *Borla'se*, *Boli'tho*, *Trela'wney*, *Carne'gie*, *Pendre'a*, *Polme'nnor* (*Poleme'nnor*). In true Cornish compound names the noun is put before the adjective, as *Chegwidden* (white house), *che*, house, *gwidden*, white; *Vounderveor* (great road), *vounder*, road, *veor*, great (through ignorance now called *Vounderveor Lane*). When the word is formed of two nouns, the distinguishing one is last, as *Nanceglos* (church valley), *nanc* (*c* soft), valley, *eglos*, church; *Crowz-an-wra* (a road-side cross), *crowz*, cross, *wra*, road; *Peninnis* (island head), *pen*, a head, *innis*, an island; *Egloshayle* (river church), *eglos*, a church, *hayle*, a river (now *Peninnis Head*, *Egloshayle Church*). These rules hold good even when the words are half Cornish, half English, as *Street-an-Nowan* (the new street, of some antiquity), *Cairn Du* (black cairn), *Castle Vean* (little castle), *Castle au Dinas*¹ (a reduplication), *Chapel Ury*, *Chapel St. Clare*.

§ 5. When asked some years since by the English Dialect Society to write a West Cornwall Glossary, wishing to make it as complete as possible, I consulted all the published works on the subject which were in the Penzance Library, and added to my list the words in them unknown to me. Those that I have given on the authority of Polwhele alone are, I am afraid, although common in the beginning of this century, now quite forgotten except by a very few. Had I been aware that I was to have been associated with Mr. Couch, I should have taken no examples from his works; but I have retained them; as they were nearly all familiar to Mr. Westlake, Q.C. (J. W.), to whom I now take this opportunity of tendering my

¹ "Some make castle a fortification of stone, dinas of earth."—Bannister.

sincere and hearty thanks for his very valuable services, ungrudgingly given, he having kindly gone over the entire MS. with me. I must also thank Mr. H. R. Cornish (H. R. C.), who has done the same by the proof-sheets, and Mr. Thomas Cornish (T. C.), who placed all his Cornish words at my disposal. Those signed W. N. I had from Mr. Wm. Noye, and Davy, Zennor through Mr. Westlake. Garlands are from a list by the late Mr. Garland in the Journal of the Royal Inst. Cornwall. I have, too, incorporated in this glossary a list of words collected by the Rev. Flavell Cook (F. C.) when at Liskeard, and kindly sent me through the Rev. W. W. Skeat; and some from those published in the *Cornishman* by Bernard Victor (B. V.) and Wm. Fred. Pentreath (W. F. P.), of Mousehole; and by F. W. P. Jago, M.B., Plymouth. To all these gentlemen my thanks are due.

MARGARET A. COURTNEY.

*Alverton House, Penzance,
January, 1880.*

6

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

WEST CORNWALL.

Abear, *v.* to dislike : always used with a negative. "I caan't *abear* what I caan't abide."

Accroshay (accrochet), a kind of leap-frog. A cap or small article is placed on the back of the stooping person by each boy as he jumps over him; the one who knocks either of the things off has to take the place of the stooper. The first time he jumps over the boy says *Accroshay*, the second *Ashotay*, the third *Assheflay*, and lastly *Lament*, *lament Leleeman's* (or *Lelena's*) *war*.

Acres, *phr.* in his acres ; in his glory.

Addle-pool, a cesspool.

Ad rabbet, *inter.* bother.

Adventurer, one who takes shares in a mine.

Afeard, *p. p.* as *adj.* afraid. "I'm *afeard* of my life to go upstairs arter dark."

Afore, *adv.* before. "He took me up *afore* I were down." He corrected me before I had made a mistake.

After, Arthur. "I'm coom for

the dennar for *After*, who works at old Dolcoath."

After-clapses, after-thoughts ; superfluous finery. "I caan't manage the *after-clapses*." Something happening after the cause is supposed to have been removed. H. R. C.

After-winding, waste corn.

Agait, *adj.* very attentive ; earnest.

Agar, *adj.* ugly. Davy, Zennor.

Aglet, **Aglon**, **Awglon**, **Orglon**, the berry of the hawthorn.

Ailer, a receiver of stolen goods. "The *ailer* is as bad as the stailer." (He who aids and abets the thief by standing within hail as sentry. H. R. C.) **Heller**, *Lostwithiel*. J. W.

Aipernt, an apron.

"A slut never wants a clout
Whilst her *aipernt* holds out."

Airy-mouse, a bat, M. A. C.
Airy-Mouse, H. R. C. **Hairy-Mouse**, J. W.

Aitch-piece, the catch or tongue of a buckle.

Ake, a groove in a stone used for an anchor (peculiar to Cornwall), to receive a rope or iron band to prevent it from slipping. Mouse-hole fishermen. R. P., through W. Noye.

Aketha, quotha.

Alaire, a short time ago. Video says this is in common use; I query it. M. A. O.

Allee-couchee, *phr.* to go to bed.

Ammenuts, nuts. Almond nuts, almonds.

Anan? Nan? *inter.* "What did you say?"

Anatomy, Atomy, a thin person. Also **Anatomis**. H. R. C.

Aneest, Aneist, *prep.* near. "I caan't bear him to come *aneist* me."

An end. To drive *an end* is to excavate a *level* (a gallery) in a mine.

Angallish, a gallows. "You *angallish* dog, you."

Angle-twitch, an earth-worm. "Wriggling like an *angle-twitch*."

Anointed. "An *anointed* rogue" = an out-and-out rogue.

An-passy, Passy, et cetera.

Anti, *phr.* not I. Always used with a negative. "I caan't say *anti*."

Antic, a foolish person; a merry rogue. "I never seed such an *antic* in my born days."

Apple-bird, a chaffinch. Pol-whele.

Apple-drain, a drone; a wasp.

Apsen-tree, an aspen. "Bevering (shivering) like an *apsen-tree*."

Aptycock, a clever little fellow. "Well done, my little *aptycock*."
—W. Briton, April 3, 1879.

Araa! Arear! Areah! an interjection of surprise. **Arrea-faa**. B. Victor and W. V. Pentreath. Mousehole.

Ardar, a plough.

Ardur, a ploughman.

Argee, Argeefy, *v.* to argue. "He's all'ays ready to *argee*" (*g* hard).

Arish, stubble. "Turn them into the *arishes*" (stubbles).

Arish-field, a stubble-field.

Arish-geese, stubble-fed geese.

Arish-mow, a rick of corn made in the field where it was cut.

Arm-wrist, the wrist.

Arter, *adv.* after. "He's all'ays tinkering *arter* her."

Ascrode, *adv.* astride. "She rode *ascrode*."

As lev', *adv.* as lief. "I'd *as lev'* do et as not."

Assneger, Assinego, a silly fellow; a fool. "Do 'ee be quiet, thee *assneger*."

Athurt, *adv.* athwart. "He looks *athurt*" (he squints).

Attal, Attle, rubbish cast out from a mine.

Atwixt and atween, *phr.* betwixt and between. "Neither the highest nor lowest; but *atwixt and atween*, says Bucca."

Aunt, An', Aint, a term of respect, commonly used for elderly women. "Too fine, like *An Betty Toddy's* gown."

Awner's 'count, owner's account; at the expense of the employers.

Axed out, *p. p.* as *adj.* having the banns called in church.

"I 'be *axed out*! keep company! Get thee to doors, thee noodle."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Baal, *v.* to beat.
Baaled, *p. p.* beaten ; grieved.
Baaling, a beating.
Babby-rags, small bits. F. C.
Backlet, Backside, a court or yard behind a house.
Backsyfore, *phr.* hind-part before. F. C. **Backsyforcy**, J. W.
Bagonet, a bayonet.
Bakester, a baker.
Bal, a bother. "What a *bal* the dog es ! noozling up agen me."
Bal, a mine.
Balch, a small rope ; a sash cord.
Bal-girl, a mine girl.
Balk, squared timber.
Ballarag, *v.* to scold.
Ballaragging, a scolding. "She gov' me a sound *ballaragging*."
Ball-eye, a wall-eye. "Billy *ball-eye*."
Balscat, a cross-patch. "She's a regular ould *balscat*." Poor, contemptible. Sometimes applied to wine, as *balscat* port. J. W.
Balshag, a coarse flannel with a long nap, used in mines.
Bandleer, a wooden toy, in shape like a thin flat reel ; it is made to move up and down by a string which winds and unwinds.
Banger, a large thing or person.
Bankers and Dorsars, cushions for seats and backs of settles. Bottrell.
Bankroute, a bankrupt.
Bannel, the broom, *Genista*.
Bare-ridged. He rides *bare-ridged* = without a saddle.
Barm, Burm, yeast. *Barm-cake* is cake made with yeast.

Barragon, fustian. **Barracon**, H. R. C.
Barro, Borro, a boar.
Barwell, Barvil, a leather apron formerly worn by fishermen when hauling in their nets and taking the fish out of the same. Capt. W. Pentreath, Mousehole, through W. Noye.
Bazaam, the heath ; a purple colour.
Be, baint, are ; are not. "Like Jan Trezise's geese, never happy unless they *be* where they *baint*." "Where *be* 'ee going ?" = where are you going ?
Beagle it ! (sometimes **Ad beagle it !**) a West-country imprecation. T. C. A troublesome person is often called a *beagle* or *bagle*. "Be quiet, you young *bagle*." M. A. C.
Beal, a bird's bill ; the nose. "I knawed 'ee by your *beal*."
Beat, a turf ; also the verb to make or attend to a fire of turves.
Beat burrow, Beat turf, a heap of burnt turves left in the fields.
Bedabber, Bejabber, *v.* to fade by keeping in the hands.
Bedabbered, *p. p.* as *adj.* faded. "Yours flowers are *bedabbered*."
Bed-ale, groaning-ale ; ale brewed for a christening. Polwhele.
Bedoling-pain, a constant pain—not acute.
Bedoled, *p. p.* used as *adj.* stupefied with pain or grief. "I'm *bedoled* with the rheumatiz."
Bed-tye, a feather bed : often called a feather *tye*.
Bee-skip, Bee-but, a beehive.
Beety, *v.* to mend the net. Mousehole fishermen, through R. P. and B. V.

Begibd, *p. p.* as *adj.* allotted.
 " 'Tis not *begibd* to me " (*g* hard).
 R. Hunt, F.R.S.

Beheemed, *adj.* sickly. "A poor *beheemed* cretur" (creature).

Belk, *v.* to belch.

Belong. "I *belong* at home"
 = I live at home. "I am not
 so ill as I *belong* to be" = not
 so ill as I generally am. "She
belongs to stay in to-night" =
 it's her turn to stay in to-night.

Belve, *v.* to bellow.

Belving, *part.* "Belving like a
 bull."

Bender, anything unusually good
 of its kind.

Berrin, a funeral. "Bin to the
berrin, ha' 'ee?"

Berrin-tune, a tune to which a
 hymn is sung by the relations
 and friends on the way to the
 church.

"To shaw our sperrits lev' us petch
 The laast new *berrin-tune*."
 Tregellas.

Besting it, going to sea when the
 weather looks threatening, and
 cruising on the fishing ground
 without shooting the nets, to see
 whether the sky will clear or
 not. T. C. Also commonly used
 for considering a thing, as "I am
besting if I shall go to church to-
 night." M. A. C.

Better-fit. Used for better.
 "You'd *better-fit* ha' done what
 I told 'ee."

Better-most, *adj.* best. "My
better-most dress." "The *better-
 most* people were there."

Betwattled, **Bewattled**, *p. p.* as
adj. mad, foolish. "Thee art
betwattled; that were afore I
 were born."

Bib, a small fish; a blind.

Biddix, a mattock.

Bilder, hemlock; water dropwort.

Billees, a bellows: facetiously
 called the Cornish organ.

Biscan, **Vescan**, a finger-glove of
 leather used in support of a
 wounded finger; sometimes a
 simple bandage of cloth. **Bes-
 gan**, W. N.

Bitter, *adv.* very. "He's *bitter*
 cross this morning." "A *bitter*
 wet day."

Biver, **Bever**, *v.* to shiver. "I'm
 all of a *biver*."

Bivering, **Bevering**, *part.* shiver-
 ing.

Black-a-moor's teeth, small
 white-ribbed cowries.

Black-cake, wedding-cake. A
 rich plum-pudding is a *black-
 pudding*.

Black-head, a boil.

Black jack, blend.

Black strap, gin and treacle.
 An inferior wine given to infe-
 rior guests. J. W.

Black tin, tin ore ready for
 smelting.

Blast, a sudden inflammation. "I
 caught a *blast* in my eye."

Blaw. "A man caan't go farther
 than he can *blaw*," i. e. he can't
 do impossibilities.

Blind buck a davy, blindman's
 buff.

Blink, a spark. "There's not a
blink of fire in the grate."

Blob, **Blobber**, a bubble.

Blood-sucker, the sea anemone.

Bloody warrior, a wallflower;
 also the red crane's-bill.

Blowser, one who assists in the
 pilchard fishery.

Blowsing, working in seine boats.

Blowth, blossom. "There's no-

thing prettier than the apple *blowth*."

Blubber, Blobber, the sea nettle. Sometimes called *sting blubbers*.

Blue-poll, a species or, more probably, a variety of salmon, remarkable for the steel-blue colour of its head and for ascending our rivers (*e. g.* the Camel) about Candlemas-day; hence when appearing in numbers they are called the "Candlemas School." It is observed by fishermen that the great majority are males or kippers. Couch.

Board 'em, an old-fashioned round game of cards. It can be played by any number of players from two to eight, either for fish or low stakes; but there must not be less than six fish in the pool. Six cards are dealt to each person, and the thirteenth if two are playing, the nineteenth if three, and so on, is turned up for trumps. The forehand plays, and the next (if he has one) follows suit; if not, he may play another suit or trump. The highest card of the original suit, if not trumped, takes the trick and one or more fish, according to the number staked. If you have neither card in your hand that you think will make a trick, you may decline to play, in which case you only lose your stake; but if you play and fail to make a trick, you must pay for the whole company, and are said to be "boarded."

Bob, the largest beam of a mine steam-pumping engine.

Bobble. "An ugly *bobble* in the sea" = a ground swell.

Bock, *v.* to shy. "The horse *bocked* at the hedge."

Boften, *p. p.* as *adj.* bought.

Boften bread, baker's bread, not home-made. *Boften dough* is

sometimes used to express the same idea. "As plum (soft) as *boften dough*"—applied to a very foolish person.

Boiling, a number, crowd, or family. "The whole *boiling* of 'em were there."

Boist, corpulence. **Boustis**, stout. J. W. Lostwithiel. **Busthious**, H. R. C.

Bolk, *adj.* firm. Probably from balk, squared timber.

Boldering, *adj.* louring; inclinable to thunder. "'Tis *boldering* weather." Polwhele. "'Tis *boldering* hot." J. W.

Bolt, a stone-built drain.

Boo, a louse.

Boobus, a wick for a small lamp. **Booba**, **Boobun**, Newlyn.

Boostering, *part.* labouring so as to perspire.

Boots and shoes, the flowers of the monk's-hood.

Boryer, a borer; a bar of iron used to make holes in granite; a mining tool.

Boshy-man, a fop; a conceited fellow.

Botany-bay, the hydrangea.

Botham, a tumour arising from the blow of a stick on any part of the body. Polwhele.

Bothem, the feverfew.

Bottom-pie, slices of potatoes and pork baked on a thick layer of dough. W. Noye.

Bottoms, a narrow, uncultivated valley.

Bougie, Bowgie, a sheep's house; a shed.

Bouldacious, Bould, *adj.* bold.

Boulter, a moored line, with hooks attached, for catching pollocks.

Boutigo, Bout-a-go, Bout-i-go (*pron.* Boutshego), a tramp. "I caan't abear *boutigos* coming round the town plaace" (the farm-yard).

Bowed, bent. "A little *bowed* old man."

Bowerly, *adj.* burly; corpulent. "A fine *bowerly* man."

Bowings, bowings of the legs; the under part of the knee-joint.

Bow-jowler (*ow* like *how*), a place in fishing boats for hauling foot-line through. Mousehole fishermen, through W. F. P. and B. V.

Boys. "There are no men in Cornwall; they are all Cornish *boys*."

Boy's love, southernwood.

Braave, Bra, *adj.* and *adv.* fine; very. "He's grown a *bra* cheeld." "I'm *braave* and well, thank 'ee." And between two adjectives (in Cornwall) applies the preceding one to the latter. Brave and wicked (bravely or very wicked), although *brave* alone would be a term of commendation. J. W. "A *brave*-looking man" is a good-looking man.

Brace, the mouth of a shaft. *Mining Record*, through W. Noye.

Brage, *v.* to scold violently. Couch.

Braging, *part.* roaring; raging. "*Braging* like a lion."

Braggashans. "But I scorn to stand speeching *braggashans*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Braggaty, *adj.* spotted; mottled. "A *braggaty* cow."

Brake, a large quantity: particularly applied to flowers, as a *brake* of honeysuckle.

Brandis, a three-cornered iron rest for baking meat on; also

used to hold a kettle, or support burning brands.

Brash, an eruption; a rash.

Breach. A horse or cow is said to *breach* when it breaks down fences. A "*breachy* cow" is one that breaks bounds.

Breachy water, brackish water.

Bread-and-cheese, the young leaves of hawthorn, often eaten by children.

Breal, Breel, a mackerel. W. N., B. V.

Breed, Breedy, *v.* to make or mend fishing-nets with a mesh and needle.

Bren, Brend, *v.* to wrinkle the forehead. "Don't *brend* your brows so."

Brow brenner, eye winker. *Old Nursery Rhyme*.

Brick, Breck, a rent or flaw. "There wasn't a *brick* in it."

Brimming, the phosphorescence of the waves.

Brink, the gill of a fish. R. P., through W. Noye.

Briny, *adj.* luminous; phosphorescent: applied to the sea; the medusæ.

Brit, a small kind of fish the size of a sprat. F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

Brithyll, a trout (*pron.* truff). H. R. C.

Broad-fig, a Turkey fig.

Broft, *p. p.* brought. "She was *broft* home in a cart."

Broil, earth on the surface indicating a vein of metal. "The burnt stuff, word used by Berryman, who professes to find lodes to this day by the divining rod." T. C.

Broil, *v.* to discover metal from the earth thrown up by the heat of the vein.

Brood, impurities mixed with ore.

Broom-swike, a twig of a heath-broom.

Brose-of-het, a great heat. "I'm in a *brose-of-het*." At boiling point.

Broasen, burning quickly. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P. and V. B.

Brother-law, brother-in-law. *Father-law*, &c., &c.

Brown-wort, figwort or throat-wort.

Browse, bruised fish used as bait. "I'll pommel thy noddle to *browse*." Bottrell.

Browse, brambles and thorns. F. C.

Browthy, *adj.* light; spongy: applied to bread.

Brush, a nosegay.

Brush, dried furze used for fires. "Not quite baked; he'd take another *brush*:" said of a half-witted man.

Bruss, short twigs of heath or furze. "When a younger sister marries first, her elder sister is said to dance in the *bruss*; from an old custom of dancing without shoes on the furze prickles which get detached from the stalk." H. R. C.

Bruyans, crumbs. **Buryans**, Bottrell.

Bucca, a stupid person; a term of derision.

"Penzance boys up in a tree,
Looking as wisht (downcast) as
wisht can be;
Newlyn *buccas*, strong as oak,
Knocking 'em down at every
poke."

Bucca-boo, a ghost; a bug-bear; a black bucca.

Bucca-gwidden, a precocious child; a simple innocent; an

insane person. T. C. A white bucca.

Buck, fermentation in milk or cream, produced by moist heat. "The *buck* is in the milk."

Buccha-boo, Polwhele.

Buck, the spittle fly.

Buck, *v.* to bruise copper ore into small fragments.

Bucking-iron, a flat hammer used for crushing copper ore.

Buckle-up, *v.* to shrink or curl up with the damp. "My dress *buckles-up* in the dew."

Buckshee-buck, a game played by an indefinite number of players. One shuts his eyes, and the others say in turn, "*Buckshee! Buckshee-buck!* How many fingers do I hold up?" When the blindman guesses correctly, the one whose number is guessed takes his place.

Buckthorn, **Buckhorn**, a salted and dried whiting.

Bucky-how, a boy's game, resembling touch-timber.

Buddle, a kind of tub for washing ore.

Buddle-boy, a boy employed in washing ore. The operation is called "*buddling*."

Buddles, bubbles. "Blowing *buddles*, art 'ee, cheeld?"

Bud-picker, the bullfinch. Polwhele.

Buffle-head, a simpleton; a foolish person. "I niver seed sich a g'eat *buffle-head*."

Bulgranack, the pool-toad, or locally bull-toad, in sea-rock pools. H. R. C.

Bulgranade, a stickleback.

Bulhorn, a snail. "If tanners in going to bal (the mine) met with a *bulhorn* in their path, they always took care to drop

before it a "crum" from their dinner, or bit of grease from their candle, for good luck." Bottrell.

Bulk, *v.* to toss on the horns of a cow.

Bulk, *v.* to cure pilchards, by placing alternate layers of salt and fish; also a pile of pilchards about a yard in breadth and five feet in height: with the heads turned outward.

Bulk-headed fool, always running his head against a wall. H. R. C.

Bullies, round, smooth pebbles; boulders.

Bullocky man, a swaggering fellow.

Bullum, the fruit of the bullace tree.

Bun-bread, phrase to express a severe thrashing. "I'd beat him to *bun-bread*." Longrock, T. C.

Bunken, **Bumpkin**, a piece of iron projecting from the bow of a boat, to which the jib is fastened. W. Noye.

Bunker-headed fools. Gwinear, T. C.

Bunting, *part.* sifting flour.

Burn, twenty-one hakes (probably a burden); a pile of furze kept in country houses for fuel; a rick of hay.

Burranet, the shelldrake.

Burrow, a barrow or tumulus.

Bush, two hoops fixed on a short pole, passing through each other at right angles. They are covered with white calico, and used as signals by a person standing on a hill to show where pilchards lie in a bay.

Bush, *v.* Instead of thrashing corn with a flail, when straw was wanted for thatching, women were employed to beat out the corn into a barrel with the head

out; the ears of corn were struck against the cask.

Bush the fire, *phr.* to put on more furze: only used where there are open chimneys and no grates.

Busk, a thin slip of wood or whalebone, about an inch and a-half broad by fourteen long; formerly worn by all, now only by old women, in front of their stays.

Busker, an undaunted, persevering fisherman in stormy weather, in contradistinction to *in-and-outer*. R. P., through W. Noye.

Bussa, a large earthenware pot or jar.

Bussa-calf, a calf kept on the cow till it weans itself. Polwhele.

Bussa-head, an empty-headed person.

Bussy milk, the first milk after calving.

Bustious, *adj.* over-fat; burdensome to oneself.

Busy, requires; wants. "It es *busy* all my time looking arter the childern." "It es *busy* all my money to keep house."

But, a buttock of beef.

But, *v.* to sprain or put out of joint.

Butted, *p. p.* "I've *butted* my thumb."

But-gap, a hedge of pitched turf. Polwhele.

Butt, a heavy, two-wheeled cart, with timber and yoked oxen.

Butter-and-eggs, the double yellow daffodil.

Buyed, *v.* bought. "I *buyed* un at the draper's."

Buzza. "Stinking like *buzza*." E. Opie, through W. Noye. "A

- buzza* used before cess-pits." H. R. C.
- Bye**, *adv.* lonely. "Our house is rather *bye*."
- Caal, Call**, *v.* to give public notice by a town crier. "Have it *caaled*, be sure." To have the banns "*caaled* out" (called out) is to have them read in church.
- Caalves-henge**, a calf's pluck.
- Cab**, a horny gall on the hand caused by friction. "Called a *callous*." H. R. C.
- Cab**, a dirty mess. Also *v.* to soil by handling over-much. A *cabby* mess is a dirty, sticky mess.
- Cabaggled**, *p. p.* as *adj.* messed and dirty. J. W. Lostwithiel.
- Cabesta**, space between the hook and lead in a fishing line. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P. **Cobesta**, V. B.
- Caboolen-stone**, a stone used by seiners (the crew of a seine boat) as a means of keeping the fish enclosed in the seine but not caught from making their escape. It is continually thrown into the sea, a piece of rope being attached to it, until the seine can be drawn so close together that the fish can be dipped up in baskets. W. F. P. and B. V.
- Cader**, a small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his lines. **Cantor**, Penzance.
- Cadge**. "Out on the *cadge*," on the tramp; begging. "They get their living by *cadging*," begging from door to door.
- Cafenter**, a carpenter.
- "I'm coom for the dennar for After (Arthur),
Who works at old Dolcoath;
And if you be the *cafenter's* dafter (daughter),
You'll send enough for both."
- Caff**, *n.* refuse, rubbish.
- Cage**. "She has a beautiful *cage* of teeth."
- Cal**, tungstate of iron.
- Calcar**, the lesser weever or sting fish, with the lance fish in Sennen. H. R. C.
- Cam, Cand**, fluor spar.
- Camels**, camomile flowers.
- Canker**, a cock crab. M. Matthews, through W. Noye. "**Crane and Crancod**." H. R. C.
- Cannis**, *v.* to toss about carelessly. Couch.
- Cant**, *v.* to tip on one side. "*Cant* up the bottle." A fall. Polwhele. *Cant* of a way = a long way. W. Noye.
- Capel, Cockle**, schorl. "*Capel* rides a good horse" indicates the presence of tin.
- Caper-longer**, the shell-fish *Pinna ingens*. Couch. Tonkin applies the name *Caper-longer* to the razor-shell *Solen solignia*.
- Capperouse** (*pron.* like house), a great noise. "What a *capperouse*; 'tes like Bedlam broke loose." "*Cab-a-rouse* is in seamen's language to pull together at a cable, shouting and singing." H. R. C.
- Cappun**. The superintendent of a mine is always called *cappun*.
- Carbona, Carbonas**, a large mass of rich ore, sometimes called a *house*.
- Care**, the mountain ash, branches of which are used as charms to prevent cattle being "ill wisht" (bewitched).
- Carn, Cairne**, a pile of rocks.
- Carny**, *v.* to coax; to flatter. "He thought to *carny* over me."
- Carrack, Garrack**, a rock: only used as a proper noun.
- Casling**, a prematurely-born calf.

- The skins are often made into waistcoats.
- Cassabully**, winter cress. Polwhele.
- Catch up**, *v.* to dry. "The clothes will soon *catch up* this windy weather." "The roads are nicely *caught up*." Also applied to household work. "When the churs (chars) are *caught up*."
- Cat-in-the-pan**. To turn *cat-in-the-pan* is to turn head over heels, sitting on a rail, whilst keeping hold of it. Traitor, J. W.
- Cats and dogs**, the catkins of the willow.
- Cattern**, Catherine.
- Cauch**, a sloppy mess. J. W.
- Cauchy**, *adj.* wet; sloppy. "The roads are very *cauchy*."
- Caudle**, a mess.
- Caudle**, *v.* to do household work in an untidy manner. **Caddie**, F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Caudler**, one who caudles or makes a mess. **Caddler**, one who is always caddling about the house, *i. e.* working but messing.
- Caudling**, *part.* making a mess; also wasting; improvident. "Caudling away all his money."
- Caunter**, a cross-handed blow.
- Cause**, case. "If that's the *cause* I must work later."
- Cawnse**, **Coanse**, stones; a flagged floor.
- Cawnse-way**, **Coanse-way**, a paved foot-path. "Coanse-way head," a street in Penzance.
- Cay-thollic**. "Like *Cay-thollic*, the more he eats the thinner he gets."
- Censure**, *v.* to give an opinion; consent. "I gived (or gov) my *censure* for they."
- Chacking**, *adj.* thirsty. "Half-famished." Couch.
- Chacks**, the cheeks. "I'll gi' 'ee a skat (slap) in the *chacks*."
- Chad**, a young bream.
- Chad**. "We say, Put a *chad*, that is, a turn of rope, in the horse's mouth." J. H. Nankivell.
- Chainy**, china. "A *chainy* tay-pot."
- Chall**, a cow-house.
- Champion lode**, a large vein of metal. In St. Just "guides."
- Chape**, the catch of a buckle.
- Chaunce**, *v.* to cheat.
- Chaunt**, **Chaunty**, *v.* to scold; to mutter to oneself; to prate.
- Chaunting**, *part.* scolding. "Chea chaunter" = cease chaunter! stop your prate! H. R. C.
- Cheeld**, a child; *pl.* **Childern**. Old people call a little child "a *cheeld* vean." "Like Malachi's *cheeld*, chuckful of sense."
- Cheeses**, seeds of mallow, often eaten by children. **Chokky-cheeses**, F. C.
- Cheevy**, *adj.* thin; miserable-looking.
- Cheins**, **Cheens**, the small of the back. "I've a bad-pain in my *cheens*."
- Cherk**, a half-burnt cinder. **Charc**, H. R. C.
- Chet**, a kitten.
- Chevy-chace**, a great bustle or noise. "What's all the *Chevy-chace* about?"
- Chewidden-day**, the day on which white tin (smelted tin) was first sold in Cornwall.
- Chickchacker**, the wheatear: so called from its note. **Chickell**, Polwhele.
- Chien**, **Cheem**, *v.* to germinate in the dark, as potatoes.
- Chiff-chaff**, the chaffinch.

Chiffer, Cheffer, v. to bargain.
"I never heerd a woman *cheffer* like she do."

Childer, Childern, children.

Childermas-day, Innocents'-day.
"It's unlucky to sail on *Childermas-day*."

Chill, a small earthen lamp, in shape like the old Roman lamp, formerly used for burning train or pilchard oil.

Chimbley, a chimney.

Ching, the chin.

Chipper, the crossbill.

Chitterlings, the frills formerly worn on gentlemen's shirts.

Chod, a stew.

Choris, a carouse; a feast.

Choust, a cheat.

Choust, v. to cheat. "They'll *choust* 'ee out of all thy money."

Chow, v. to chew.

Chowter, a female fish-vendor. More commonly *jouster*. Generally those who go about the country in carts.

Chrestmas-cur'ls, carols. On Christmas-eve the choir of the parish church goes from house to house singing "*cur'ls*."

Chrestmas-stock, Chrestmas-mock, the Christmas log. A piece of this year's *Chrestmas-mock* is often saved to light the one to be burnt at the next Christmas.

Chriss-crossed, adj. cross-barred; checkered.

Chuck, the under part of the face; the throat. "I like a pig's *chuck*."

Chuck, v. to choke. "He looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth and cheese *chuck* him."

Chuck-cheldern, the shad: so called from its particularly bony nature.

Chuckle-head, a stupid person.

Chuck-sheep, an epithet. F. C.

Chuff, adj. sullen; sulky; fat.

Chuggy-pig, a pig.

Chug-chug (Chee-ah, Bottrell). Used to call the pigs to feed.

Chur, a small piece of work. "I've caught up my *churs*" = I've finished my work.

Chur, Churrey, v. to go out by the day to do servant's work.

Churrer, a charwoman. "She's a very good *churrer*."

Church-ale, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

Church-hay, a churchyard.

Church-hay-cough, a hollow, consumptive cough.

Church-town, a village. Three or four houses, and even a single house, is called a town in Cornwall. A farm-yard is a town-place. London is often spoken of as "*Lunnon church-town*."

Clack, a great noise; much talking. "Hould your *clack*."

Clacker, a rattle to frighten away birds; the tongue; a valve of a pump. "The *clacker* of the billes" (bellows).

Clain-off, adv. at once; without a mistake. "I did it *clain-off*." "I told it (repeated it) *clain-off*."

Clam, a stick laid across a brook to clamber over, supplying the place of a bridge. E. Cornwall, Polwhele. A plank bridge. J. W. Lostwithiel.

Clammed, clamoured; often ill. Polwhele.

Claps, a clasp. Clapses, pl.

Clean, *v.* to wash; to make oneself tidy. "I am going to *clean* myself."

Clecky, *adj.* stiff; lame.

Clem, *v.* to choke with thirst.

Clemb, **Climber**, *v.* to climb. "He's such a boy to *climber*."

Clems, fish and potatoes fried together. Also called *pick up*.

Clever, *adj.* well-grown; good-looking; in good health. "A *clever* little maid." "How art 'ee, my son?" "Clever, thank 'ee."

Clibby, *adj.* adhesive; sticky. **Cliggy**, F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

Click, a blow. "I'll gi' 'ee a *click* under the ear."

Click-hand, the left hand. "Thof (although) I'm lame in my *click*-hand."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Click-handed, *adj.* left-handed.

Cliders, a plant; the rough bed-straw. "**Clivers**, **Cleavers**, goose-grass." H. R. C.

Clidgy, a sweetmeat; hardbake: so called because it sticks to the teeth.

Clidgy, *adj.* sticky.

Clig, **Cligged**, *v.* to cling to; to stick to in the manner of glue or honey. As, "My fingers are *cligged* together;" "Bird-lime *cligs* more than anything." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

Clink, a small room where vagabonds and drunkards are confined.

Clinker, a burnt-out coal.

Clip, a smart blow.

Clip, *v.* to turn the ground to put in crops.

Clipper, one who turns the ground.

Clitter, a flutter. *v.* to flutter. "I was all of a *clitter*." "*Clittering* its wings."

Cloam, earthenware.

Cloamen, made of earthenware. An old *cloamen* cat hollow to the toes = a hypocrite. Garland.

Cloamers, painted clay marbles.

Clob, a clod or lump of earth. Walls made of marl mixed with straw are called *clob* or *cob* walls.

Clobbered, *p. p.* as *adj.* begrimed. "A choked pipe of any kind would be said to be *clobbered* up. Dirty clothes or utensils are said to be *clobbered* with dirt." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

Clock, the crop or craw. *Specimens of Cornish Dialect. Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Clop, *v.* to limp.

Clopping, limping. "*Clop* and go one." "Mother was *clopping*."

Close, reserved. "She's a *close* woman."

Clouchin. "He's a *clouchin* sort of a fellow," i. e. a man of no character, not to be believed. St. Buryan. T. C.

Clout, a blow; a slap. "Stop thy grizzling (giggling), or I'll gi' 'ee a *clout* shall make 'ee laugh the wrong side of thy mouth."

Clouted cream, clotted cream; cream made from milk scalded over a fire.

Clubbish, *adj.* rough; brutal.

Cluck, *v.* to bend down; to squat. "*Clucky* down behind the hedge." "The hen has got the *cluck*" (wants to sit). Clutty, W. F. P.

Clunk, *v.* to swallow with an effort; to bolt. "*Clunk* un down."

Clunker, the uvula. T. Q. Couch.

Clut, a gap in a hedge. To fall with a *clut* is to fall in a heap, leaving a gap.

Clyne, a sea-bird's feast. Matthias Dunn, Mevagissey.

Clysty, *adj.* close; moist: as badly-made bread or bad potatoes. "These taties are bra' and clysty."

Co! *interj.* an exclamation of entreaty. "Come along, Co!"

Coady. Sheep are said to be coady when their livers are affected. Stratton district.

Coats, petticoats. "I never seed a cheeld with such short coats."

Cob, a bunch of hair on the forehead, often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane.

Cob, *v.* to beat or thump.

Cobbing, a beating. "Cobbet, a blow." Garland. *Cobbing*, in mining, is breaking copper ore into small pieces — done by women.

Cobbing-hammer, a miner's tool.

Cobba, a simpleton.

Cobshans, money or savings.

"What, give my cobshans up to thee!

Be Mistress Jan indeed."

Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Cock-haw, a game played by boys with victor nuts (hazel nuts). One boy takes off his cap, saying, "Cock-haw! first blaw! Up hat, down cap. Victor." His opponent lays his nut, holding it by the string, on the cap. The first boy strikes it with his nut. Should he fail to crack it, the other boy places his down, and so on until the nut is broken. The nut that cracks the other is called a "cock-battler." If another nut can be cracked with the same nut, it is called a "two-cock-battler;" the nut that breaks that a "three-cock-battler," and so on. Polwhele calls the game "Cob-nut," and the nut it is played with "cob."

Cock-hedge, a trimmed thorn hedge, sometimes double for drying clothes on.

Cockle-bread (*pron.* cock-le). To make cockle-bread is to turn head over heels on a bed.

"Up with your heels; down with your head;
That is the way to make cockle-bread."

Cockle-button (*pron.* coc-kle), the seed of the burdock.

Cockle up, *v.* to shrink or curl up with damp. "My dress cockles up with dew."

Codger, **Cadger**, a tramp; a mean pedlar; a term of contempt. "An ould cadger."

Codger's end, cobbler's wax-end.

Codgy-wax, cobbler's wax.

Coin, a corner.

Coin-stone, a corner-stone. To coin is to strike off the corner of a block of tin, to discover its quality before it is stamped.

Collar, boards near the surface for securing the shaft of a mine.

Colley-brands, summer lightning. "Smut in corn." Couch.

Colley-wobbles, a pain in the stomach; diarrhoea.

Collopping, a flogging.

Colp, a blow; a short rope for carrying sheaves from the rick to the barn.

Colpas, a prop or underset to a lever.

Cool, a large tub or half-barrel used to salt meat in. When people brewed their own beer, the tub in which it was put to cool.

Comb, an unturned ridge left in ploughing.

Comfortable, *adj.* complaisant; agreeable. "A very comfortable man."

Comical, *adj.* ill-tempered. "A *comical* ould fellow." "A *comical* temper."

Composants, the meteor Castor and Pollux. Couch. The phosphorescent balls that are sometimes seen on the masts of vessels before a storm.

Condidled, *p. p.* as *adj.* mislaid; stolen; conveyed away by trickery.

Condudles, plays; performances. "As I never had seed sich *condudles* afore."

Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Congee, a bow; a parting. "Make your *congees*" (*pron.* con-gees).

Congee, *v.* to bow; take leave. "We *congeed* and parted" (*pron.* con-geed).

Conger-douce, sweet conger. Couch. **Conger-dousts**, Polwhele.

Conkerbell, **Conkabell**, an icicle. **Cock-a-bell**, H. R. C.

Consait, a fancy. "I took a *consait* to go out." Sometimes used as a verb: "I *consaited* to do it."

Come-by-chance (*pron.* coom-be-chaence), something that comes into your possession by accident.

Come-upping (*pron.* coom-upping), a flogging. "I'll gi' 'ee a sound *come-upping*."

Cooche-handed, left-handed. Stratton district.

Coor, the time a miner works; eight hours. There are two day and one night *coor*. "Out of *coor*," out of the regular course. A gang of miners is also called a *coor*. "I belong to the night *coor*."

Coose, course. "Iss, 'o' *coose*," yes, of course.

Coose, *adj.* coarse. "Fine *coose* cotton," very coarse.

Coot, a thrashing. "I've bin and gove he a putty *coot* to-day." Tregellas.

Cop, a tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.

Coppies, tufted fowls.

Copper-finch, chaffinch.

Cor-cri. "I'll kiss the Bible to it, if there was a *cor-cri* (Corpus Christi?) between every leaf." St. Just. T. Cornish.

Cornish, *v.* to use one drinking-glass for several people. "To *cornish* together." J. W.

Cornish-hug, a peculiar grip used by Cornish wrestlers.

Corrat, *adj.* pert; spirited. "As *corrat* as Crocker's mare."

Correesy, **Corrizee**, an old grudge; a sort of family feud handed down from father to son. **Corrosy**, Polwhele.

Corve, a large crab-box kept afloat. Capt. Henry Richards, Prussia Cove.

Corwich, the crab.

Cos'send, *p. p.* as *adj.* hammered into shape and new steeled. "I'm like fayther's ould piggal (a large hoe used for cutting turf) new *cos'sened*." H. R. C.

Costan, a straw and bramble basket.

Costeening, a mining term; examining the back of a lode (vein of metal) by digging pits.

Country, the ground. "The *country* fell on him and killed him." A house is said to be built against the *country* when the side of a hill forms the back of it.

Courant, a running romp; a row. "What's all the *courant*?" Cow's *courant*, rough, noisy play.

Cousin, a familiar epithet. All Cornish gentlemen are *cousins*. *Cousin Jan*, a Cornishman.

Cousin Jacky, a foolish person ; a coward.

Cousse, a chat ; a gossip. "We had a bra' comfor'ble *cousse*."

Cousser, a gossip. "She's a regular *cousser*."

Coussing, *part.* gossiping. "She's allus *coussing*."

Coussy, *v.* to chat ; to gossip ; to loiter on an errand. **Coursey**, Bottrell.

Cow, a windlass, at top shaped like a cowl, for supplying mines with air.

Cowall, **Cawell**, a basket to hold fish, carried by the fish-wives. A broad strap passes over the top of the head ; the basket, which in shape somewhat resembles a cowl, rests on the back.

Cow-flop, cow parsnip ; hogweed.

Cowl, a fish bladder. **Mousehole**, W. F. P., B. V.

Cowleck, **Cowlake**, a glutton ; one over greedy of gain. **Mousehole**, W. F. P., B. V.

Cowshern, cow-dung.

Cowsherny, *adj.* the colour of cow-dung, dark green : applied to the sea.

Coxy, *adj.* pert ; foppish. "What a *coxy* fellow he is."

Crabalorgin, the thornback crab. F. C.

Craky, *adj.* hoarse. "I niver heard sich a *craky* voice."

Cram, *v.* to crumple ; to crush. "This stuff *crams*." "You have *crammed* your dress."

Crame down, *v.* to creep down.

Crawn, a dried sheep-skin. Davy, Zennor. See **Crowdy Crawn**.

Craze, *v.* to crack. "I've *crazed* the jug." "*Craze* a squeer" is to crack a pane of glass.

Crease, a ridge tile.

Creem, **Crim**, a shiver ; a creeping of the flesh. "I feeled a *crim* coom o'er me."

Creem, *v.* to squeeze ; to mash. "*Creem* the taties." To hug in wrestling. J. W.

Green, *v.* to grieve ; fret ; pine.

Creening, *part.* complaining. "He's *creening* all day long." "A *creening* woman lives for ever."

Greener, one who complains habitually. "She's bin a *greener* ever since I knawed her."

Creeved, *p. p.* as *adj.* underdone ; half raw ; badly baked. "The dennar is barely *creeved*."

Crellas, *prop. noun*, ancient British hut circles. "An excavation in a bank, roofed over to serve for an outhouse." Bottrell.

Cresser, a small fish resembling a bream, but of a brighter red colour. Taskis, Newlyn, through H. R. C.

Crib, a crust of bread ; fragments of meat. "Eat up your *cribs*."

Crib, *v.* to break off small pieces. "He *cribs* a bit here and there." *Crib-a-flent* (flint) is to renew the edge by breaking off small pieces.

Cribbage-faced, *phr.* marked with the small-pox. "Lanthorn-jawed, a small, pinched face." T. Q., Couch.

Crickle, *v.* to break down. It is applied to a prop or support when it breaks down through feebleness and simple perpendicular pressure of a weight above. Video, through W. Noye.

Cricks, dry hedgewood. Polwhele.

Crips, *adj.* crisp ; stiffly curled.

Crock, a large iron pot standing on three legs, used for cooking purposes. "The *crock* calls the kettle smutty." "From *crockan*, a bowl ; hence *croggan shells*." H. R. C.

Croft, a small common. "An enclosed common not yet cultivated." J. W.

Croggans, shells of limpets.

Crooks, crooked pieces of wood in the form of a half-circle slung on each side of a horse. Used in the time of pack-horses to carry light loads on.

Croom, a crumb; a drop. "Taake a *croom* o' caake and a *croom* o' comfort" (spirits).

Croony, *adj.* childish; doating.

Crouging, *part.* shuffling. "He goes *crouging* along."

Crow (as in crowd), a hut; a small house. *Pig's-crow*, a pig-stye.

Crowd, a wooden hoop covered with sheep-skin, used for taking up corn. "Sometimes used as a tambourine, then called *crowdy-crawn*." Davy, Zennor.

Crowd, a fiddle.

Crowder, a fiddler.

Crowdy, *v.* to play the fiddle.

Crownin, a coroner's (crowner's) inquest. "They held a *crownin* on him."

Crow-sheaf, the top sheaf on the end of a mow. Mow in W. Cornwall is pronounced like cow. "The corn was cut and mowed" (stacked).

Crowst (ow like cow), refreshments given to farm-labourers in the field at harvest-time.

Cruddle, *v.* to curdle.

Crudly up, *v.* to curl up.

Cruds, curds. **Crudge**, T. C., St. Just.

Cruel, *adv.* very. "She was *cruel* sick" (very ill). "A *cruel* shaape" (shape) is a great mess. "Twere plaise sure in a *cruel* shaape."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Crull, a bushy, curly head. "His head es all o' a *crull*." "Owld *Crull*."

Crum, *adj.* crooked. "Her finger is *crum*."

Crum-a-grackle, mess, difficulty, bother. "Here's a pretty *crum-a-grackle*! what shall we do by it?" St. Just, T. C.

Crummet, a small bit; a crumb.

Crumpling, a littlesweet wrinkled apple prematurely ripe.

Crunk, *v.* to croak as a raven. F. C.

Cuckoo, **Guckow**, the wild hyacinth. "Fool, fool, the *Guck-ow*!" said by one boy to another when he has succeeded in fooling him on April Fool's day.

Cud, a quid of tobacco.

Cuddle, **Coodle**, a cuttle-fish. "Staring like a *coodle*."

Cue, an ox shoe; an iron heel put on a shoe or boot.

Culiack, a good-for-nothing person. Davy, Zennor.

Cuny, *adj.* mildewed.

Custance, a term used by boys in playing. When two boys are partners, and by accident hit each other's marbles, they cry, No *custance*! meaning that they have a right to put back the marble struck. If they neglected to cry they would be considered out of the game.

Custis, a flat piece of board with a handle, formerly used by teachers in school to strike the palm of the hand. *Custis* is now applied to a smart cut given across the palm of the hand by a cane. "I'll give you a *custis*."

Custit, *adj.* sharp in reply; impudently sharp. Couch.

Custom (*pron.* coostom), raw, smuggled spirits. "A drap o' *coostom*."

- Dabbety Fay!** an expression formerly used by old people in W. Penwith as a pious interjection, equivalent to "Give us faith!" H. R. C.
- Daffer,** small crockery-ware. "Bring the *daffer*," that is, "Bring the tea-things, cups and saucers." Polwhele.
- Dag,** a mining tool; an axe.
- Dagging,** *part.* hanging down; trailing. "That tree is *dagging* with fruit." "Her dress is *dagging* in the mud."
- Dane,** "red-headed *Dane*," a term of reproach.
- Dame-ku,** a jack snipe. R. H. B., through W. Noye.
- Daps, Dops,** an image; a resemblance. "He's the very *daps* of his mother." **Down-daps,** Lost-withiel, J. W.
- Dash-an-darras,** "the stirrup-glass. This old custom, 'to speed the parting guest' (his foot in the stirrup) with a dram, still obtains in the W. of Cornwall." Polwhele (1808).
- Daver,** *v.* to soil; to fade as a flower. See **Bedabber**.
- Davered,** *p. p.* as *adj.* soiled; faded. "*Davered* flowers."
- Day-berry,** the wild gooseberry.
- Dead,** *p. p.* as *adj.* fainted. "She went off *dead*."
- Dead and alive,** *adj.* apathetic; dull.
- Deads,** the refuse of mines.
- Deaf-nettle,** wild hemp.
- Dealsey, Delseed,** a fir cone.
- Deef,** *adj.* deaf; empty; rotten. "A *deef* nut." "The seeling, being *deef*, was scat" (broken).—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Denneck.** "There is another species of tub-fish caught here (Mousehole) very similar to, but much smaller than the former (*i. e.* tub), sometimes called Piper or Peeper, and by others Ellick, *Denneck*, or *Redannech*." W. F. P.
- Devil's bit, Devil's button,** the blue Scabious. If picked the devil is said to appear at your bedside in the night.
- Dew-snail,** a slug. "As slippery as a *dew-snail*."
- Didjan,** a small bit.
- Dido,** a great noise. "The cocks and the hens kicking up such a *dido*."
- Dig, Diggy,** *v.* to scratch. "Don't *dig* your head so."
- Dijey,** a small farm. "A very small homestead." Bottrell.
- Dimmet, Dummet,** twilight.
- Ding,** *v.* to reiterate.
- Dinged,** reiterated. "He *dinged* it into my ears from morning to night."
- Dinky,** *adj.* tiny. F. C.
- Dinyan** (*pron.* din-yan), a little corner. "I don't like fitting carpets into these stupid *dinyans*."
- Dippa,** a small pit: a mining term.
- Dish,** the revenue received by the lord of a tin-mine for the right of working it. Now paid in money, formerly in kind, when every fifteenth or twentieth dish was put by for him. In W. Cornwall the country people still speak of a cup of tea as "a dish o' tay."
- Disknowledge.** "He did not *disknowledge* it." T. C., St. Just.
- Dissel, Diesel,** a thistle.
- Doat fig,** a Turkey fig. "And dabb'd a ge'at *doat fig* in Fan Trembaa's lap."
- Dob,** *v.* to throw stones at anything.

Dobbet, *adj.* short. "She's a regular little *dobbet*."

Dock, the crupper of a saddle.

Docy, *adj.* pretty; kind; neat. Speaking of a young girl, she is said to be *docy*. Thus, "she's a *docy* little maid." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

Dogged. "And timber had to be *dogged* (dragged) many miles." Bottrell.

Doldrums, low spirits. "I'm down in the *doldrums*."

Dole, a parcel of copper ore; a share in a mine; mine dues. "What *dole* do you pay?"

Dollop, a large piece. "Don't cut such a *dollop*."

Dooda, a stupid.

Doodle, *v.* to cheat; to deceive; to trifle.

Doodling, *part.* cheating.

Doole, **Dolley**, *v.* to toll a bell.

Douse, *v.* to yield; to give up. "Douse out your money."

Dousse. "I have known poor people call a pillow stuffed with husks of winnowed corn a *dousse* pillow." F. W. P., Jago, M. B. Chaff from winnowed corn is *doust*.

Doust, *v.* to pelt. "I maade the purpoashals to *doust* 'em with stoanes."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Doust, **Douce**, a blow. "A *douce* on the chacks." Polwhale.

Douster, a fall; a thump. Garland.

Dousting, a thrashing.

Dover, to pay all talkers, no listeners.

Dow. "The aw'd *dow*, a disagreeable, cross old woman, one who will not do what she is wanted to." Gwinear, 1868, T. C.

Down, **Down-daunted**, *p. p.* as

adj. cast down; depressed. "He's dreadfully *down-daunted*, regularly down in the mouth."

Downses, downs; commons. "Out for a walk on the *downses*."

Down-souse, *adv.* plainly; frankly; out-spoken. "I up and told un *down-souse*."

Dowse, *v.* to throw on the ground.

Dowser, a man who discovers metal by *dowsing*.

Dowser, a forked twig of hazel, used by Cornish miners to discover a vein of metal. It is held loosely in the hand, the point to the *dowser's* breast, and is said to turn round when they are standing over metal.

Dowsing, *part.* discovering metals by means of a *dowser*.

Drag, *v.* to draw. "Don't *drag* out your words."

Drain, a drone.

Dram, a swathe of cut corn. Bottrell.

Drang, a narrow passage; a gutter; a drain.

Drash, *v.* to thrash corn.

Drashel, a flail.

Draw-bucket, a bucket to draw water from a well.

Dredge, a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheat.

Dredgy ore, a stone impregnated or traversed by mineral veins of ore. Mining Record. The poorer sort. Borlase Nat. Hist., 203, through W. N.

Dresser, a stand with shelves for earthenware. "All over the house, like Aaron's *dresser*." Halliwell says, N. Country, "Down with his apple-cart, an overturning." In Cornwall, "Down with your *dresser*," or "Over goes your apple-cart." M. A. C.

- Dresshel, Drexel**, the threshold.
Dreckstool, Polwhele.
- Drethan**, a spot of sand. It is a mutation of "treathen," as in Pentreath, "the head of the sands." W. F. P. "*Drethen*, a sand spot; a sand area. Good fishing ground beneath the sea." B. V., Mousehole fishermen. I don't think Pentreath is from treath, sand, but from Pentref, a village. H. R. O.
- Drib**, a dribble. "*Driff*, a small quantity, not now commonly used." Video, through W. Noye.
- Drilsy**, a monotonous, continued sound. "My dear cheeld, do stop your *drilsy*." A guck-oo song is a regular *drilsy*.
- Dring**, a crowd of people. To be *dringed* up is to be much pressed or worried.
- Dripshan**, mother's milk; spirits. "A little drap o' *dripshan*."
- Droke**, a wrinkle; a furrow; a passage.
- Droll**. "It is the duty of the last man leaving a level part of a mine to explain to the first man of a relief party coming to it the state of the end they have been working, i. e. what holes for blasting they leave bored, what fired off, what have missed fire—this is called telling the *droll*." T. C. *Droll*, an old tale, a legend. It is sometimes applied to a tiresome, long-winded person. "He's a regular owd *droll*."
- Drop-curls**, ringlets.
- Drops**, window-blinds. "I knew he was dead—the *drops* were down."
- Drover**, a fishing-boat employed in driving or fishing, with drift or float nets.
- Druckshar**, a small solid wheel.
- Drug**, a drag; *v.* to *drug* a wheel (to put on the drag).
- Drule**, *v.* to drive.
- Druler**, a driveller; a fool.
- Druling**, *part.* talking in a silly manner.
- Drum**, *v.* to flog.
- Drumming**, a flogging.
- Drumble**, *v.* to go about a thing awkwardly; to fumble.
- Drumble-drain**, a drone; a humble-bee.
 "But Graacey were a keen chap too,
 She were no *drumble-drane*."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Dryth**, used by washerwomen when clothes don't dry. "There's no *dryth* in the air."
- Duffan**, a man who praises himself; a self-righteous hypocrite.
- Duffy**, a blunt, out-spoken person. "A blunt, happy-go-lucky person." Bottrell.
- Dug**, a push.
- Duggle**, *v.* to walk about like a young child.
- Dule, Dool**, comfort; consolation.
- Dull**, hard of hearing; deaf. "He's very *dull* of hearing to-day."
- Dumbledory**, the cockchafer: sometimes called Spanish *dumbledory*. "No more heart than a *dumbledory*" (a coward). "As blind as a *dumbledory*."
- Dumdolly**, a misshapen marble.
- Dung**, mud; dirt. "Sweating like *dung*."
- Dungy**, *adj.* muddy; dirty. "What *dungy* shoes."
- Dunyon**, a dungeon. "As dark as a *dunyon*."
- Durgy**, a short, stout person.
- Durk**, *adj.* dark; blind. "*Durk* as petch (pitch) a wonside and hafe of a crepple."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

Durnes, Durns, the panels around a door; the door jambs. "I were squabb'd (squeezed) 'gen the *durnes*."

Dwaling, *part.* speaking in a rambling, confused manner.

Ear-bussas, the tonsils. **Ear-bussums**, T. Q. Couch.

Eave, Heave, *v.* to thaw; to become moist. "Uneeve," Polwhele.

Ees-fye, *adv.* in faith; certainly. "Ees-fye, there's a bad smell here."

Egg-hot, a Christmas drink made with hot beer, sugar, eggs, and rum.

Elements. "The lightning went all across the *elements*."

Elicompane, a sweetmeat; hard-bake. "What's your name?" "*Elicompane*." "Who gave you that name?" "My Master and Dame."

Elicompanie, a tomtit. "There is a vulgar tradition that the *elicompanie* is a bird by day and a toad by night." Polwhele.

Elvan, blue porphyry. *Elvan* is derived from Old Cornish *elven*, a spark, the rock being so hard as to strike fire.

Em-mers, Umers, embers.

Emmut, stroke, as spoken of the wind. "Right in the *emmut* of it," that is, right in the stroke of it. Polwhele.

En, the plural termination still in use, as "house, housen; primrose, primrosen."

Ene, mene, mona, mi, Pasca, lara, bona (or bora), bi. Elke, belke, boh. Eggs, butter, cheese, bread, stick, stack, stone dead. Said by children in W. Cornwall when they want to know who shall be blind-man in blind-man's buff, &c. See **Vizzery**.

Ent, *v.* to empty.

Enties, empty bottles. *Empt* is often used as a contraction, as, "*Empt* the bag."

Ettaw, a shackle for fastening two chains together, so as to make them one long one. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P.

Eval, a three-pronged stable-fork. Turn-down *eval*, a garden tool for digging.

E-ver, a grass; evergreen rye. "*Eaver*, so called in Paul parish, is the darnel principally found in red wheat." H. R. C.

Every one week, *phr.* every other week. "There's a collection at our chapel *every one week*."

Evvet, Ebbet, a newt.

Eyeable, *adj.* pleasant to the eye. "Make it *eyeable*."

Fackle, an acute inflammation in the foot.

Faddy, Flora, Furry-day, a feast held at Helstone on the 8th May, when all ranks (each keeping to its own class, and starting at different hours) dance through the town, to a peculiar tune called "The Flora or Furry;" sometimes going in through the front door of a house and out at the back. There is always a ball in the evening.

Fade, *v.* to dance from town to country.

Fadge, Fadgee, *v.* to suit; to agree; to do. "That 'ull never *fadge*." "How do 'ee *fadgee*?" how do you do?

Faggot, a bad woman. "It is also used to describe a secret and unworthy compromise. In wrestling, a man who 'sells his back' is said 'to *faggot*.'" Couch.

Fainaigne, *v.* to cheat; to deceive;

- to flatter; to trump a card, holding one of the suit. **Furnigg**, Couch.
- Fainaiging**, *part. as adj.* cheating; imposing. "A *fainaiging* vellun" (villain).
- Fainaiguer**, a cheat; a deceiver.
- Feneaged**. "He agreed with the boy for a month at £4 a-year, and he went away and *feneaged* that boy, and never took him nor paid him." Probus district, through T. C.
- Fair-a-Mo**, a fair held in St. Ives in November (pig fair).
- Fairy**, a weasel. T. Q. Couch.
- Falky**, a long-stemmed plant. Halliwell.
- Fallows**, boards fastened to the sides of a cart to make it hold more.
- Fal-the-rals**, **Falderals**, nonsense; frippery. "Dressed up in such *fal-the-rals*."
- Fang**, *v.* to earn; to take; to take to. "I don't *fang* to your notions."
- Fangings**, wages. "Why a spent all hes *fangings* laaste Saturda' nite."—Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Fare-nut**, the earth or ground-nut.
- Farthing**, a measure of land. "Thirty acres." Halliwell.
- Fast**. The *fast* is the understratum, supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. Polwhele.
- Fatch**, *v.* to get home (fetch). "I shaan't be long *fatching* home."
- Feasten**, *adj.* connected with the two days yearly dedicated to a patron saint (Sunday and Monday). "Madron (*pron. maddern*) *feasten* Sunday."
- Feather-bog**, a quagmire.
- Feather-tye**, a feather-bed. See **Bed-tye**.
- Features**. "He *features* his father," resembles him.
- Fee**, freehold property. "Our house is *fee*."
- Feebs**, **Feebs**, pitch-and-toss.
- Fellon**, a cattle disease; an inflammation; mortification.
- Fellon-herb**, mouse-ear; chickweed.
- Fencock**, the water-rail.
- Fernicock**, **Fernweb**, a small brown beetle used as bait for trout.
- Fescue**, a pin or pointer used to teach children to read. "Pronounced also Vester." Polwhele.
- Fetch up**, to get stronger. "She'll soon *fetch up* again."
- Few**, a little. "A *few* broth." Broth *are* always plural in Cornwall: "*They are* too salt," &c. J. W.
- Fig**, *phr.* "in full *fig*," very fine; smart: spoken of a person with all his orders on.
- Figs**, raisins.
- Figs and nuts**, almonds and raisins.
- Figgy pudden**, plum pudding.
- Filth**, a slut. "She's a dirty *filth*."
- Filth**, fill. "He had his *filth* of meat." "A poor dear old sister that has not got her *filth* of bread." Gwinear, T. C.
- Find myself**, *phr.* know myself. "I shouldn't *find myself*, dressed up like that."
- Fine**, *adv.* very. "A *fine* clever boy." "*Fine* and coarse cotton" (very coarse).
- Fine and well**, very well. "I'm getting on *fine and well*, thank 'ee."

- Fire.** "As drunk as *fire*," mad drunk.
- Fire-engine,** a steam-engine. "A favourite sign for a public-house."
- Fire-pan,** a fire-shovel.
- Fire-tail,** the redstart.
- Firk,** *v.* to tease roughly by hand. F. C.
- Fish-fag,** a fish-wife: more commonly called **Fish-jouster**.
- Fish-jousting,** *part.* hawking fish.
- Fisted,** *p. p.* struck with the fist. "I *fisted* her."
- Fit,** *v.* to prepare meat for cooking. "When shall I *fit* the dennar?" "Will 'ee ha' a pie *fitted*?" "The devil won't come into Cornwall for fear of being put in a pie."
- Fitcher,** a pole-cat. "Stinking like a *fitcher*."
- Fitchered,** *p. p.* to be baulked; to be stopped. "Used in mining when some difficulty occurs in boring a hole for blasting." Garland.
- Fitty,** *adj.* nice; becoming; clever. "Your dress isn't looking *fitty*." "He gov' a *fitty* answer."
- Fitty-ways,** *adv.* properly. "Do behave *fitty-ways*."
- Flaad,** *p. p.* as *adj.* puffed out with flatulency, as cattle after too much green food.
- Flaire,** fat around a pig's kidney.
- Flam-new,** *adj.* quite new.
- Flannin,** flannel. "A *flannin* shirt."
- Flasket,** a large basket with a handle at each end; a clothes basket.
- Flay-gerry** (*g* hard), a frolic; a spree.
- Fleet,** *v.* to gutter, as a candle in a draught. "*v.* to float." W. N.
- Flem,** an instrument for bleeding cattle.
- Flesh-mait,** butcher's meat. "They don't ait *flesh-mait* once a month." Pork is often spoken of as *flesh* in contradistinction to beef.
- Fleukan,** a cross-cut that cuts off a lode (a vein) of metal. "He's cut out by the *fleukan*."
- Flied,** *p. p.* flown.
- Flink,** a fling. "She went out with a *flink*."
- Flink,** *v.* to fling; *imp.* **Flinkt.** "She *flinkt* out of the room." "She *flinkt* off her hat."
- Flip-jack,** a rude fireplace.
- Flisk,** a large tooth-comb.
- Flitters,** tatters. "She tore it to *flitters*." "Her dress is hanging in *flitters*."
- Flood-hatch,** a flood-gate. *phr.* "It's raining a *flood*."
- Floor,** a grass meadow. In mining, planks laid for dressing ore.
- Flop,** *v.* to drop clumsily. "He let un *flop* on the planchen" (floor).
- Flopt,** *v. imp.* "She *flopt* down on her sait" (seat).
- Flopper,** an under petticoat. Polwhele.
- Flora-in-distress.** A woman with dishevelled hair is said to look like *Flora-in-distress*.
- Flosh,** *v.* to spill; to shake over. "Don't *flosh* the water on the floor."
- Flouery-milk,** hasty pudding.
- Flushed,** *p. p.* as *adj.* fledged. "The birds have *flushed* and *flied*" (flown).
- Flushet,** a dam in a stream.

Flybanite, a giddy girl.

Fo'ced, *p. p.* as *adj.* forced ; obliged. "A *fo'ced* put is no choice."

Fogo, a cave in a cliff ; a hollow.

Folger, Folyer (follower), a boat that carries the tuck-net in pilchard fishing.

Fooch, a makeshift. "A *fooch* of a dennar" (dinner).

Fooch, *v.* to make a thing serve ; to do upon a push. "Can 'ee *fooch* along wi' that?"

Fooch, *v.* to push ; to thrust yourself forward. "Where be 'ee *fooching*?"

Fooching along, doing indifferently well. "How be 'ee, Jan?" "F*ooching* along, thank 'ee."

Foathy, Forthy, *adj.* forward. "A fine *forthy* maid." "He's bra' and *foathy*."

Fore-stroll, *v.* "I have never walked with her. I may have seen her *fore-stroll*, and gone to overtake her." St. Just, T. C.

Fo'right-bread, Foreright-bread, bread made from unsifted flour.

Fo'right, Foreright, person, *adj.* an out-spoken person.

Forrel, the cover of a book.

Forth-and-back, *adj.* inconstant.

Fousse, *v.* to crumple ; to ruffle ; to disarrange. "You've *foussed* your cap." "Don't *fousse* the clain clothes."

Frang, *v.* to spread out like a fan.

Frape, *v.* to bind. Couch.

Freath, a gap in a wattled hedge. Couch. **Frith**, a gap in a hedge made up. J. W.

Freathed, *adj.* wattled.

Freathe, *v.* to weave.

Freathe out, to unravel. "This stuff *freathes out* very quickly."

French nuts, walnuts.

Fret, *v.* to ferment.

Frickets, Flickets, sudden heats in the face.

Friday-in-lide, a miner's holiday. The first Friday in March. "Ducks won't lay till they've dranked *lide* water." "F*riday-in-lide* is marked by a serio-comic custom of sending a young man on the highest *bound*, or hillock of the work, and allowing him to sleep there as long as he can ; the length of this siesta being the measure of the afternoon nap for the tanners throughout the ensuing twelvemonths." T. Q. Couch.

Fringe, the grate of a kitchen.

Fringe-hole, the place under the grate where the ashes lie.

Frivolous, *adj.* thin ; liable to break. "This wool is very *frivolous*."

Full-butt, *phr.* face to face. "I met him *full-butt*."

Fulsome, *adj.* cloying. "This tart is swate and *fulsome*."

Funny, well-pleasing. "It looks *funny*"—it looks well-pleasing ; regular. Polwhele.

Fur, *v.* to pull the ears. F. C.

Fuz', furze. "Sweating like a *fuz'*-bush on a dewy morning."

Fuz'-chat, the stone-chatter.

Fuz'-kite, the ring-tailed kite.

Fuzzy-pig, the hedgehog. F. C.

Gad, a mining tool ; a wedge for splitting rocks.

Gaddle, *v.* to drink greedily. T. Q. Couch. "To fill up ; to brim over." Garland.

Gad-je-vraws, ox-eye daisies.

Gaern, a garden.

Gaggled, *p. p.* as *adj.* daggled.

Gale, an ox. "A childless man."
Garland.

Gale - ey grounds. "Ground where springs rise in different places." Polwhele. Carew speaks of **Gaully grounds**.

Galliganter, a tall, ungainly person.

Gallish, the gallows. "As cross as the *gallish*."

Gal-yant, *adj.* gallant.

Gambers, *interj.* "Yes, by *gambers*!"

Gambrils, the small of the leg.

Gammut, fun; nonsense. "She thinks of nothing but *gammut*."

Gange, Ginge, *v.* to *gange* a hook is to cover it with a fine brass or copper wire, to prevent its being bitten off by the fish. "*Ging, ginge*, the fine wire twisted to the line above the hook to prevent congers from biting the line." H. R. C.

Garey, *v.* Husband and wife both trying to tell the same story (very loud), wife turns round on husband—"One is quite enough to *garey*;" and husband subsides. St. Just, through T. C.

Gashly, *adv.* ghastly.

Gathorn, a mischievous spirit supposed to haunt mines.

Gaver, a sea crayfish. Polwhele, Halliwell.

Gawkum, an awkward person.

Gay. "One is a play, two is a *gay*."

Gays, children's toys: often, broken earthenware.

G'eat (*pron.* gaite), great.

Geek, *v.* to pry; to look round curiously. "*Geeking* about like

a Custom-house officer." "*Bo-geek*," bo-peep.

Gerrick, a whistler fish; sea-pike.

Gidge, *interj.* "Oh my *gidge*!"

Gift, a white mark on the nail.

"A *gift* on the thumb is sure to come;

But a *gift* on the finger is sure to linger."

Giglet, a thoughtless, laughing girl. "There's nothing but a passle (parcel) o' *giglets* going."

Gijoalter, part of the rigging of a ship. J. Kelynack, Newlyn.

Girts, groats; oatmeal.

Girty-milk, oatmeal; milk porridge.

Giss, Geist, a hempen girdle; the girth of a saddle.

Gissing round, Geesing round, *v.* peering about; spying.

Giz' dance, Guise dance, Geese dancers, people that go about at Christmas disguised and with masks on, generally three or four in a party. They come into your house uninvited, and are often very unruly. Sometimes they act an old play, "St. George and the Dragon." "As good as a Christmas play" is said of anything very funny. This custom has been abolished in Penzance for about ten years.

Gladdy, the yellow-hammer.

Glands, the banks of a river. Polwhele, Halliwell.

Glase, *v.* to stare.

Glassenbury dog, a term of reproach, the origin at present unknown to the editor.—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

"Do le' ma know the *Glassenbury dog*."

Glaws, Gouse, dried cow-dung used for firing.

Glen adder, the cast skin of an

- adder worn as an amulet. "The foot of a toad is worn in a bag around the neck as a cure for epilepsy." H. R. C.
- Glidder**, a glaze; an enamel.
- Glow, Glower**, *v.* to stare; to look cross.
- Glumps**, sulks. "She's in the *glumps*."
- Glumped up**, *p. p.* as *adj.* sitting sulkily. "Glumped up in a corner."
- Go abroad**, *v.* to dissolve. "The sugar has *gone abroad*."
- Go-a-gooding**, *v.* to go from house to house asking alms. On Christmas Eve large parties of poor women, sometimes as many as twenty in a party, call on all their rich neighbours, asking alms. This they call *going a gooding*.
- Goal**, a slow, aching pain. T. Q. Couch.
- Go around land**, *phr.* to die. "They don't care how soon he *goes around land*."
- Goffans, Coffans**, old surface excavations in a mine.
- Goggle for gapes**, *v.* to look astonished; to stare foolishly. "Or stand *goggling for gapes* like an owl at an eagle."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Golden chain**, the flower of the laburnum.
- Gommock**, a fool.
- Gone dead**, *v.* "He's *gone dead* three years since."
- Gone poor**, *v.* "He used to be rich, now he's *gone poor*."
- Goodness**, butter or any kind of fat put in pastry. "There's not enough *goodness* in this cake."
- Goodspoon**, a mischievous child. "A regular young *goodspoon*." "A ne'er do weel." J. W., Lostwithiel.
- Goody**, *v.* to thrive; to fatten. "Our cheeld don't *goody*."
- Goonhilly**, a Cornish pony reared on Goonhilly downs.
- Goosechick**, a gosling.
- Goss**, a fuss or perplexity.
- Goss**, a bulrush; a reed. "*Goss moor*" is a reedy moor. Gorse. J. W.
- Gossan**, an old wig grown yellow from age and wear; yellow earth just above a vein of metal. "*Keenly gossan*" is earth that looks promising for metal.
- Gourd, Goad**, a linear measure; a square yard: so called from being measured with the goad or staff by which oxen are driven.
- Gove**, *v. imp.* gave. "I *gove* et to the dog" (gov').
- Gowk**, a large bonnet worn by country women, often made from printed calico; it has a protruding front, and a large curtain at the back to keep off the sun.
- Grab**, something very sour, probably a crab apple. "Sour as *grab*." A *grab*. Lostwithiel, J. W.
- Grafted**, *v., p. p.* as *adj.* begrimed. "It's *grafted* with dirt." "The dirt is *grafted* in."
- Grail**, a trident for spearing fish.
- Grainy**, *adj.* proud. "A cut against the *grain*" is a cross, disagreeable person.
- Grambler**, a stony place.
- Grammer sow**, a millipede; a wood-louse. "Cafenter." F. C.
- Grange, Gringe**, *v.* to grind the teeth.
- Grass**, a mining term for the surface of a mine. The ores are said to be brought to *grass* when they are brought to the surface, and the miner says he is going to *grass* when he comes up from underground. "*Grass capun*"

(captain) is a man who superintends the preparing the ore after it has been brought to *grass*.

Graving clouds, clouds blowing from the quarter of the wind branching over the sky in a contrary direction, foretelling a storm.

Grebe, a handful.

Green sauce, common sorrel; *Oxalis*.

Green side, land kept in pasture. "The *green side* is the most profitable after all."

Grend, a kink or twist in a chain. Mousehole fishermen, through W. F. P.

Grey, "a badger." Polwhele. "*Grey* as a badger" is a Cornish proverb.

Grey bird, the song thrush.

Griddle, a gridiron. *v.* to grill.

Griddling, *part.* sitting on a low stool before the fire warming oneself.

Grief "To make *grief*," to make mischief.

Griggan, a grasshopper.

Griglans, **Griglins**, heath. "Heathy moorlands are *griglan* moors." H. R. C. Heath-brooms, *griglan*-besoms.

Grizzle, *v.* to grin; laugh; show the teeth. "What's the g'eat bufflehead *grizzling* at?" "He *grizzled* at me; he was as vexed as fire."

Grobman, "a sea bream about two-thirds grown," Polwhele, Halliwell.

Grock, *v.* to pull; to tweak. "*Grock* is to tweak the hair upwards over the ears or above the nud'eck" (the nape of the neck). H. R. C.

Gross, *adj.* stout; big. "A *gross* man."

Growan, loose granite.

Growder, soft granite used for scouring. Decomposed granite often called "scouring gear."

Groyne, a seal.

Grudglings, **Grooshans**, dregs; sediment left in the bottom of a tea-cup.

Gruffler, a child.

Grute, **Greet**, coffee grounds; finely pulverised soil. "The *greet* board of a plough is the part which turns the furrow." T. Q. Couch.

Guff, stuff; refuse.

Guinea pig, the small white cowrie.

Guldize, **Goolandize**, the harvest-home feast.

Gulge, *v.* to drink greedily.

Gully-mouth, a small pitcher. "He's a regular *gully-mouth*" (one that takes in everything).

Gunnis, a crevice in a mine or lode. Camborne, through T. C.

Gurgoe, **Gurgey** (both *g's* hard), a low hedge; a rough fence for waste land.

Gurgoes, long narrow lanes. W. F. P.

Gurrie, a hand-barrow for carrying fish; or a wicker-basket with four long handles, carried like a sedan-chair.

Gwaith, the breast hook of a boat.

Gweans, scallops; periwinkles. Sometimes called **Queens**.

Gwenders, a disagreeable tingling in the extremities produced by cold. Also called **Wonders**. "I have the *gwenders* in my fingers." "I have the *wonders* for the first time this winter."

Hack, **Hacky**, *v.* to dig lightly.

Hail, *v.* to cover with slates (slat). H. R. C.

Hain, a hind; a farm bailiff.

Hair-pitched, *adj.* bald. "*Hair-pitched* ould hermit," term of reproach. Newlyn, T. C.

Haivery (the accent on the first syllable), miserly. F. W. P. J.

Half (pron. *haaf*), **Half-baked**, **Half-saved**, half-witted. "He's only *haaf-baked*; he was put in with the bread and taken out with the cakes."

Half-crease, "to put out bees to feed." Half the increase, when the owner has half the honey, and the person who takes care of the bees the other half. J. W.

Halish, *adj.* pale. "She's a poor *halish* creetur."

Hallan, **Hallan-apple**, a large apple given to each member of the family at Hallantide.

Hallan-tide, All Saint's Day.

Hall-nut, a hazel nut.

Halvaner, one who receives the half produce of his labour.

Halvans, refuse of the lode (or vein of metal) after the ore is separated from the rock.

Halvans, half produce of labour, given instead of wages.

Haly-caly, *v.* to throw things to be scrambled for.

Hame, a circle of straw rope; a straw horse collar, with wooden collar-trees. "A *hame* is used to fasten the fore-leg of a sheep to his neck, in a somewhat unmerciful way, to prevent him from breaking fence." Couch.

Hand-gloves, gloves. "What, begging with *hand-gloves* on!"

Handsel, **Hansel**. When a man is well paid for any chance job early in the day, he says "that's a good *hansel*."

Hankcher, a handkerchief.

Haps, a hasp. **Hapses**, *pl.*

Hardah, elvan. Couch.

Hard-head, the refuse of tin after smelting. The plantain, J. W.

Hare's-meat, wood-sorrel.

Hark, *v.* to listen. "I wouldn't *hark* to her nonsense."

Harve, a harrow.

Hastis, *adj.* hasty. "*Hysty* (Cornish), haste, make haste." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Hatches, dams; mounds.

Hatchet-faced, *adj.* thin-faced.

Hatter-flitter, a jack-snipe.

Haveage, the family; the race; the lot. "They come from a bad *haveage*."

Haysing, following hares by night.

Head and henge, the pluck of an animal.

Heap, the thigh.

Heap. "When I heard it I was knocked all of a *heap*" (frightened, astonished).

Heavy-cake, a flat cake about an inch thick, made of flour, cream, currants, &c. It should be eaten hot from the oven.

Hedge-a-boor, a hedgehog.

Heed, *v.* to hide. **Mop-and-heedy**, hide-and-seek.

Heel of the hand, the inside, thick part of the thumb.

Hele, *v.* to cover.

Heller, **Hellier**, a thatcher; a tiler.

Helling, a roof.

Helling-stone, flat slate for roofing.

Hepping-stock, a horse-block. *Hepping-stocks*, or *hepping-stones*,

are often seen by old garden walls. **Upping-stock**.

Heps, a hatch; a short half-door, often seen in country shops. The lower half is kept shut, the top open. There is generally a bell fastened to it to give notice of a customer. When a person has been brought before his superiors and remanded, he is figuratively said "to have been made to ride the *heps*." "More tongue than teeth; she had better keep a *heps* before her mouth."

Het-up (heat-up), *v.* to cast in one's teeth. "She *het* it up to him that he was drunk last night."

Hev-a, a word shouted through St. Ives's streets when there are pilchards in the bay.

Hewer, Huer, a person that makes signals from the cliffs to the fishermen in their boats, to let them know in what direction the pilchards lie.

Hewing, *part.* making signals from the cliffs to the boats. There is generally a shed on the highest cliff to shelter the hewer, called the *hewing-house* or *bacon-house* (beacon-house).

Hicking cough, a dry, hacking cough.

Hick-mal, Hekky-mal, the blue titmouse. **Ekky-mowl**, F. W. P. J., M. B.

Hile, Aile, Ile, the beard of barley.

Hilla, the nightmare.

Hippety-hoppety, *adv.* "He goes *hippety-hoppety*" (walks unevenly).

Hitch, *v.* to sew lightly. "Don't put too many stitches; *hitch* it together."

Hitcher, the chape of a buckle. See **Aitch**.

Hobban, Hoggan, a cake made of flour and raisins, often eaten by miners for dinner. Sometimes called **Figgy Hoggan** or **Fuggan**. A pork pasty.

Hobban, or Hoggan-bag, a miners' dinner-bag. A piece of meat baked or boiled in paste is sometimes so called.

Hobble, *v.* to tie together the front and hind leg of an animal to keep it from straying.

Hobbler, an unlicensed pilot; a man who tows in a vessel with ropes. Two or three generally own a boat between them.

Hobble, the share each hobbler gets when they bring in a vessel.

Hobby-horse Day, a festival held in Padstow on May 1st. A hobby-horse is carried through the streets to a pool called Traitor's Pool, a quarter of a mile out of the town. Here it is supposed to drink; the head is dipped in the water, which is freely sprinkled over the spectators. The procession returns home singing a song to commemorate the tradition that the French having landed in the bay, mistook a party of mummers in red cloaks for soldiers, and hastily fled to their boats and rowed away.

Hoddy-man-doddy, an overgrown stupid boy; a simpleton.

Hog, Hogget, a two-year-old ewe.

Hog lamb, a sheep under twelve months.

Hoity-toity, a see-saw. "She's a *hoity-toity* thing" (capricious, haughty).

Hole to grass, *phr.* working a vein of metal to the surface.

Holibubber. "A man who, unattached to the works, makes a living out of the refuse of the

- slate quarries at Delabole." T. Q. Couch.
- Hollow-pot**, a loud-talking person.
- Hollow-work**, in embroidery, open-work.
- Holm**, the holly.
- Holm scritch**, the missel-thrush.
- Holster**, a retreat or hold for anything. J. W.
- Home, Hom'**. "Shut *home* the door." Put *home*, *v.* to escort home.
- Homer**, homeward. "The *homer* fields."
- Honey Pin**, a peculiar sweet apple. Bottrell.
- Hoop**, a bullfinch.
- Hoot**, *v.* to bray like a donkey. "A bad *hoot*," a bad job. "That's a bad *hoot*, says Madison."
- Hootin cough**, whooping cough.
- Hoozy**, *adj.* hoarse. "I'm very *hoozy*." **Oisy**. "I'm *oisy*, so that I can hardly speak." St. Just, T. C.
- Horny-wink**, a lapwing; plover. **Horrywink**, Couch.
- Horny-wink**, "a toad. An old tumble-down house has been revilingly described as an old shabrag *horny-wink* place." H. J., Royal Institute of Cornwall.
- Horny-winky**, *adj.* "desolate; outlandish; like a moor where hornwinks or lapwings resort; thence a tumble-down house might be so called." J. W.
- Horse**, a fault in the rock; a piece of matrix rising in a lode (vein) of metal, throwing it out of its course. "The lode has taken *horse*."
- Horse-adder**, the dragon-fly: so called because it is supposed to sting horses.
- Hosgid**, a hogshead.
- Housel of goods**, houseful, or a furnished house. Morvah, T. C.
- Hove**, *v.* heave; threw. "I *hove* my ball over the wall." "Why did you heave it so high?" "Heft it upon the ground," *i. e.* heaved. St. Just, T. C.
- Huccaner**, a wood corner.
- Hucksen**, the knuckles. "Muck (dirt) up to the *hucksen*."
- Hulster, Holt**, a hold or retreat. "This rubbish is only a *hulster* for snails." T. Q. Couch.
- Hulster**, *v.* to harbour. "How dare you *hulster* my daughter here?"
- Hummock**, a stout, unwieldy woman.
- Hungry**, *adj.* greedy; stingy. "He's as *hungry* as the grave."
- Hunk, Hunch**, a large piece. "A *hunk* of bread and cheese."
- Hurle**, the filament of flax. "As dry as *hurle*."
- Hurling**, a Cornish game played with a ball. The players are divided into two equal parties, each of which tries to secure and keep the ball in their possession. The prize is one made of cork covered with silver. "Fair play is good play" is the hurlers' motto.
- Hurly-burly**, a scramble. "A *hurly-burly* for nuts."
- Hurried**, *p. p.* as *adj.* frightened; startled. "I was bra'ly *hurried* when I heard of it." "What's your hurry?" *phr.* why are you going?
- Hurted**, *v. imp.* "murder committed, but nobody *hurted*."
- Hurts**, whortleberries.
- Hush-a-bit**, *phr.* go gently.
- Hushed out** (*pron.* hoosh), *v. imp.* turned out by a slight noise. "They *hushed* the hen out of the nest."

Hutch-work, small ore washed by a sieve.

I-facks, *adv.* in faith ; certainly.

Iles, small flat worms found in the livers of sheep—the cause of rot.

Ilck, Ellick, “the red gurnard, called soldiers at St. Levan.” H. R. C.

Ill-wish, *v.* to bewitch. The common people still believe if they have a sudden illness that they are *ill-wished*, and pay a visit to the conjuror (white witch) to try and find out who has done it.

Ingots, tin cast in small oblong iron moulds ; large moulds are called blocks.

Inkle, tape.

Inkle-maker, a tape weaver. “As thick as *inkle-makers*” (very friendly).

Innerds, the bowels. “A pain in my *innerds*.”

Insense, *v.* to make a thing plain to any one. “I’ll *insense* him into it.”

Insi-coat, an inside coat ; a petticoat.

Ishan, dust from winnowing. “Take up the *ishan* and put it in the costan,” meant “take up the dust and put it in the basket.” F. W. P.

Jack Harry's lights, phantom lights, generally seen before a gale, taking the form of a vessel sure to be wrecked. Called after the person who was said to have first seen them.

Jacky-ralph, a wrasse.

Jaffle, a handful : generally applied to a bunch of flowers. “A *jaffle* of flowers.” “*Jeffull*, *Yaffle*, handful. ‘*Jeffulls* of hay.’” T. C., Morvah.

Jail, *v.* to walk fast. “Where be ‘ee *jailing*?” “He *jails* along.” Jaale, T. C.

Jakes, a dirty mess.

Jaller, Jallishy buff, *adj.* yellow. “I want a bit of *jallishy buff* prent, to make a frock for my cheeld.”

Jane Jakes, Jean Jakes, a snail. Penzance, T. C. **Jan-jeak**, Camborne, Garland.

Janjansy, a two-faced person. “I don’t like her ; she’s a *jan-jansy*.”

Jannek, Jannak. “The great *jannek* thoft he could thrash his tenant, but the tenant fought him out afore the door, and beat him rarely.” Mem. The *J.* was a lout 6ft. 4in. high. Paul, near Penzance. T. C.

Japes, a jackanape.

Jaunders, the jaundice.

Jay-pie, a jay. “Sweet as a *jay-pie* sang a Cornish song.” Janner, H. R. C.

Jenny-quick, an Italian iron. *v.* to iron with an Italian iron.

Jerry-pattick, a simpleton.

Jewish woman, a Jewess.

Jew's bowels, small pieces of smelted tin found in old smelting works. Tradition always connects Jews with tin in Cornwall.

Jicks, Jiccups, hiccough.

Jiffy, *adv.* at once ; quickly. “I’ll do it in a *jiffy*.”

Jig, *v.* to separate the ore from the refuse by means of a sieve ; so placed in a box of water that by the continuous action of a brake-staff the ore is precipitated to the bottom of the sieve. The work is done by girls called *jiggers*.

Jigger, an ill-made thing.

Joan Blunt, a rough, plain-spoken woman.

Joan-the-wad, the name of a pisky (pixie).

"Jack-the-lantern, *Joan-the-wad*,
That tickled the maid and made
her mad,
Light me home, the weather is
bad."

T. Q. Couch, Polperro.

Joggle, *v.* to shake; to shake the elbow.

"Hold your glass up to your chin,
And let your neighbour *joggle* it
in."

Johnny Fortnight, a packman.

Josing, a scolding.

Jouds, pieces. "He scat all to
midjans and *jouds*" (he broke all
to pieces).

Joudy, *v.* to walk in the sea with
boots and stockings on. Mouse-
hole fishermen, W. F. P. and
B. V.

Jowst, a fall from a donkey's
back.

Jowster, a person that buys
things to sell again; a huck-
ster; a fish-dealer.

Juck, the oil in the fleece of
wool.

Junket, a dish made of new
milk, sugar, and rum; curdled
with rennet, and eaten with
clotted cream.

Kager, **Keggas**, wild parsnip;
wild carrot. "*Keggas*, often
called *kai-yer*, are good pigs'
feed." H. R. C.

Kaig-nail, **Keg-nail**, a misshapen
finger-nail or toe-nail.

Kaille-alley, a ninepin-alley.

Kailles, ninepins.

Kan-kayers, "two or three con-
federates who unite to disparage
anything they wish to buy, or

make fictitious offers and praise
anything they wish to sell;
tricksters." Bottrell.

Kayer, a coarse sieve used to
winnow corn.

Keamy, *adj.* mouldy. Cider is
said to be *keamy* when there is a
thick scum on the top.

Keddened, covered over with
mud or dust. W. F. P.

Keddened and Cabaged, booted
with mud; dirty. Mousehole,
B. V. **Kaggled**, H. R. C.

Keem, *v.* to comb the hair with
a small tooth-comb.

Keeming-comb, a small tooth-
comb.

Keenly, *adj.* promising. "A bra'
keenly lode," spoken of a pro-
mising vein of metal. Some-
times "A bra' *kindly* lode."

Keenly, *adv.* deftly. "He takes
to it *keenly*."

Keep company, *v.* Engaged
people are said to *keep company*.

Keep on, *v.* to scold incessantly.
"What are 'ee *keeping on*
about?"

Keeve, a brewer's tub. "She
must speak out; she can't
under the *keeve*." "Consider
St. Knighton's kieve, also a
potato kieve, where potatoes are
kept covered with earth." J. W.

Keggle, *v.* to draggle.

Kelter, order, condition. "In
bad *kelter*."

Kendle-teening, candle-lighting
time. To light a candle is to
teen it.

"'Twas *kendle-teening* when yung
Mall Treloare." — *Uncle Jan*
Trenoodle.

Kennel, an ulcer in the eye.
Kenning, T. Q. Couch.

Kenning-herb, the crowfoot: used
in incantations for curing ken-
nings. Polwhele.

Kente-pathen-gy, wooden pins belonging to the stone anchor used in punts. B. V. **Kente-purthurgy** (*g* hard), W. F. P., Mousehole fishermen.

Kern, *v.* to curdle.

Kerned, *p. p.* as *adj.* turned from flower to fruit. "The apple blowths have *kerned*." The word set is often used, as "the blossoms have all set." Metal fixed or concreted around quartz is also said "to have *kerned*."

Keveran, the leather that joins the two pieces of wood in a flail.

Kib, *v.* to mend a gap in a hedge with thorns.

Kibbed, fenced by wood, thorns, briars, &c., being laid down, as applied to a hedge. Polwhele.

Kibble, a mine bucket.

Kibby, *adj.* sticky. "To play *kibby*," a term of contempt used by boys in playing marbles when the marbles hit the player's nails.

Kibby heels, chapped heels.

Kicker, a small mizen used by fishing boats. W. F. P.

Kicklish, *adj.* ticklish; tottering.

Kicky, *v.* to stutter; to stammer. "A *kick-hammering* fellow," a stammerer. "A *kick* in his speech," a defect.

Kiddaw, a sea-bird; a guillem.

Kidge, *v.* to stick; to unite, as broken bones. "We don't *kidge*," we don't agree.

Kidley-wink, **Tidly-wink**, a beer-shop. A man is sometimes said "to keep a *kidly*."

Kidling, *adj.* ailing; physically weak. S. C. J. *Kidling* or *kidly*, T. C., tricking; cozening.

Kiggal, "a spindle. **Kiggal-rings**, spindle whirles." Bottrell.

Killas, clay-slate; schist.

Killick, a stone set in a frame of wood, or thick rope used to anchor boats on rough grounds. "I must up *killick* and go," I must be off.

Killimore, an earth-nut. Halliwell. Cornish, literally the grove-nut. Polwhele.

Kimbly, the name of an offering, generally a piece of bread or cake, still given in some districts to the first person met on going to a wedding or a christening. Sometimes given to a person bringing the news of a birth to an interested person. A cake, called a groaning cake, is made in some houses after the birth of a child, of which every caller is expected to partake. "The mother carries the groaning cake when going to be church." H. R. C.

Kings, donkeys. Redruth, *Cornish Telegraph*, Sept., 1879.

Kip, a cap or net.

Kipes, a thin, lanky person.

Kipesy, *adj.* thin; lanky. "A *kipes*, as thin as a bundle of pipes."

Kiskey, a dried, brittle stem. The dry stems or stalks of "keggas," wild carrot, or wild parsnip. "A withered *kiskey* of a man."

Kist-vean, a small stone chest.

Kit, a smear. *v.* to dab. Halliwell.

Kit, kith and kin. "The whole *kit* of them."

Kit, a kite. "As yellow as a *kit's* foot" (*pron.* keet).

Kitt, *v.* to steal ore.

Kittens, the kidneys.

Kittereen, a primitive omnibus. "The *Kit-Tereen* was an open car that ran between Penzance and Truro, set up by Christopher Treen." J. W.

Kitting, *part.* stealing. "The famous *kitting* case." Tregellas.

Kitty-baga, rags wrapped round labourers' legs to keep off the wet, or straw bands.

Kity, *adj.* cracked; harebrained.

Knack, a knock. *v.* to stop. "The bal is *knacked*." "*Knack* up."

Knap, "the top or brow of a hill." T. Q. Couch.

Knawed, *v. imp.* knew.

Knitster, a woman who knits.

Lace, a rood or perch; a land measure.

Lace, *v.* to flog. A *lacing* is a flogging.

Ladies' trees, small branches of dried seaweed, hung up in chimneys to protect the house from fire.

Lafts, lathes.

Lag, a dirty mess on the bottom of a dress. "I hate a *lag* as much as any one." *v.* to draggle in the mud.

Lagen, *v.* walking in the water with naked feet. F. W. P. **Laggen**, *v.* to splash in the water: applied to fish, also to children playing in the sea without shoes or stockings. B. V., Mousehole.

Laister, the yellow water iris.

Lake, a portion of a bay, as Gwavas lake, Penzance. "At Lostwithiel a brook is called a *lake*." J. W.

Lammy, a kid; sometimes made into a pie called "*lammy* pie."

Lampered, mottled. "*Lampered* all over." T. Q. Couch.

Land-yard, two staves, or 18ft., are a *land-yard*, and 160 *land-yards* an acre.

Lanthorn-fish, a smooth sole.

Lap, *v.* to beat. Garland.

Lap, anything disagreeable to eat or drink. "I don't like such cold *lap*."

Lappior, a dancer. Halliwell, Polwhele.

Lappy, *v.* to lap.

Lash, *v.* to pour. "A *lash* of rain" is a torrent of rain. "To *lash* in pieces" is to break in pieces.

Lasher, a large thing. "This fish is a *lasher*."

Lasking, a word used by the Cornish fishermen when nearing a point. They say "Keep the boat *lasking*," i. e. steer the boat so that she may go near the point. F. W. P. *Lasking*, keep near shore; a term used by fishermen. B. V., Mousehole.

Lattice, tin-plate. **Latteen**, Lostwithiel, J. W.

Lattice-ware, tin-plate ware. "A *lattice* cup," a tin cup.

Launder, a trough for washing tin; a gutter for carrying off the water from the roofs of houses.

Lawn, **Lawen**, a large, open mine-working in the back of a lode left in a dangerous state. Towednack, T. C.

Lawrence, the patron saint of idlers. "He's as lazy as *Lawrence*." "One would think that *Lawrence* had got hold of him" (*pron.* La'rence).

Layer, a winnowing sheet.

Leaf out, slightly insane. "Like Crocker, a *leaf out*."

Leaping-stock, a horse-block.

Leary, *adj.* hungry; weak. "Empty," J. W. "**Lairy**," Couch.

Lease, *v.* to pick stones from the

- surface of the fields. "*Leasing*, picking stones." Polwhele.
- Leat**, a gutter; a narrow artificial water; a mill-stream. "Don't waalk in the *leat*; thee baist."
- Leave**. "I'm not *left* to go out in the cold." *Lev'* for let. "*Lev'* us go."
- Lemon plant**, the verbena.
- Lent lily**, the common yellow daffodil.
- Lerrick**, *v.* to flap about.
- Lerrapping**, a flogging. *adj.* large.
- Lerrups**, the scraps of meat sold by butchers. **Lirrup**, Scilly.
- Lestercock**, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.
- Let**, *v.* to stop; to hinder. "You *let* my marble." T. Q. Couch.
- Letterpooch**, an old Cornish dance.
- Leustre**, *v.* to plan.
- Level**, a gallery of a mine.
- Levener, Elevener**, a luncheon.
- Levers**, the marsh iris (*pron.* lavers).
- Lewth, Lew**, a place sheltered from the wind.
- Liard**, a liar. "You're a g'eat *liard*, you are."
- Libbety-lat**, a game for children. They stand before a hassock or step, and put the right and left foot alternately on it as fast as they possibly can, keeping time to the words,
 " *Libbety, libbety, libbety lat*,
 Who can do this and who can do that?
 And who can do anything better than that?"
- Libbings**, the webs of a water-fowl's feet. "Wingy, wingy, leggy, leggy, *libbings* and all; oh, where is my mallard?"
- Lick**, *v.* to smear lightly. "You've *licked* your sleeve in the mustard." "Your dress is *licking* in the mud."
- Lidden**, a word; talk; a burden of a song or complaint. "The same old *lidden*." A monotonous song. T. Q. Couch. Also "broad," H. R. O.
- Lie**, *v.* "The wind has gone to *lie*" (subsided). "The corn has gone to *lie*" (broken by wind and rain has fallen flat).
- Lig, Liggan**, a kind of seaweed.
- Liggan**, "manure composed of autumnal leaves washed down by a stream and deposited by side eddies." Fowey, T. Q. Couch.
- Liggan**. "He's coming home with penny *liggan*" (lacking, like a bad penny returned). "I can't play any more, I'm penny *liggan*."
- Likes**, *adv.* probability; likelihood. "Do 'ee think there's *likes* o' rain?"
- Lilly-banger**. Until within the last twenty years it was the custom in Penzance on Easter Monday to bring out in the lower parts of the town tables before the doors, on which were placed thick gingerbread cakes with raisins in them, cups and saucers, &c., to be raffled for with *lilly-bangers* (cup and dice). The stalls were called "lilly-banger stalls."
- Limb**. "Your daughter looks well." "No, she's but alight; her face is her best *limb*."
- Lime-ash**, a composition of sifted ashes and mortar used for flooring kitchens.
- Limner**, a painter. "You caan't paint a boat as well as our

- limner.*" Newlyn: spoken by a fisherman of an artist who lives there.
- Linch**, *v.* to beat severely.
- Liner**, a threshed sheaf of corn.
- Linguister**, an interpreter.
- Linhay**, an out-house with a lean-to roof; a shed for cattle.
- Linkum**, a term of endearment. "She's her mother's *linkum*."
- Linsing**, a thrashing.
- Lintern**, the lintel.
- Lipsy**. "He taalks *lipsy*" (he lisps). "I had a seizure ten years ago, and I can't talk but *lipsy*." Penzance, T. C.
- Liquorice-ball**, liquorice. "A pennard of *liquorice-ball*."
- Lirrup**, a strip; a sloven.
- Lirrapping**, hanging in strips; coming down. "Your gown is *lirrapping* in the mud." See **Lerrups**.
- Listing**, *p. p.* as *adj.* writhing with pain.
- Little-mount**, an old-fashioned child. "She's a regular *little-mount*. The Mount (St. Michael's Mount) will never be washed away whilst she's living."
- Loach**, a doctor's draught; also a lotion.
- Leader**, "a double apple." T. Q. Couch.
- Lob**, *v.* to throw or knock about in a careless manner.
- Lobba, Loblolly**, an idle, stupid fellow.
- Locust**, long, thin sugar-stick, always rolled up in paper.
- Lodden**, a pool. Also **Plodden**.
- Lode**, a vein of metal.
- Loff**, *v.* to laugh.
- Log**, *v.* to oscillate.
- Logan-rock**, a stone that oscillates.
- Loggers**, ears. "I'll grock (pull) thy *loggers* for thee."
- Logging**, moving to and fro.
- Long-cripple**, a lizard. "In Devonshire a snake." J. W.
- Long-dog**, a greyhound. "Running like a *long-dog*."
- Long oyster**, "the sea crayfish." Polwhele.
- Looby-weather**, warm, misty weather.
- Looch**, filth; refuse. Hayle, T. C.
- Looking**, *part.* asking; demanding. "They are *looking* a shilling a dozen."
- Loon**, the northern diver.
- Lootal**. "Stinking, great lazy, great *lootal*; if thee canst have a veil and go walking about the lanes, that's all thee carest for." Penzance, T. C.
- Lop, Lopy**, *v.* to limp.
- Lepperd**, a limper. F. C.
- Losting**, *part.* losing. "Our horse is *losing* his coat."
- Lougy**, fagged. "The crew of the brig seemed very *lougy*." G. E., Penzance, *Cornishman*, Dec., 1879.
- Loustre**, *v.* to work hard. See **Leustre**. "He that caan't *leustre* must *loustre*," or "He that caan't planny must work."
- Loustring man**, a strong man, able to do a hard day's work.
- Love entangle**, "the nigella or fennel-flower." Halliwell, Polwhele. "Love-in-tangle," J. W.
- Lubbercock, Lubberleet**, a turkey-cock.
"Lubber, lubber-leet,
Look at your dirty feet!"
Said by boys in a harsh voice to

- turkeys to vex them. "As red as a *lubbercock*."
- Lud.** "Sent all of a *lud*," struck all of a heap. W. N.
- Lug**, the beach-worm, used for bait.
- Lugs**, ears. "I'll gi' 'ee a click under the *lug*," a box in the ear.
- Lug-sand**, the fine sand close to the water's edge in Mount's Bay.
- Lugg**, the undergrowth of weeds in a field of corn.
- Lump**, *v.* "If you don't like it you must *lump* it." "Swallow in a *lump*."
- Lumping-eel**, **Sudles-eel**, a fish. "A lamprey of the family called *Petromyzidic* (query)." H. R. C.
- Lumpous**, *adj.* all of a heap. "She sat down *lumpous*."
- Lurker**, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions.
- Lurk**, **Lurgy**, idleness; laziness. "The fever of *lurk*, two stomachs to eat, and neither one to work;" or the fever of *lurgy*.
- Lutter-pooch**, **Litter-pooch**, a slovenly person.
- Mabyer**, a young hen that has never laid. "As stiff as a *mabyer*."
- Madgiowler**, a large moth.
- Maggety-pie** (*g's* hard), a magpie.
- Mahogany**, a drink made of gin and treacle.
- Mair**. "The weather was so catching that I could not put my sheaves of corn either into shocks or arish-mows; but made them into *mairs*." These are built longitudinally, about 18ft. in length by 12ft. deep. St. Levan, through H. R. C.
- Make-home**, *v.* to shut. "*Make-home* the door."
- Make-wise**, a make-belief. "He's only a *make-wise*."
- Making-wise**, *v.* to make belief.
- Malkin**, a cloth nailed to a stick; used to clean out ovens; a dirty person.
- Manchet**, a small loaf of bread, not baked in a tin, in shape like a large bun; called by the common people "*Manchun* bread."
- Market-jew**, **Marazion**. A corruption of the old name, *Mairaiew*; a Thursday's market (Carew). Norden spells it *Marcajew*, and gives it the same meaning. "In his own light, like the Mayor of *Marketjew*." "Capital inhabitants," the corporate electors of *Marazion*. Through J. M. Cornish, Penzance.
- Market-jew turnmut**, a large white turnip grown in *Marazion*, or Yellow Dutch.
- Mashes**, a great number. "Aye, a caled the poor doctor a *mashes* of names."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Maun**, **Maund**, a large coarsely-made hamper used for sending potatoes, &c., to market.
- Maw**, a piece of bread and butter. "A sugary maw," bread, butter, and sugar. (*Morsel*, *pron.* *Mawsel*.)
- Maxim**, a whim; idea. "That's old Ann's work; she's full of her *maxims*."
- May**, the young shoots of the sycamore.
- May-bee**, a cockchafer.
- May-bird**, the whimbrel. Couch.
- May-game** (*pron.* *maygum*), an odd, foolish action; also a person who so acts. "Don't make mock of a *maygame*; you may be struck comical yourself one day."
- May-horn**, a large tin horn blown by boys on May-day. Sometimes as early as five in the morning,

- parties of boys, five or six in a party, will assemble under your windows, blowing tin horns and conch shells, and begging for money. With the money collected they go into the country and have bread-and-cream junket, &c. An additional ring of tin is added to the bottom of the horns every year.
- Mazed-antic, Mazegerry, Maze-gerry-pattick** (*pron.* maazed), a wild, foolish, frolicsome fellow.
- Mazzard**, a small black cherry.
- Meanolas**, a kind of stove. It was a square box filled with stones and clay, used by fishermen in their boats, before the invention of stoves, as a fire-place on which they dressed their meat. W. F. P., Mouse-hole. **Ménolas**, H. R. C.
- Meat** (*pron.* mait), *v.* to feed. "Mait the pigs." "Meat is still used in Cornwall in its general sense, and not for animal food only." J. W.
- Meat-earth**, soil.
- Meaty**, *adj.* fleshy. "She's a maity little pig."
- Meayer**, a measure.
- Meeder**, a mower. Polwhele, Halliwell, Couch.
- Mên**, a stone. *Mên* is not used as a common noun, but only in proper names.
- Mên-an-tol**, a stone with a round hole in it. Called by the country people "crick-stone," because it is supposed to have the power of healing those who would crawl through it. "Maen tol, or the stone with a hole, on Anguidal Downs in Madern, famous for curing pains in the back, by going through the hole, three, five, or nine times."—Borlase's "Antiquities," p. 178.
- Mên-skryfa**, an inscribed stone. Sometimes spelt "*Mên scryffa*."
- Merle**, a link of a chain.
- Meryon**, an ant; a term of endearment. "She's fayther's little meryon" (*pron.* mer-yon).
- Merry-dancers**, the Aurora Borealis.
- Merrysole** (*pron.* merisol), a French sole.
- Mewed**, *p. p.* "scattered by fright." Sennen, T. C.
- Midget**, a very small bit; a scrap.
- Midgetty-morrows**, the fidgets.
- Midgetty-por**, a great confusion. "What a midgetty-por you have around you." Miggaleonpore, H. R. C.
- Midjans**, small bits; shreds. "The cup is skat (broken) to midjans."
- Milchy - bread**, moist, sticky bread, made from milchy corn.
- Milchy-corn**, corn that has germinated.
- Milpreve**, a coralline ball worn as a charm against adders.
- Mimsey**, the minnow.
- Minch, Minchy**, *v.* to play the truant. Meech, Polwhele.
- Mincher**, one who plays the truant.
- Misment**, a mistake. "'Twas a misment on my part."
- Miz-maze, Mizzy-maze**, a bewilderment. "I'm all o' a mizzy-maze."
- Mock**, a large block. A piece of this year's Christmas mock is in some parts saved to light the next year's. See Chrestmas-stock.
- Mock**, the cheese or compound of apples and reeds in the wring or cider press. Polwhele.
- Mocket**, a bib attached to an apron to keep the front of the dress clean.

Mood, the fungus produced on liquor by fermentation. J. W. A sweetbread. "Vegetable sap." Couch.

Moonshine, spirit that has been smuggled.

Moor, Maur, the root of a plant or tree. "Nack't the mabyers (little hens) both stiff wi' a great *maur* of fuz" (furse). — *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Moorstone, granite.

Money-penny, the small white cowrie. Scilly.

Mop and heed, hide and seek (mope and hide). "Every fit and turn, *mopping* about together. *Mopping* = going together in company; spoken of a young man and woman supposed to be courting." Towed-nack, T. C.

Mor, Murre, a guillemot.

Moral, a resemblance; a likeness. "The very *moral* of his fayther."

Morrabs, Morraps, land near the sea. Now used as a proper noun.

Mort, hog's lard.

Mort, a plenty; a great number. "A *mort* of people."

Mort, Morty, *v.* to digest; to turn to fat.

Mot, the root.

Moth, moss. F. C.

Mouth-speech, speech. "Hav' 'ee lost your *mouth-speech*?"

Mow, Brummal, a round mow, enlarging in diameter from the base up to a certain height, from which it again contracts to the apex. All the sheaves are placed with the ears inward in the lower, and outward in the upper, part. (Brummal Mow.)

Mow, Pedrack, a round mow preserving the same diameter throughout until it begins to contract at the apex, having all

the ears inside." (Pedrack Mow.) Davy, Zennor.

Mowhay (*pron.* mo-ey), an enclosure of ricks of corn or hay. "Out in the *mo-ey* close."

Moyle, a mule. "A hybrid between a stallion and an ass." T. Q. Couch. "As stubborn as a *moyle*." *Moyle* is a surname in Cornwall.

Muggets, sheep's entrails.

Muggety-pie, a pie made of sheep's entrails, parsley, and cream.

Mule, *v.* to work hard; to knead; to make dough.

Muller, a stone formerly used for reducing tin ore to powder.

Mumchance (*pron.* chaence), a silent, stupid person. "To sit *mumchance*, to sit silent." J. W.

Mumming-booth, the tent in which strolling players perform. The performers are never spoken of as actors, but play-actors.

Mun, decaying fish used for manure.

Mundic, iron pyrites; sometimes cut, polished, and sold for ornaments under the name of "Marcasite."

Munge, *v.* to chew; to knead. "Munge your dough well."

Munged (*g* soft). "He did not strike me; he *munged* me upon my side with his knee when I was on the ground." Penzance, T. C.

Munger, a horse-collar made of twisted straw. Polwhele.

Mur, Murs, "a mouse, mice; a dormouse, dormice." (Qu. *mures* Lat.) I heard a woman in Meneg say of two children asleep, "They are sleeping like two little *murs*." Polwhele.

Mured, *p. p.* squeezed. "He *mured* me up agen the wall."

Murely, *adv.* almost. "I war *murely* ready to daunce where I stood."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Murfled, freckled.

Murfles, freckles.

Murgy, a dog-fish.

Murrick, a sloven. R. I. C.

Musicianer, a musician.

Mute, a mule. "The hybrid between the male ass and mare." Couch. See **Moyle**.

Mutting, cross; glum; sulking. "Don't sit *mutting* there."

My-ivers, **My-verinos**, interjection of surprise.

Nackan, **Nacker**, **Nackin**, a pocket handkerchief.

Nacker, the wheatear. T. Q. Couch.

Nagging-pain, a dull pain.

Nag-ridden, troubled with the nightmare.

Nail-spring, a hang-nail.

Nale, **Nawl**, an awl.

Nanny-viper, a caterpillar.

Nash, *adj.* pale; debilitated; susceptible of cold.

Natey, "applied to meat when fairly composed of fat and lean." T. Q. Couch.

Natlings, the small entrails.

Neap, a turnip.

Neary, *adj.* stingy.

Neck, the last sheaf of corn, which is cut by the oldest reaper. He calls out "I have et! I have et! I have et!" The others say "What hav' 'ee? What hav' 'ee? What hav' 'ee?" He answers, "A neck! A neck! A neck!" They then all hurrah loudly three times. The neck is

afterwards made into a miniature sheaf, gaily decorated with ribbons and flowers; carried home in triumph, and hung up to a beam in the kitchen, where it is left until the next harvest. T. Q. Couch, *Polperro*, p. 159, gives rather a different account of this custom, and says that the neck is given on Christmas Eve to the master bullock in the stall.

Neck of the foot, *phr.* the instep.

Nefin, Newfoundland cod.

Nepperkin, the eighth part of a pint.

"We'll drink it out of the *nepperkin*, boys.

Here's health to the Barley Mow."—*The Barley Mow*.

Nestle-bird, nestling; the smallest bird of a brood; a pet. "The youngest of a family left at home, when the others have gone into the world." J. W.

Nibbles, nebulous clouds.

Nice chance, *phr.* near chance.

"'Twas a *nice chance* I didn't throw it in the fire."

Nicey, sweetmeats. "A ha' pord of *nicey*."

Nicked, *p. p.* deceived. "I've *nicked* him."

Nickers, **Nuggies**, gnomes; mine fairies; heard working before the miners.

Nickly-thize, the harvest-home supper. Scilly Isles.

Nicky-nan-night (Hall Monday).

"On the day termed 'Hall Monday,' which precedes Shrove Tuesday, about the dusk of the evening, it is the custom for boys, and in some cases for those above the age of boys, to prowl about the streets with short clubs, and to knock loudly at every door, running off to escape detection on the slightest sign of

a motion within. If, however, no attention be excited, and especially if any article be discovered negligently exposed or carelessly guarded, then the things are carried away, and on the following morning are seen displayed in some conspicuous place, to expose the disgraceful want of vigilance supposed to characterise the owner. The time when this is practised is called '*Nicky-nan-night*,' and the individuals concerned are supposed to represent some imps of darkness, that seize on, and expose unguarded moments." Couch (Polperro), p. 151, Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1842.

Niff, a slight quarrel; a tiff.

Niffed, *p. p.* vexed. "She's gone away *niffed*."

Night-nobby, a commode; a night-stool.

Nimpingale, a whitlow.

Noggin, a gill, the fourth part of a pint.

Noggin-wall, a wall built of rough stone.

Noggle-head, **Noggy**, "a block-head." Garland.

Noise, a scolding. "I said there would be a bitter (great) *noise* when Missus know'd you'd brok un" (broken it).

Nool, *v.* to thump; to beat.

Nooling, a beating.

Noozled the nepple, *v.* to nuzzle or nestle, as a child to its mother's bosom. "Thof (though) I've bin ever sense I *noozled the nepple*." — *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

No quarterings, no halfings, no pick-a-daniels, a term used by boys when they find anything.

Nones, Nonce, Nines, on purpose; for the occasion. "He gove me a scat (slap) on the chaks for the *nonce*." "Dressed

up for the *nones*." "*Nauns*: 'He didn't do it for the *nauns*,' that is on purpose." (Camborne), T. C.

Notino, Notsino, no; emphatic denial; not that I know, or not as I know.

Nowle, a pig's head.

Nuddick, the neck. **Niddick**, T. Q., Couch.

Null, a dry crust.

Nurly. "He's a *nurly* fellow to deal with," i. e. sulky. T. C.

Nuthall, the hazel.

Oak-web, a May-bee; the cockchafer.

Oft, *v.* ought. "He *oft* to do et."

Ogos, caves along the shore. Polwhele.

Oiler, a waterproof mackintosh.

Old, must. "It tastes of *old*." "The clothes smell of *old*" (musty).

Old hunderd, Little hunderd, an old-fashioned person or child. "What an *old hunderd* she es." Query, as solemn as the old 100th Psalm.

Ollick, the house leek.

Ool, wool. "As plum as '*ool*'" (very soft).

Oost, a disease of cattle caused by worms in the windpipe.

Ope, a narrow covered passage between two houses; an opening.

Oreweed, sea-weed.

Organ, Orgal, penny royal.

Orrel, a porch or balcony. "The ground-apartment of a fisherman's house is often a fish cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour. The latter is reached by a flight of stone

- steps ending in an *orrel* or porch." Couch.
- Ounce**, the sixteenth part of any property.
- Outlander**, a foreigner.
- Out-window** (*pron.* wender), a bay or bow window.
- Overfanged**, *p. p.* as *adj.* strained; stretched. "What *overfanged* notions you have."
- Overgone**, *p. p.* as *adj.* overpowered; faint. F. C.
- Overlook**, to bewitch; overlooked; bewitched.
- Ovvias**, the eaves of a house. "Oves." Couch.
- Paddle**, an agricultural instrument; a small, sharp piece of iron with a long handle for cutting out the roots of weeds.
- Padgetypoo**, a frog; a tadpole.
"Frenchmen with their wooden shoes
Eating snails and *padgetypoos*."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Padgypow**, an eft; a lizard; the newt.
- Pair**, a set of miners that work together in a gang.
- Pair of moyles** (mules), usually about thirty, for carrying tin.
- Palched**, always ailing; half-cured; patched: applied to invalids. "A poor *palched* creature."
- Pallace**, a cellar for the bulking of pilchards: usually a square building with a pent house roof, enclosing an open area or court. Couch.
- Palsh**, palsied. Towednack, T. C.
- Palshallals**, the diarrhoea.
- Pame**, the palm of the hand.
- Pan-crook**, an earthen pan.
- Pane**, a parsnip.
- Pane-seed**, parsnip-seed.
- Pank**, *v.* to pant; to breathe hard.
- Panshion**, a milk-pan.
- Paro**, a field (*proper noun*).
- Pasher**. "He's a *pasher*," a clumsy workman. Ludgvan, T. C.
- Pass**, a slap; a beating.
- Pass**. "Quietus, they'll give him his *pass* some night or other." J., Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- Passle** (parcel), a great number. "A bra' *passle* of people."
- Pasty**, a meat and potatoe or fruit turnover.
- Patch-hook**, a bill-hook.
- Pattick**, a merry fellow; a fool.
- Pattick, Paddick**, a small pitcher.
- Paul's pitcher-day**, St. Paul's Eve (January 24th); a miner's holyday. They set up a water-pitcher, which they pelt with stones until it is broken to pieces. They then buy a new one which they carry to a beer-shop and fill, and empty it until they get drunk. In Ilfracombe the boys fill a pitcher with filth, and going about the streets throw it sily into people's houses.
- Pawn**, a forfeit. "Here's a *pawn*, and a very pretty *pawn*, and what shall the owner of this *pawn* do?"
- Payse, Peize**, *v.* to weigh.
- Paysen, Peizen**, weights.
- Payser, Peizer**, a man who weighs tin.
- Pea**, the hard roe of a fish.
- Peach**, chlorite.
- Peach away**, *v.* to coax or entice away.
- Peecher**, "a bait; an allure-ment." B. V.

Peart, *adj.* smart. "He's a *peurt* fellow."

Peasen, the plural of peas.

Peathy, *adj.* witty ; full of quaint sayings. "He's a *peathy* man."
"Peathy old fellow with plenty of gumption."

Pedalincan, the great cuttle-fish. Scilly Isles, through H. R. C. (*pron.* padilincan).

Pednameny, a game played with pins : also called Pinny-Ninny. "Pedna - a - mean, heads - and - tails, a game of pins." B. V.

Pednan, small pieces of turf. Davy, Zennor.

Pednbokshrlostwithel. Spoken by fishermen in describing the peculiar model of a boat : is said to mean "cod's head and conger's tail." W. F. P.

Pedn-borbas, cod's head. B. V.

Pedn-paly, the blue-tit.

Peel, a pillow. Polwhele.

Peendy, *adj.* tainted, applied to meat.

Peeth, a well.

Pellar, a conjuror ; a cunning man, applied to in supposed cases of bewitching.

Pellas, **Pillus**, oats without husks. "I hove down some *pellas* amongst 'em to eat." Pilcorn, *Avena Nuda*.

Pellowe-bere, **Pillow-bere**, a pillow-case. "I were glad to put ma head 'pon the *pellowe-bere*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Pend, *v.* to shut in. T. Q. Couch.

Pendle, a pendulum.

Penique, *adj.* firm ; precise ; neat. "She's a *penique* little thing."
"You are looking quite *penique*."

Perjinkety, *adj.* apt to take offence.

Phrase. "I shall soon learn the *phrases* of the house" (the habits of the family). Polwhele.

Pick-up, fish and potatoes mashed together and fried.

Picroun-day, the miner's great holyday, supposed to be in honour of *Picroun*, the discoverer of tin.

Pie. "Your hands are like *pie*" (very warm).

Piecen (*pron.* peacen), *v.* to patch ; to put in a piece.

Piff, a slight quarrel ; a tiff.

Piggall, a pick-axe ; a large hoe used for cutting turf.

Piggy-dog, a dog-fish.

Piggy-whidden, the smallest or youngest pig, sometimes applied to the youngest child. "My *piggy-whidden*" (a white pig).

Piggy-whidden-pie. "Some would die, and some did die, and of these we made *piggy-whidden-pie*."

Pig's-crowe. See *Crowe*.

Pilcher, a pilchard. "Money without love is like salt without *pilchers*." "Killed as dead as a salt *pilcher*." "Like crame (cream) upon *pilchers*," or pilchards.

Pile, deeply involved. "In a *pile* of wrangle," i. e. deeply involved in the dispute. Polwhele.

Piler. "A farm implement used to pound, or cut the beards from barley in winnowing." B. V.

Pilf, light grass and roots raked together to be burnt.

Pilf, **Pilm**, **Pillem**, light dust or fluff. West Cornwall. "In the east of Cornwall applied to dried mud." Polwhele.

Piliers, places on the downs interrupting their smoothness ; tufts of long grass, rushes, &c., forming covers for hares.

Piljack, a poor, mean fellow.
Piliack, Davy, Zennor.

Pill, a pool; a creek.

Pimpy, the after cider, made by throwing water on the almost exhausted mass of alternate apple and straw (beverage).

Pin, the hip.

Pin-bone, the hip-bone.

Pindy, mouldy. J. W.

Pinnick, the wryneck.

Pinnikin, weakly; puny.

Piran-day, the fifth of March; a tinner's holyday. St. Piran is the patron saint of tanners, popularly supposed to have died drunk; the proverb says, "As drunk as a *Piraner*."

Pisky, **Pixie**, a fairy. "Laughing like a *pisky*." "See-saw, Margery Daw, sold her bed and lay upon straw. Sold her bed and lay on hay. *Pisky* came and took her away."

Pisky-led, one who has lost his way, and is supposed to be bewitched. The remedy is to sit down and turn your stockings. "*Pisky-led*, often whiskey-led."

Pisky-stool, a mushroom.

Pitch, the working of a piece of a mine, sold by public auction to two or four workmen every two months. The whole mine is let out in *pitches*. "A good *pitch*" is a good bargain.

Pitched, *p. p.* taking root after transplanting. "The turmats (turnips) are *pitched*." "Also fruit *set* after the flower is gone is said to be *pitched* (the meaning in all these cases is *set*)." J. W.

Pitch-to, *v.* to set to work.

Planchen, a board; a wooden floor. "Thrawed his hat on the *planchen*, and died kickey rather." "Tendar! tendar! stop

the injun, left ma boondle on the *planchen*" (called out of a railway carriage to the guard).

Plashet, a moist place where a stream rises; a quagmire.

Plat-footed, **Splat-footed**, *adj.* splay-footed.

Plethan, *v.* to braid; to plait. Polwhele.

Ploffy, *adj.* fat; plump. "A *ploffy* young mabyer" (hen).

Plosh, a puddle.

Ploser, a half-grown bream.

Plough, a wheel-carriage drawn by oxen.

Pluff, fur.

Pluffy, *adj.* soft; out of condition, applied to feathers, &c., sometimes to a spongy turnip.

Plum, *adj.* soft; light; stupid; foolish. "This tye (feather-bed) is as *plum* as 'ool (wool)."
"Pretty *plum* weather." "He's as *plum* as boften dough." To fall *plum* is to fall soft, as in mud.

Plum, **Plim**, *v.* to swell. "'Twill *plum* in boiling."

Plum-cake, a light cake.

Plum-dough, well risen dough.

Plumming, yeast, raising dough with yeast.

Plump, a pump; a well. *v.* to pump.

Plumpy, *v.* to churn. Halliwell.

Poam, *v.* to pummel; to knock with the fist.

Poaming, a pummelling.

Pocks, shoves or pushes. *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Poddling, *adj.* meddling; interfered. "She goes *poddling*."

Podging, *part.* as *adj.* poking about. "Podging about the

- house." "In this thing, and *podging* in that."
- Podgy**, short and stout. "A *podgy* man."
- Poldavy**, coarse, hempen cloath.
- Pollet, Polleck**, a stick, crooked or knobbed at one end. W. F. P.
- Pol-yn**, a stick, B. V.
- Polrumptious**, *adj.* restive; obstreperous.
- Poltate, Tatie**, a potatoe.
- Pomster**, *v.* to cure a sick person by quackery. "For there's doctors as *pomsters* all sorts of diseases."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pooch-mouth**, a protruding mouth.
- Poochy**, *v.* to make mouths.
- Pook**, hay-cock.
- Poor**, bad. "It's gone *poor*"—turned sour (as beer).
- Poor-money**, bad money.
- Poor-tempered**, ill-tempered.
- Poot**, a push with the feet.
- Poot**, *v.* to push. "To be *pooted* and flopt so, I wesh I was dead." "This young fellow caught him by the hair of his head and gauve him a bit of a shake, and gauve him a *poot* or two with his foot, but as to kicking him, he didn't." Towednack, T. C.
- Pop-dock, Pop-glove, Poppy**, the flower of the fox-glove.
- Pope**, a puffin; a sea-bird.
- Popple, Popple-stone**, a pebble.
- Popple-stone pavement**, a pebble-stone pavement.
- Popples**, poplar trees.
- Por**, a bustle or fuss. "What a *por* you're in."
- Porf**, a pool of stagnant water.
- Portens**, a butcher's term; appurtenance. "Sheepshead and *portens*."
- Porth**, a cove.
- Portmantle**, a portmanteau. "Did 'ee see or hear tell of sich a thing as a *portmantle*?"
- Porvan**, a rush-wick for a lamp.
- Posh**, a heaviness on the chest from mucus, occasioning a loose cough. Polwhele.
- Poss** (*plural* *posses*), a gate-post. "Water will wear away stonen *posses*."
- Possed up**, *p. p.* posted up; pushed up; placed up. "With a make-wise faace, *possed* on top of his awn."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pots**, the entrails.
- Pots**, wooden boxes without covers, and with moveable sides, formerly used to carry dung on horses' backs to the fields.
- Pot-water**, water for common household use: not drinking water.
- Pound**, a cider mill; the place where cider is made.
- Powdered**, slightly salted. "A *powdered* cod."
- Powers**, a great number. "Maade of pasty-board, with *powers* of beads and looking-glass."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Prall**, *v.* to tie a tin pan to a dog's tail.
- Preedy**, *adj.* forward; conceited. "A *preedy* piece of goods." "I shall not make myself *preedy*." Redruth, T. C.
- Preedy**, *adv.* with ease. "She does it bra' and *preedy*."
- Preventive-man**, a coastguard.
- Preventive-station**, a coastguard station.
- Prid-prad**, a tomtit.
- Priden-prall**, a blue-tit.
- Pridy**, handsome; good-looking;

smart. "All prinked up so *pridy*" (all dressed).—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Prill, a small stone, as "a *prill* of tin." Masons speaking of a stone which does not at once make mortar, but afterwards bursts out, call it "a hot *prill*."

Prill, *v.* to mix.

Prill, *v.* to turn sour (as beer).

Prill, *v.* to get drunk.

Prilled, *p. p.* drunk.

Prink, *v.* to walk jauntily.

Prinkt, *p. p.* dressed finely. "You're *prinkt* up for the nones."

Prong, a silver fork; also a hay-fork.

Proper, *adj.* handsome; well-formed. "He's a *proper* man."

Proud-flesh, fungus flesh around wounds (exuberant granulations).

Pru-it-Pru-it, a word used in calling cowa.

Psalmasunting-person, a hypocrite; a person who continually goes to church to the neglect of other duties.

Pad, the fist.

Pullan, a pool of salt water among the rocks.

Pulleronack, a small fish found in pools left by the sea (bully-cods); the shanny; small-fish.

Pul-rose, the wheel-pit. Bottrell. The pit in which the wheel of a water-mill revolves.

Pult, the pulse. T. Q. Couch.

Punick, "a small person; a dwarf." B. V. "Punick, a small eater." W. F. P.

Punion, **Punyon-end**, the end of a house, not having any windows or doors; the gable-end.

Pure, **Pewer**, *adj.* good-looking; *adv.* very many. "He's a *pure*-

looking boy." "Pure and stout." "A *pure* lot of people."

Purgy, a short, thick, stout person. "She's a regular little *purgy*."

Purgy, a fat little boy.

Purl, a guard or watch. "One need be always upon one's *purl*," i. e. one's watch. Polwhele.

Purvan, shreds of cloth. W. F. P. See **Porvan**.

Purvans, "shreds of cotton used in wick-making for a 'chill.'" B. V. The *purvans* were rush wicks, the plaited rag wicks were called "boobas." H. R. C.

Pussivanting, *part.* fussing; meddling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the *Poursuivants* came into the county to search out all those entitled to bear arms: hence the term.

Put-going, *adj.* murdered.

Put-home, *v.* to shut. "Put home the door." To see a person safely home. "Shall I *put* you home?"

Quab, *v.* sickly, infirm person. Garland.

Quaff (*pron.* quaif), *v.* to puff up.

Quaffed, *p. p.* used as *adj.* satisfied; full. "I'm *quaffed*." Sometimes called *quatted*.

Quail, *v.* to wither; *p. p.* as *adj.* quailed. "These flowers soon *quail*." "Your flowers are *quailed*."

Quail-a-way, a sty on the eye.

Qualk, a heavy fall.

Quarry, **Quarrel**, a square or diamond-shaped piece of glass: sometimes applied to a sheet of paper.

Quarterer, **Quaterman**, a lodger.

Quarters (*pron.* quaarters), lodgings.

Quat, Quatty, *v.* to hide by stooping down, as boys behind a hedge, or a hare when pursued.

Queans, Qweans, scallops. "Periwinkles." Bottrell.

Queedy, *adj.* sharp; shrewd; cutting.

Quignogs, foolish notions or fancies. "Get out with your *quignogs*." "You're full of *quignogs*."

Quilkin, a frog or a young toad. Wilky. Lostwithiel. J. W. "As cold as a *quilkin*."

Quillet, three-leaved grass, clover. Bottrell.

Quilter, *v.* to flutter. "I veeled sich a *quilting* come over my heart."

Quilting, a beating. "I'll give 'ee sich a *quilting* as you never had in your life."

Rab, decomposed granite used for mending roads.

Rabbin, a robin. F. C. More generally *rudbrist*; occasionally *ruddock*.

Race, a go-cart.

Race, *v.* to place in a row. "Cups *raced* along a shelf."

Radgell, an excavated tunnel. W. Briton, December 27th, 1877.

Rafe, a tear or rent in a garment.

Rafe, *v.* to rend or tear.

Raff, Raffle-fish, unsaleable fish divided amongst the fishermen.

Rames. "Looking like the *rames* of death:" said of a sickly person. M. A. C.

Rames of a goose, the bony framework of a goose after most of the meat has been cut off. J. W. Lostwithiel.

Rams-cat, a male cat. "Every thing is a he in Cornwall but a *rams-cat*, and that's a she." "As

teasy as a *rams-cat*." Ramcat, J. W.

Randigal, a string of nonsense; rhodomontade. "It's a regular *randigal* of lies."

Randivoose, a noise; a bustle. "What's all the *randivoose*?—I can't hear myself speak."

Ranter-go-round, an old-fashioned game of cards played in divisions, marked with chalk upon a bellows or tea-tray. Now at a table, and called Miss Joan.

"Here's a card, as you may see!
Here's another as good as he!
Here's the best of all the three;
And here's Miss Joan, come tickle me.

Wee, wee."

Rap and rind, *phr.* got together by hook or crook. F. C.

Rare, *adj.* early. "The broccolow (brocoli) are bra' and *rare* this year." "We go to bed pretty *rare* on Sundays." T. O. Lelant.

Rash, *adj.* crisp; brittle. "This lettuce is very *rash*." "The wood is *rash*."

Rauning, Raunish, *adj.* ravenous; voracious. "This is a *rauning* pollock, a whiting pollock is better."

Raw cream, the cream that rises naturally to the top; not scalded or clotted, **Raw-ream**, J. W.

Raw milk, milk that has not been scalded.

Ream, *v.* to stretch. "Don't *ream* it out of shape."

Reamer, a milk-skimmer (*pron.* ramer).

Rechat, Richard.

Reed, unbruised straw used for bedding horses.

Reen, *prop. noun*, a steep hill-side.

Reese, Reeze, grain is said to *reeze* when from ripeness it falls out of the ear.

Reeve, *v.* to separate by means of a sieve, seeds, small corn, &c. from the good grain.

Remlet, a remnant.

Resurrection-lay, Easter Sunday.

Ribble-rash, **Fabble-rash**, the rabble.

Rifle, a break in a roof made by a strong wind carrying away the slates or thatch.

Riffled, *v.* carried away by the wind. "The wind *riffled* lots of housen last night; the hellings (slates) were flying about."

Rig, fun; frolic; noise.

Ringle, *v.* to ring; to tinkle. "The bells are *ringling* all day long. "I heard something *ringle* on the floor."

River (*pron.* revver), any small stream of water is called a *river*.

Roach, a rash.

Robin's alight, a game of forfeits played around the fire. A piece of stick is set on fire, and whirled around rapidly in the hand of the first player, who says, "*Robin's alight*, and if he go out I will saddle your back." It is then passed to the next who says the same thing, and so on. The person who lets the spark die out has to pay a forfeit. Scilly. "Jack's alive."

"Jack's alive and likely to live; If he die in my hand a pawn I'll give."

J. W. Lostwithiel.

Rode, sense or wit. "He hasn't the *rode* to do it."

Rodeless, *adj.* without sense or wit.

Rodeling, **Rotling**, *part.* talking deliriously. "She's bin *rodeling* all the night."

Roostcock, a domestic cock. "As red as a *roostcock*."

Roper's-news, anything told as news that is not news. "That's *Roper's news*—hang the crier!"

Rory-tory, *adj.* very gay; tawdry. "I wouldn't wear such a g'eat *rory-tory* pattern."

Rosum, rosin. "Short of *rosun*," short of cash.

Roup, *v.* to gulp down; to drink noisily.

Rousabout, a bustling woman. "She's a regular *rousubout*."

Rout-out, a Saturday-pie (spoken in jest).

Roving, *p. p.* raving. "He's *roving* mad."

Row, rough.

Row, **Rows**, coarse, undressed tin ore; refuse from the stamping mills.

Row-cast, rough-cast (a compost of lime and pebbles plastered over the outside of houses).

Rudded, *v.* made red. "Es feace all *rudded* and whited." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Rudge, "a partridge." Polwhele.

Rud locks, the rood loft. Bottrell.

Rully, **Rull**, *v.* to wheel; to roll along.

Rulls, rolls of carded wool.

Rumbelow. "With Halantow, *Rumbelow*," the burden of the Furry song.

Rumbustious, *adj.* noisy; troublesome. "They strutted about so braave and *rumbustious* as lubber-cocks" (Turkey-cocks). *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Rummage, rubbish. "A good riddance to bad *rummage*."

Rummet, dandriff.

Rumpin, *adj.* small; miserable. F. C.

Rumpy, *adj.* coarse; uneven. "This cotton is *rumpy*."

Runky, *adj.* wheezy; hoarse.

Running, rennet.

Rush, Rish, a list; a number made at playing at ball, &c., for another to beat. "He's gone on another *rush*" (another course). To make a new *rush*, *v.* to turn over a new leaf.

Rustring-comb, a dressing-comb.

Rusty, *adj.* rancid. This bacon is *rusty*.

Sabby, *adj.* soft; moist; rotten. "These tatures (potatoes) are brave and *sabby*."

Sammy Dawkin, a stupid person. "You are a regular *Sammy Dawkin*, can't scull a boat" (a Padstow proverb).

Sam-oven, Zam-oven, a luke-warm oven.

Sampson, a drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water. "*Sampson* with his hair on." The same kind of drink with double the quantity of spirits.

Sam-sodden, Zam-sodden, half-cooked, whether by boiling or baking; also bread not properly risen, baked in a half-heated oven.

Sape, Sapey, a stupid person.

Save-all, a large pinafore with long sleeves to keep children's dresses clean.

Savour, meat or fish eaten as a relish. "I allus like a *savour* for breakfast."

Say, the sea. In Penzance, on Midsummer-day, a fair is held on the quay; the boatman take the country people out for a short row (a great number at one time) for a penny each; they call it, "A pennord of *say*."

Say-fencibles, old coast-guards.

Scabby-gullion, a stew — meat

and potatoes hashed. B. V. **Scabfy-gulyun**, W. F. P.

Scal, Scale, loose ground about a mine; it sometimes does great injury by falling down and stopping the shaft of a mine.

Scald-cream (*pron.* scaal'd cream), clotted cream.

Scald-milk, skim-milk, milk from which the clotted cream has been taken.

Scalpions, salt dried fish; salt whiting.

Scaly, *adj.* miserly. "A regular *scaly* old fellow."

Scam, *v.* to scam a shoe is to twist it out of shape by wearing it wrongly.

Scat, a slap. "I'll *scat* your chacks" (face).

Scat, a long season. "A *scat* of fine weather."

Scat, diarrhoea.

Scat, a game played by boys with a small flat board or paper knife. One player holds out his hand, which the other tries to strike before he can draw it away.

Scat, *v.* to slap; to break; to become bankrupt. "He let fall the cup and *scat* un to pieces." "He's a *scat* merchant." "The bal is *scat*." "*Scat* up and go home!" (break up your meeting). "*Scat* her face."

Scat abroad, *v.* to enlarge; to open. "The rose has *scat abroad*."

Scat-to, a fight. "They had a little *scat-to*."

Scavel-an-gow, a pack of lies; a great chatter; a noise of scolding. "I heard such a *scavel-an-gow*."

Scavernick, a hare. Polwhele. Halliwell.

Scaw-ooo, night shade.

Scaw-dower, water elder.

Scawnse, Sconse, sense; understanding. "He hasn't the *sconse* to do it."

Scawsy-buds, elder flowers. "Rub the hive with *scawsy* buds."

Scaw-tree, Scow-tree, Skew-tree, an elder tree.

Soethen, a piece of fish cut out for bait. F. W. P. **Shethen**, B. V.

Sclow, Selum, *v.* to scratch. "Ah, you old *selum*-cat." F. W. P., J., M. B.

Scoad, Scud, *v.* to scatter manure over fields.

Scoanse. See **Coanse**.

Scool, School, a shoal of fishes.

Scotch-dew (*pron.* Scott's-doo), a mist.

Scouring-guard (*pron.* gear), decomposed granite used for whitening floors.

Scovy, *adj.* spotted; mottled. "Streaked, smeared, for example, a badly painted flat surface would, if the paint were uneven and smeared, be called *scovy*." F. W. P. J., M. B.

Scoy, *adj.* thin silk or stuff; *v.* to make a thing thin or small. "For my fangings (wages) would look *scoy*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Scramblings, scraps of broken meat.

Scranny, a scramble.

Scrawl, Scroal, *v.* to broil fish over a fire. They are split open, slightly dried, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

Screech, a short, sudden blaze. "Come to the fire; I'll put on a fuz' (furze) and make a *screech*."

Screed, a little piece. "Gi' me a *screed* o' mait."

Screedle, *v.* to cower over the fire.

Screw, a shrew mouse.

Scrid, *v.* to descend partly by sliding, partly by climbing.

Scrif-scrif, Scraf, Scraf, Scraf, odds and ends, rubbish.

Scriff, Scraf, *v.* to shrink together; to crouch. "I'm *scruffed* with the cold." *Scrified* up in a corner.

Scrimp, Scrimpy, scant. "She gov' me *scrimpy* meayer" (measure).

Scrink, Scrinkle, *v.* to screw up. "He *scrinkt* up his eyes."

Scroach, *v.* to scorch.

Scroaching, *part.* scorching.

Scrolls, pieces of hard fat left after melting down lard.

Scrome up, *v.* to arrange roughly. "I *scromed* up my hair."

Scrow (*pron.* like how), *v.* to scratch; to graze. "The cat will *scrow* you." "I *scrowed* all the skin off my arm."

Scruff, the skin. "Take the dog out by the *scruff* of the neck."

Scruff, to fight; to wrestle. "We pitched to *scruff*." "Then we *scruffed*."

Scrump, *v.* to shrink or draw together with cold.

Sery, the report of the approach of a great body of fish; formerly applied to wild fowl.

Scud, the hardened crust on a sore.

Scud, Skid, Upscud, Upskid, *v.* to spill; to run over. "If you throw the petcher on the floor won't the water *scud*." "She broke the petcher and *upscud* the water."

Scumbered, spoken of a bird discharging excrement. St. Just., T. C.

Scute, an iron with which the toe and heel of a shoe are protected

(see Cue); the iron point of a wooden plough.

Scute, a small piece of leather put on the sole of a shoe; the outside piece sawed off a balk of timber.

Scutter, *v.* to throw a flat stone so as to slide on the top of the water; to make ducks and drakes. **Skitter**, F. C.

Sea-adder, a pipe-fish.

Sea-hedgehog, a kind of shell-fish.

Sea-holm, sea holly (angelica).

Seam, a measure; a cartload of clay.

Sean, **Seine**, a pilchard net. A net not less than 160 fathoms in length.

Seaner, **Seiner**, a man employed on the pilchard fishery.

Seed, *imp.* saw.

"I seed his pioter on the slat (slate),

Haf an anyull (angel), haf a cat."—*Tregellas*.

Seed-lip, a wooden basket to carry seed when sowing.

Servy-day, the day after a feast when all the scraps are served up. See **St. Aubyn-day**.

Set again, *v.* to reopen a business.

Set, a mining licence to work a piece of ground. The piece of ground is also called a *set*. As a good *set*.

Shab-off, *v.* to sneak off in a shabby way. "He wanted to *shab-off* without paying."

Shaddocks, a slate axe.

Shag, a cormorant. "As sick as a *shag*."

Shaker, "two good ones and a *shaker*."

Shakes. "No great *shakes*" (not worth much). "He's no great *shakes* of a character."

Shale, a scale of a fish; a flake.

Shale, *v.* to come off in thin slices; to peel; shell peas.

Shaly, *adj.* rich and flaky. "This cake is very *shaly*." "As *shaly* as a rusty iron hoop."

Shale-stone, **Shilstone**, slate.

Shallal, a serenade on tin kettles and pans, given to notorious persons on their wedding-night. "A great noise is said to be a regular *shallal*."

Shank, the spoke of a wheel.

Shape (*pron.* shaape), a great mess; a dirty state. "What a *shape* you've got here." "What a *shapes* you are." J. W. "To make a *shape* is to make a dirty mess."

Sharps, the shafts of a carriage.

Shear, a good shear of hay.

Shed your hair out of your eyes, *phr.* put your hair, &c.

Shee-vo, a disturbance; a row. "There was such a grand *shee-vo*."

Shenagrum, **Shenachrum**, a drink made with hot beer, rum, sugar, and lemon.

Shig, *v.* to cheat.

Shigged out, cheated out of every thing. "They *shigged* me of all my marbles."

Shigged, cheated in a mean manner. "I was *shigged* out of that money." T. C.

Shiner, a sweetheart.

Shivereens, small pieces or shreds. "Torn or broken into *shivereens*."

Shoad, loose stones of tin mixed with earth.

Shoading - heaps, heaps from pits sunk in search of veins of metal.

Shocky, a small fish (goby). F. C.

Shoe-lift, a shoe-horn.

Shong, a broken mesh. W. F. P., B. V.

Shoot, water led to a point by a pipe or drain, and then bursting out. In Cornwall they often took the place of pumps.

Shote, a small kind of trout.

Showl, a shovel.

Shrim, a cold shiver. **Shrim**, *v.* toshiver. **Shrimmed**, chilled. "I feelled sich a *shrim*." "*Shrimmed* to death with the cold."

Shuffer. "When I'm *shuffer* I'll pay." Mousehole. "A *shuff* old woman." St. Just. "A *shuff*-old man." St. Levan. "Full, stout, well." T. C.

Sigger, **Sigure**, *v.* to leak. "It *siggers* through the wall." Zig-ar, H. R. C.

Sim-mee, *v.* it seems to me. "*Sim-mee* it's bra' and nonsical" (seeming to me it's very nonsensical).

Sis-sling, moving uneasily in sleep. Garland.

Sives, a species of small onion (chives).

Skal, calling out. "You great *skal*;" term of abuse. Newlyn, T. C.

Skate, a rent or tear.

Skate, *v.* to rend.

Skatereens, small pieces.

Skedgwith, privet. Sometimes **Skerrish**.

Skeeney, sharp; gusty. Couch.

Skeer, *v.* to graze. "The stone *skeered* my head."

Skeer, *v.* to skim a stone on the surface of the water.

Skeese, **Skeyse**, *v.* to frisk about; to walk quickly. "*Skeesing* about like a pisky (pixie)." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*. **Scouse**, J. W.

Skeet, **Skeeter**, a syringe.

Skeet, to wash windows with a syringe. "*Skeet* the windows."

Skeet, *v.* to eject saliva through the teeth. W. F. P. **Skit**, F. W. P. J. M. B.

Skew, a sudden gusty shower of thick drizzling rain.

Skewy, *adj.* gusty, showery.

Skibbet, a small covered compartment in a large chest, always near the top.

Skimper, a person who slurs his work. "This bed is not weeded clean; John is a *skimper*."

Skemper, H. R. C.

Skimping, the smallest fragment of stone thrown out of a mine. Sometimes, as an adjective, applied to a miserly person. "He's a *skimping* ould fellow."

Skip skop night. In Padstow, on one night in November, the boys go about with a stone in a sling, with which they strike the doors; they then sily throw in winkle-shells, dirt, &c. Couch says, "They strike violently against the doors of the houses, and ask for money to make a feast."

Skirt, *adj.* scanty; short. "Her coats were very *skirt*." "*Skirt* measure." Also **Skeerty**.

Skit, a jest or witticism. "A 'lectioneering *skit*' (or anything else aimed at one). J. W.

Skitter, *v.* to slide; to scatter. "The things go *skittering* about."

Skittery, slippery, like ice or smooth stones. F. W. P. J., M. B.

Skiver, a skewer.

Skivered down, skewered down. "She walks about with her arms *skivered* down to her sides."

Skuat, **Skute**, a legacy or wind-fall. "A *skuat* of money is a

- phrase I have heard." F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Skubmaw**, pieces or fragments. A ship is said to have gone "all to *skubmaw*" when she is wrecked and broken in pieces. Another use of the word is, "I'll knock thee to *Skubmaw*." W. F. P.
- Slab**, a kitchen range; a cooking stove.
- Slack**, impertinent talk. "Come, none of your *slack*." "Loose talk." Garland.
- Slack, Slacket**, *adj.* slight; thin. "You're looking but *slack*."
- Slag**, tin dross; misty rain; sleet.
- Slaggy, Shlaggy**, *adj.* wet; drizzling; miry. "The weather is very *slaggy* to-day." "What a *slaggy* mess the streets are in."
- Slam**, *v.* to trump. "I'll *slam* that card."
- Slamming**, *part.* trumping.
- Slam**, *v.* to beat.
- Slammed**, beat. **Slamming**, a beating. "He *slammed* to un wi' a stick."
- Slams, Scrams**, broken meat.
- Slatter-cum-drash**, a great noise.
- Sleep**, *v.* starched, but not ironed linen, put by wet, and allowed to mildew, is said "to go to *sleep*."
- Sligerin, Slaggering** (*g* soft). "There was a *sligerin* outside the door," i. e. a great row, and fighting and tumbling about. Penzance. T. C.
- Slight**, *adj.* ill. "He's but *slight*."
- Slights**, half clad. "He was walking about in his *slights*."
- Slim**, *v.* to slim the teeth of pigs by giving them their meat too hot. Polwhele.
- Sling**, a dram. **Slingers**, uninvited guests. Garland.
- Slintrim**, an incline.
- Slip**, a young pig.
- Slivar**, a large slice; *v.* to cut into slices. **Slice** (*pron.* *slish*).
- Slock**, *v.* entice. "He *slocked* away my dog." Polwhele says, to pilfer; to give privately.
- Slocking-stone**, is a rich, enticing stone of ore, tempting one.
- Slocking-bone**, spoken of the hip joint.
- Slone**, a sloe. "Eyes as black as a *slone*."
- Slosh**, to spill or splash about water.
- Slotter**, *v.* to make a mess.
- Slotter**, filth.
- Slotterer**, a slovenly woman.
- Slottery**, *adj.* dirty. "The roads are *slottery*." Sometimes applied to the weather.
- Slow cripple**, a blind worm.
- Slummock**, a dirty, sluttish woman.
- Slummockin, Slammakin**, *adj.* careless; untidy.
- Slump**, a careless work-woman.
- Slydom**, *subs.* cunning. "They have too much of *slydom* to venture on that."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Small deer**, vermin. F. C.
- Small men**, fairies.
- Smeech, Smitch**, the smell or smoke arising from anything burnt in frying.
- Smellers**, cat's whiskers.
- Smulk**, a dirty, drinking woman.
- Snag-tooth, Snaggle**, an irregular tooth. "What *snaggles* the cheeld has."

Sneivy, *adj.* low; mean; cunning.

"He's a *sneivy* fellow."

Snippet, a small piece. F. W. P., J., M. B.

Snite, a snipe.

Snuff, "to be *snuff*," *i. e.* to be affronted. Polwhele.

Soace, Soas, friend; companion; love. "Ess, *soas*." "Houd your tongue, *soas*." "Come along, *soas*."

Soak, *v.* to bake thoroughly. "This bread is not *soaked*."

Society, *phr.* a member of society (a Wesleyan).

Sog, a sleep. "She is in a sweet *sog*." **Sogh**, Polwhele.

Sog, *v.* to sleep.

Sogging, *part.* sleeping.

Soile, a seal. "And coming nearer home, here was a sentence spoken last year by a person living at Crowan Churchtown, which to very many even in Cornwall, would be as unintelligible as a foreign tongue: 'Ef a soile es en a zawn he do troach about the paace that a man ken jaale.' This was spoken of seals at Hell's Mouth in Gwithian Cliff. 'Soile' was 'seal,' as 'moile' was 'mule,' and 'zawn' was a sandy cove in a cliff. Pedlars were called troachers, and hence the verb, to troach—to go along as if with a load on one's back; and to 'jaale' was to walk at a fast pace, which one could keep up for some time. With this explanation, it would be seen that the sentence very well expressed the manner and speed of a seal's movements.—T. C.

Sollar, a temporary floor at the bottom of a mine level, through which the air passes for ventilation.

Soons, amulets; charms. Mystic

words given by "white-witches" to their customers. See **White-witch**.

Sound, a swoon. "She fell down in a *sound*."

Sound-sleeper, a red and black moth, sometimes called "a seven sleeper."

Sour-sops, sour-dock, or common sorrel. **Soursabs**, F. C.

Souse, *adj.* heavily; clumsily. "He sat down *souse*." **Down souse**, down right. *Souse* is sometimes used as a verb. "She *soused* down in her chair."

Sowdling, *adj.* burly; ungainly.

Sows, **Grammar-sows**, **Old sows**, woodlice; millipedes.

Spadiards, the labourers or mine workers in the Stannaries of Cornwall are so called from their spades. Kennet, M. G. Halliwell. Polwhele calls them *spalliers*.

Spal, *v.* to break stones. "He was set to *spal* stones." "I seed un *spalling* stoanes on the road."

Spale, a fine. *v.* to mulct or fine; to make anything last a long time. To spare, J. W.

Span, *v.* to tether.

Spanjar, **Span**, a tether.

Spanking, *adj.* large; big; a *spanking* woman.

Spanyer, **Spangar**, a Spaniard. The Spaniards were formerly disliked for having landed in W. Cornwall and burnt a church.

Sparables, small hobnails.

Spare-work, **Sparey-work**, work that takes a long time doing. "Fine sewing is *sparey-work*."

Spar-stone, quartz; Cornish diamonds.

"A man of penetration he,
For through a *spar-stone* he
could see."

Spars, Sparrows, willow rods used for thatching.

Spell, a turn of work. "I'll taake a *spell* at et."

Spell, a long time; often used with the adjectives *bra'*, *pure*. "A *bra' spell* of fine weather." "You've bin a *pure spell* on your arrant."

Spence, a pantry or larder, usually joining the kitchen; a cupboard for keeping provisions.

Spend, *v.* to break ground. Halliwell.

Spickaty, *adj.* speckled; mottled. "A *spickaty* cow."

Spiller, a fishing-line with several hooks attached (for salt water fishing) left for some hours and then drawn.

Spinning-drone, a cockchafer.

Spise, *v.* to exude. Couch.

Spiteous, *adj.* spiteful. "She was looking so *spiteous*."

Splat, a spot; a piece. "A purty *splat* of tatars." "A garden *splat*."

Splatty, *adj.* covered with spots or pimples. "A *splatty* face."

Spooty, *v.* to dispute. "Not going to *spooty* with you." St. Just. T. C.

Spragging pattern, a large, gay stragging pattern.

Sprawl, a disease incident to young ducks. They are said to have the *sprawls* when they have not strength to stand on their legs.

Sprawl, Sproil, energy. "I am so weak that I have no *sprawl* to move."

Spray, Spre, *v.* to chap, or crack with the cold.

Sprayed, Spread, *p. p.* as *adj.* "My lips are *sprayed*."

Spraying, Spreeing, *adj.* cold; cutting. "A *spraying* east wind."

Spriggan, a fairy; a sprite.

Springle, a springe; a bird snare.

Sprit, *v.* to split. "*Sprit* open the fish."

Sproosen, an untidy, ungartered woman. "She's a regular *sproosen* about the heels."

Spud, a garden tool for cutting out the roots of weeds. Also potatoes, H. R. C.

Spud, a brat. "Be quiet you young *spud*."

Spudder, a fuss, or bother. "I don't want to ha' no *spudder* about et."

Spur, a short job. "I'll do a *spur* arter my day's work." A *bra' spur*, a long time. "She has been gone a *bra' spur*."

Spur, a glass of spirits.

"A *spur* in the head is worth two in the heel.

Gi' me a glass and I'll shew 'ee my *skeel*."

Squab, *v.* to push; to squeeze.

Squab-pie, a pie made of well seasoned fat mutton, with layers of apples and an onion or two.

Squabbed, Squadged, *p. p.* squeezed. "I were *squabbed* agen the wall."

Squard, a rent.

Squard, *v.* to rend or tear.

Squarded. "And thro' hes *squarded* hat hes heer appear'd."

Squeer, a pane of glass. "I crased (cracked) a *squeer*."

Squinge-grub, a small, shrivelled pippin. "She's a regular old *squinge-grub*." Newquay.

Squinny, *v.* to look or peer about with the eyelids half closed.

"Then Knuckey rubb'd his hat
'all round.'

And *squinnied* on the floor."

Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Squinny-eyed, *adj.* short-sighted.

Squitch, a sudden jerk; a twitch.

Squitch, *v.* to twitch; to jerk out of one's hand.

Squitchema, gas is said to have the *squitchema* when water has got into the pipes.

St. Aubyn's day, the d y after a feast; a second day's feast given to inferior guests to eat up what may be left from the first.

Stacy-jar, a quart stone bottle.

Stag, Stog, *v.* to stick in the mud; to cover oneself with mud.

Stagged, Stogged, *p. p.* stuck in the mud; covered with mud.

Stain, an earthen pot shaped like an urn.

Standards, a term in wrestling for a man who has thrown two opponents, and thereby secured a chance of trying for a prize.

Stand witness. "Considered a sure sign of being sweethearts, if a young man and woman *stand witness* together, i. e. become godfather and godmother of the same child. T. C. Towed-nack, 1868." Not in all parts; for I remember once hearing in Penzance a couple refuse to do so, saying that it was unlucky, "first at the font, never at the altar." M. A. O.

Standings, stalls erected in the streets for the sale of fruit, small wares, &c.

Stank, a fuss; a disagreeable situation. "I am in a *stank*."

Stank, *v.* to tread; to step; to walk fast. "Stank on that spider." "He's *stanking* along." Sometimes "*sanking* along." H. B. C.

Stare, a starling.

Starry-gary-pie, a pie made of pilchards and leeks; the heads brought up through a hole in the crust. Halliwell.

Stave, *v.* to move quickly and noisily. **Staver**, a fussy, noisy person. "She's a regular *staver*; she *staves* about from morning to night."

Stave, *v.* to knock down. "And snatched up a shawl for to *stave* ma owt rite." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

Staded, *p. p.* supplied. "Are you *staded*?"

Steeve, *v.* to stave in. "Shall I *steeve* in the head o' the cask, Missus?"

Steeve, *v.* to stow away; *p. p.* steeved.

"Yet I've some little *cobshans* (savings),

I've *steeved* at Oak-farm."

Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Steeved, *p. p.* frozen. "I'm *steeved* to death with the cold."

Stem of a fork, the handle.

Stem, a job; work not paid by time.

Stemming, a turn; in rotation. Formerly when people were obliged to fetch their water from a common pump (or "shute") they were obliged to take their *stemming*.

Stent, the limits of a bargain in tutwork. Garland. See **Tutwork**.

Stickings, the last of a cow's milk.

Stickler, an umpire in a wrestling match.

Stiddle, Stoodle, the upright pole to which an ox is tied in a stall.

Stile, a flat iron.

Stinkard, a disagreeable person.

- Stinks-aloud**, *phr.* to smell strongly. "This book *stinks* aloud of tobacco."
- Stir-a-coose**, a bustling woman; a busy-body.
- Stirrage**, a stir. "What a *stirrage* (sometimes *sturrage*) there was in a few minutes."
- Stodge**, porridge. "As thick as *stodge*." A fog is sometimes said to be "as thick as *stodge*."
- Stoiting**, the leaping of fish; or the colour they impart to the surface.
- Stompases, Stamps** (always plural), perpendicular wood or iron bars for crushing tin ore to powder. They beat alternately, and are worked either by water or steam. "Working away like a *stompases*."
- Stope-a-back**, a mining operation. A stepform in a rock. Tregellas.
- Stound**, a fit, *v.* (*p. p.*) stunned by a blow or fall.
- Strake, Straky**, *v.* to steal marbles.
- Stram**, *v.* to slam. "Don't *stram* the doors so." To run violently against a person; to strike. "I ran *stram* up agen un." "Told 'im if he didn't let go, I would *stram* to un with a horse-whip, and I *strammed* to him." Illogan, T. C.
- Stram-bang, Slam-bang**, *adv.* quickly.
- Stramming**, *adj.* big; monstrous. "A *stramming* big lie." A notorious falsehood is sometimes called a *strammer*. "That's a *strammer* if ever there was one."
- Straw-mot**, a straw.
- Stream works** (*pron.* *strame*), tin works in valleys. The tin pebbles being placed in heaps, a stream of water is turned on to carry off the refuse. "A *strame* o' rain," heavy rain.
- Stream**, *v.* to dip clothes in blueing water.
- Streaming pot**, a watering pot.
- Strike**, a Winchester bushel; the third of a Cornish one, which contained 24 gallons.
- Strike**, *v.* to anoint as with ointment.
- Stroil**, long roots of weeds; couch grass; twitch grass. H. R. C.
- Stroil**, strength; ability. "He has no more *stroil* than a child." Polwhele.
- Strop**, a piece of twine or rope.
- Stroth** (like both), a hurry or fuss. "What's all the *stroth* about?"
- Strother**, a person always in a fuss or hurry.
- Strothing**, *part.* hurrying. "She went *strothing* down the street."
- Stroping**, said he did it all, and he was *stroping* about; but, in fact, he did very little. St. Just. T. C.
- Strove**. "He *strove* me down to a lie."
- Strow, Strawl**, a confusion; a litter. "The kitchen war in such a *strow*." "Terribly *strow* over there," meaning a row or disturbance. Ludgvan. "There was a bit of a *strow* (row, noise, fight) outside the door." Sennen. T. C. (*Strow* *pron.* like *how*.)
- Strub**, *v.* to rob birds' nests; to strip. "The boys quite *strubbed* the trees."
- Strunty**, *adj.* misty; foggy. "Warm *strunty* weather."
- St. Tibb's-Eve**, a day neither before nor after Christmas. "I'll do et next *St. Tibb's eve*."
- Stubberd, Stubbet**, an apple peculiar to Cornwall.

Stuff, ore. "Tin *stuff*" (tin ore).

Stug along, *v.* to walk with short, quick steps.

Stuggy, Sturgy, *adj.* short; thickset.

Stull, timber placed at the back of levels (mine galleries) to prevent the falling of rubbish.

Sturt, a run of luck; more than the usual gain; a mining term. "He had a bra' *sturt* last month."

Su, *v.* to go dry: as a cow that has stopped giving milk. "The cow has gone to *su*, the milk has gone into her horn."

Suant, *adv.* smoothly. "My cotton doesn't work *suant*."

Subsist, Sist, an advance on account of wages.

Sugary-quartz, friable quartz resembling loaf sugar.

Sump, the bottom of a shaft.

Sumpmen, men employed in sinking mine shafts.

Sunbeams, the long, light cobwebs which float in the air.

Survey, a public auction.

Survey-day, the day on which the under-ground workings of a mine are let.

Suss, a great fat woman. "I never seed such a *suss* in my born-days."

Swabbers, certain cards at whist, by which the holder was entitled to part of the stakes. "I never cared for whisk since *swabs* went out of fashion." Said by an old lady at Penzance about ten years since. Still played in some parts of Cornwall. The *swabs* are ace and deuce of trumps, ace of hearts, knave of clubs. Each player before beginning to play puts in the pool a fixed sum for *swabs*.

The four cards are of equal value, but should hearts be trumps the ace would count double.

Swab-stick, a mining tool.

Swail, Sweel, to scorch; to singe. "A *sweeled* cat," a singed cat.

Swaising, *part.* swinging. "He went down street *swaising* his arms." Sometimes *whazing*.

Swap, a gadfly.

Swellack, a red-wing. A person whose self-esteem has been snuffed out, is called "a poor *swellack*." H. R. C. See **Whinard**.

Swike, a twig of heath. "A *swike* broom," a broom made of heath twigs.

Sy, a scythe.

Tab, dried roots and grass raked up and burnt; a cow-dung dried for burning. Sometimes a turf. J. W.

Table-board, a table.

Tabn, food. Garland.

Tack, a slap. *v.* to slap with the open hand. *Tackhands* is to slap hands by way of approval.

Tacking, a thrashing or flogging.

Tadago-pie, a pie made from abortive pigs.

Taer, a rage. "She got into a pretty *taer*." "He's in a pretty temper" would mean a bad temper.

Tag, the tail end of a rump of beef.

Tail-corn, refuse corn.

Tailings, the poorest tin; the sweepings; the refuse.

Tail-on-end, *adj.* full of expectation.

Take a heave, *v.* to lose the

trace of a vein of metal by the shifting of the earth.

Take-horse, *phr.* when a vein of metal is split into two by a wedge of a different earth, it is said "to *take horse*." The wedge is called the *horse*.

Taking, a sad condition. "I never saw a woman in such a *taking*."

Talfat, a raised alcove to contain a bed.

Tallet, a loft over a stable.

Tally-ho, a wide covered passage between two houses.

Tamlyn, a miner's tool.

Tammy, a sieve; a cloth for straining.

Tamping, material used in blasting.

Tamping-iron, a tool to beat down the earthy matter in a charge used for *tamping*.

'T Andrew's dance, St. Vitus' dance.

Tantrum-bobus, **Tantra-bobus**, applied to a noisily playful child, often used thus — "Oh, you *tantera-bobus*." F. W. P. J. There's a proverb, "Like *tantra-bobus*, lived till he died." Sometimes, like *Tantra-bobus*' cat. M. A. C.

Tap, the sole of a shoe. "The *tap* of your shoe is wearing; it wants tapping."

Tap, *v.* to sole a shoe.

"Tap a tap shoe, that would I do,
If I had but a little more
leather," &c.

Old Nursery Rhyme.

Tarve, **Tarvy**, *v.* to struggle; to rage.

Tarving, struggling; raging.

Tarvied, *p. p.* struggled; raged; convulsed. "And when he had

tarvied about."—*Uncle Jan Tre-noodle.*

Tates, potatoes.

Taunt, *adj.* pert. "A *taunt* piece of goods."

Teat, a draught of wind.

Teating, a whistling of the wind.

Teel, *v.* to till or set.

Teeled, *p. p.* buried. "The owld mon was *teeled* to-day."

Teem-out, to pour. "*Teem out* the liquor."

Teen, *v.* to close. "I haven't *teened* my eye."

Teen, *v.* to light. "*Teen* the fire."

Teening-time, the time to light the candles; twilight.

Teeth-haler, a dentist.

Tell, *v.* to say. "Can you *tell* your lessons?"

Tell-tale-tit, a tell tale.

"*Tell-tale*, pick a nail; hang to the bull's tail."

Temper. "There's no *temper* in the ground" (no moist heat).

Tend, *v.* to wait.

Tendar, a waiter at an inn; the guard of a train.

Term of a time, *phr.* a long time. "She's bin a *term of a time* over her work."

Tern, a bittern. "Crying like a *tern*."

Tetty rattle, Cornish stew. F. W. P. J., M. B.

Thicky, **Thacky** (*pron.* this; that).

Thirl, *adj.* lank; thin. "Our horse is very *thirl*."

Thirt-eyed, squint-eyed. "I never seed sich a *thirt-eyed* fellow."

Thoft, *v. imp.* thought. "I *thoft* it was you."

Throy-ting, *v. part.* cutting chips from sticks.

Thumb-beans, straw ropes twisted around labourer's legs to keep off the wet.

Thumper, a large person. "That's a *thumper*!" a great falsehood.

Thumping, *adj.* very large. "A *thumping* woman."

Tic-tac-mollard, a game; ducks and drakes.

Tiching, *v. part.* setting up turves to dry, to prepare for fuel." Grose.

Tidden, *adj.* tender; painful. "It came somewhat *tidden* to him, that had helped to maintain his mother all along," i. e. hard; he felt it a hardship. Gulval. T. O.

Tiddly, *v.* to do the better or lighter household work. These three words, used long ago to the mother of an old friend, thus: "What can you do?" said the mistress. "I can luster and fuster, but I caan't *tiddly*," said the Cornish servant. See *Luster*. F. W. P. J., M. B.

Tiddy, a teat; mother's milk. *Titty*, H. R. C.

Tiddy bit, a tiny bit.

Tidy, *adj.* decent; clever. "A *tidy* little fellow," well-made; plump. "A *tidy* little pig."

Tie, a large wooden trough, through which a stream of water runs for the purpose of separating the ore from the dross.

Tife, Tifle, or Tifling, a raveling; an unwoven thread from a piece of cloth.

Tife-out, Tifle-out, to unravel cloth; to unweave. "This cloth does not wear well; it *tifes out*."

Tight slap, a sharp, sudden slap. "I gov' her a nice *tight slap* on the chacks."

Timbal, a mining tool.

Timbering (*pron.* temberin), made of timber. "To go up the *temberin* hill" is to go upstairs.

Tember-man, a mine carpenter.

Timdond'e, a stupid.

Timersome, *adj.* nervous; timorous.

Tin-dresser, a man who prepares tin ore for the smelting furnace.

Ting, *v.* to tie together.

Tinged up, *imp.* tied up. "She's allus going about with that man *tinged up* to her aipernt string."

Tink, a chaffinch. J. W.

Tinker arter, *v.* to go courting.

Tinner, a tin miner. "A water wagtail." Bottrell.

Toad-in-the-hole, a piece of meat with batter pudding baked round it.

Toat, the whole lot. "The *toat* of them were there."

Toatlish, *adj.* foolish; weak. "He's getting owld and *toatlish*." Totling, J. W.

Toit, Toitish, *adj.* curt; saucy. "She's bra' and *toit*."

Token, *v.* to betroth; to point out. "He *tokened* me the way."

Toller, a man who collects the tolls or revenues of the mine.

Tom-holla, a noisy, bragging man.

Tom-horry, a sea-bird. "The common name of two or three species of *Skua*." Couch.

Tom-toddy, a young frog; a tadpole. "Tom-toddy, all head and no body."

Tom-toddy, a game in which each person in succession has to drink a glass of beer or spirits, on the top of which a piece of lighted candle has been put, whilst the others sing,

"*Tom-toddy* es coom hoam, coom hoam;
Tom-toddy es coom hoam;
 With his eyes burnt, and his
 nawse burnt,
 And his eyelids burnt also.
Tom-toddy es," &c.
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Tom-trot, hard-bake; toffee.

Tom Twiit and Harry Dingle!
interj.

Tongue Tavas, Tongue Tab, a chatterbox.

Tootle dum pattick, a foolish person.

Top-dress, *v.* to manure land.

Top-dressing, manure.

Tor, *prop. noun*, a rugged hill, as
Rough-tor (*pron.* Row-tor).

Tose, *v.* to pull wool.

Tosing, *part.* cleaning wool by pulling.

Tosh, a large bunch. "She'd a
tosh of yellow ribbon in her hat."
 "A *tosh* of flowers."

Touch-pipe (*pron.* tich-pipe), a rest from work to smoke a pipe.
 "A change of work is as good as a *touch-pipe*."

Tousse, a fuss or hurry. "What's all the *tousse*?"

Toussing, *part.* hurrying; fussing. "What are you *toussing* about now?"

Tousser, a large, coarse, round apron, worn by servants to keep their dresses clean when doing dirty work; it often has a "mocket" (bib).

Towans, *prop. noun*, sand-hills (Dunes).

Town-place, a farm-yard.

Towze, *v.* to pull about roughly.

Towzing, *part.* pulling about roughly; whirling round. "I want something to stand rowsing and *towzing*."

Toze, *v.* to walk quickly.

Tozing, *part.* walking quickly.
 "I saw him *tozing* down street."

Trade (*pron.* tra-ade), a mean thing. **Doctor's trade**, medicine. **Sweet trade**, sweetmeats. Spoken of with contempt. "I wouldn't take sich *traade*."

Train-oil, expressed fish-oil, most commonly pilchard.

Trapes, *v.* to walk; to saunter.

Trapesing, *part.* walking. "I've been *trapesing* the streets all day to try and find my man" (husband).

Trawy, a trough. T. C.

Treesing, *part.* idling. "*Treesing* away your time."

Trestrem, bait cut up to put on hooks. Mousehole fishermen, F. W. P.

Tribut (*pron.* trib-ut), tribute; a percentage paid on ores raised.

Trib-ut-ers, tributers; miners who work for a percentage.

Trickster, Tricker, an adept.
 "He's a *trickster* for dancing."

"**Triddling**, *part.* trifling; talking nonsense." *Garland.*

Trig, *v.* to support; to set up; to put a stone under a wheel to stop it.

Trig-meat, any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water. Large quantities of limpets and periwinkles are gathered in Penzance on Shrove Tuesday; this is called *going a trigging*. It was formerly the custom for boys and women to stand at the corners of the streets on that day, with blackened hands, which they rubbed over people's faces. After dusk the men and boys went about, throwing handfuls of shells, bottles of filth, &c., in at open doors, taking down signs, and unhang- ing gates.

Treach, *v.* to hawk smuggled goods; now sometimes applied to hawking vegetables, &c.

Troach, *v.* to trample. "The pigs are *troaching* on the flower-beds." J. W.

Troacher, a hawker of smuggled goods.

Troil, a short row on the sea, when paid for called a "pennord o' say." *Troil* is old Cornish for feast.

Troll-foot, a crooked foot; a club-foot.

Troll-footed, *adj.* club-footed.

Trone, the depression between furrows.

Trool, *v.* to turn round like a wheel. To roll a ball is to *trool* it.

Troy town, a maze; a labyrinth of streets. "I lost my way; 'twas a regular *Troy town*."

Troy town, a litter. "She had quite a *Troy town* round her." A hard-working man is said "to work like a Trojan."

Truff, a trout. "As fat as a *truff*."

Trug (*g* hard), used for trudge. Towednack, T. C.

Trunk, a mining tool.

Trunking, one of the processes of tin-dressing.

Tub, a red gurnard.

Tubbal, a miner's tool.

Tubban, **Tab**, a turf. "She thraved a *tubban* at me." "He was cutting *tubbans*."

Tuck, *v.* to chuck under the chin.

Tucker, a fuller.

Tucking mill, a fulling meal.

Tucking, a term used in seine pilchard fishing.

Tuck-net, a net used in tucking.

Tulky, **Tulgy**, a slovenly woman. "As black as a *tulky*."

Tummals, a heap; a quantity. "*Tummals* of letters."

Tuntree, **Tuntry**, the pole by which oxen draw a wain.

Turf-tye, **Tye**. See **Bed-tye**.

Turmut, turnips.

Turpentine-soap, yellow soap.

Tut, a footstool; a stupid person.

Tut-work, job-work in mining.

Twingle, *v.* to wriggle; to writhe.

Ugly, *adj.* cross. "She's fine (very) and *ugly* to-day." "I never knawed sich an *ugly*-tempered wretch."

Unbeknown, not known. "'Twas quite *unbeknown* to me."

Uncle, a term of respect applied to old men.

"*Uncle Jan Duff*, had money enough," &c.

Old Nursery Rhyme.

Unfrooze, *v.*, *p. p.*, thawed.

Unkid, *adj.* solitary; dull.

Unlusty, *adj.* unwieldy. Couch.

Unopen, *v.* to open.

Unream, *v.* to take the cream off milk.

Unreamed, *p. p.* "Have you *unreamed* the milk?"

Unrip, *v.* to rip.

Unripped, *p. p.* "My dress is *unripped* in the seams."

Upping-stock. See **Hepping-stock**.

Uprise, **Upraise**, *v.* to church women.

Uprose, *p. p.* "She was *uprose* last Sunday."

Upscud, **Upskid**. See **Scud**.

Urge, *v.* to retch.

Uzzle (*pron.* oozle), the throat.

Uzzle-pipe, the wind-pipe.

Vady, *adj.* damp; musty.

Van, a kind of omnibus entered from the front part.

Van, a rude process of trying tin ores by crushing and washing on a shovel.

Vargood, a spar about 23ft. long used as a bowline to the foresail of our fishing boats. W. F. P.

Veak, **Veach**, an inflammation near a finger-nail; a whitlow.

Vean (Old Cornish), *adj.* little. Still occasionally used, but more as a term of endearment. "Cheeld-*vean*."

Veor (Old Cornish), great. Used in proper nouns, as *Vounder-veor*, great lane.

Veer, a sucking pig.

Venom, a gathering in the finger, not near the top; a whitlow.

Veskin, a protection for a sore finger; a glove.

Vestry, the smiling of infants in their sleep.

Victor-nuts, hazel-nuts. See **Cock-haw**.

Vinnied, *adj.* mouldy. Blue-ripe cheese is called *vinnied* cheese.

Visgie, an agricultural implement, in shape between a mattock and a hammer, for beating down hedges.

Visnan, **Vidnan**, a sand lance or sand eel.

"**Vizzery**, **vazzery**, **vozery**, **vem**, **Tizzery**, **tazzery**, **tozery**, **tem**, **Hiram**, **jiram**, **cockrem**, **spirem**, **Poplar**, **rollin**, **gem**.
There stands a pretty maid in a black cap.

If you want a pretty maid in a black cap,

Please to take she."

Salf, *The Queen*, Aug. 23, 1879. Said by children in E. Cornwall when they want to know who shall hide, &c. See **Ene**, **Mene**, &c.

Vla, **Flaw**, the colic in cattle produced by their eating too much green food.

Voach, *v.* to tread on heavily.

Volyer. See **Folyer**.

Vore, a furrow.

Voryer, a horse-way; a border round a field.

Voyder, a clothes basket; a large basket for holding unmended linen sold by gipsy women.

Vug, **Vugh**, **Hugo**. See **Fogo**.

Wagel, a grey gull.

Waiter, a tea-tray.

Walk (*pron.* waalk), *v.* to make a journey or visit, not a walk.

Walk, a journey. "Have you had a nice *waalk*?" asked on a return from France.

Walve, *v.* to wallow. "I'm *walving* in riches."

Wambling, a rumbling. "I have a *wambling* in my innerds."

Want, a mole. "What's that?" "What you rich people never have in your house, a *want*."

Want-hill, a mole-hill.

Wanting, *phr.* "How long have you been *wanting*?" = how long have you been away from home?

Warsail, a corruption of wassail. About New Year's Day four or six men join together; after dark, carrying with them a little bowl, they go from house to house, opening the doors, and calling out "*Warsail*." They

then sing some doggrel rhymes, asking people to give something to

"These poor jolly *Warsail* boys, Come travelling through the mire."

This custom has long been confined to the villages (*pron.* wars-ail).

Watty, a name for the hare in use amongst poachers. Couch.

Way, reason. "The *way* I said so." "The *way* I did it."

Wayst, Wust, ways. "Go thee *wust* home," go thy way. A woman taking a pig home, not being able to get it along, at last let it go, saying, "Go thee *wayst*; I waan't have anything moore to do wi' 'ee."

Wee's nest, a mare's nest. "They have found a *wee's nest*, and are laughing over the egga."

Weelys, wicker pots or traps for catching crabs. Also **Cunner-pots**.

Weered, *imp.* of wear. "She *weered* her blue gownd."

Weet, Weel, *v.* to pull. "I'll *weet* thy loggers (ears) for thee."

Weeting, a flogging.

Weeth, *prop. noun*, a field.

Weethans, *prop. noun*, small fields.

Wee-wow, *adj.* bent; crooked. "My needle is all *wee-wow*."

Well-near, *adv.* well nigh. "There were *well-near* a hundred people in the field."

Werret, *v.* to worry; to tease by over-talking. "She *werrits* me out of my life."

Whap, a knock. "O.C. *whaf*, a blow." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Wheal, a mine. "O.C. *huel*." "*Wheal Mary*."

Whelk, Whilk, a sty on the eye.

Whem, Whim, a part of the machinery of a mine worked by horse-power. "I druv' a *whem*."

Whimseys, whims. "She's full of her *whimseys*."

Whinard, a redwing. "As cold and starved as a *whinard*." See **Swellack**.

Whip-up, *v.* to raise; to hoist.

Whip and while, *adv.* now and then. "Every *whip and while* he goes away."

Whipsidery, a machine for raising ore.

Whisterciff, a box on the ear.

Whit'-neck, a white-throated weasel. "Screeching like a *whit'-neck*."

Whit'-pot, a dish made of cream or m lk. flour, sugar, and nutmeg; a kind of custard.

White-rent, a duty formerly annually paid by tanners (miners).

White-witch, a person (either male or female) supposed to be able to charm toothache, stop bleeding at the nose, &c.; also to be able to give assistance in recovering lost or stolen property, to cure ill-wished (bewitched) persons: often consulted by the ignorant. See **Pellar**.

Whiz, a fussy, troublesome person. "A dreadful old *whiz*."

Whiz, *v.* to bustle about fussily.

Whizzing, *part.* bustling. "He's always *whizzing* about the house."

Whiz-agig, a whirligig.

Whizzy, *adj.* confused. "My head feels but *whizzy*."

Widdershins, from N. to S., through E.

Widdle, Whiddle, a whim ; non-sensical idea. "Nothing more than an old woman's *whiddle*." "Pshaw! go *widdle*."

Widdy, widdy, way, a boys' game.

"*Widdy, widdy, way*, is a very pretty play ;
Once, twice, three times, and all run away."

Widow-man, a widower. "He was left a *widow*." Towednack and Sennen Cove. T. C.

Wiff, a small pelerine.

Wildfire, erysipelas.

Wilver, a baker or pot under which bread is baked. Couch.

Wimmick, *v.* to cheat ; to beggar.

Wince-along, *v.* to swagger ; to walk with a swing.

Windan-sheet, a winnowing-sheet.

Windmow, a rick of corn put up in a field where it has been cut.

Wingerly, *adj.* thin ; miserable. "A poor, white *wingerly* fellow."

Wingery, *adj.* oozing ; shiny, as tainted meat. "The mait is *wingery*."

Windspur-broach, a crooked stick thrust into each end of a thatch to secure the windspur rope. H. R. C.

Windspur-rope, a rope fastened over a hay-stack to prevent its being blown about by the wind.

Winky-eye, a game. An egg is put on the ground some distance off, the number of paces being previously decided on. Each player in turn is blindfolded, and with a stick tries to hit and break it.

Winze, a small shaft with a windlass.

Wisht, *adj.* sick ; ill ; white ; melancholy. "You're looking pure (very) and *wisht*." "Funny, but *wisht*." "It's *wisht*, but it's quiet." J. W.

Wonders. See **Gwenders**.

Worms (*pron.* warms), poor old people. "Poor auld worms," spoken of an old man and his wife, both near ninety and disabled. Morvah, T. C.

Wranny, a wren. F. C.

Wriggle out the ashes, *phr.* clear the bars of the grate. Sometimes **Riddle out**.

Wrinkles, periwinkles.

Wroxle, *v.* to walk unsteadily ; to stagger.

Wustn't, *v.* wilt not. "Thou *wustn't* do et."

Yaffer, a heifer.

Yaffle. See **Jaffle**.

Yap, *v.* to yelp.

Yowl, *v.* to howl.

Zacky. See **Cousin Jacky**.

Zang, Sang, a small sheaf of corn such as leasers (gleaners) make. Couch.

Zeer, *adj.* "worn-out : generally used in regard to clothing, but applied also metaphorically to persons. 'She's very *zeer*.'" Stackhouse.

Zew, *v.* "to work alongside of a lode before breaking it down." Garland.

Zukky, *v.* "to smart. 'I wish I had un *here*, I'd make un *zukky*.'" Camborne, *Cornish Telegraph*.

Zwele, *v.* to singe. "A *zweled* cat," a singed cat.

ADDENDA.

Crum, cramped with the cold.
See **Crum**.

Flap, a flash of lightning.

Huscen, scolded. T. W. S.

Parrick, a little jug. T. W. S.,
Gwinear, *Cornishman*, Feb. 16,
1880.

Peasen (*pron. paisen*) **Monday**,

the Monday before Shrove Tuesday. So called in E. Cornwall from the custom of eating pea-soup on that day.

Sharp Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday.
Illustrated News, Feb. 14, 1880.

Udjiack, a small moveable block of wood used by builders in fitting the planks of a boat.

Words kindly contributed by Mr. W. Copeland Borlase, Laregan, Penzance, too late for insertion in the Glossary. The two last are from an old Tithe-book for the parish of St. Just, now in his possession.

Coot, a beating.

Graow, gravel. See **Growan**.

Kenack, a term applied to a weakly child.

Kenack, a worm.

Kip, a small net used to hang vegetables.

Morgye, an ill-looking wench; a dog-fish. See **Murgy**.

Pezac, a pilchard with a broken back. *Pezzac* is a Cornish surname.

Tigga, **Tiggy**, a game played by

boys in which they touch and run. See **Stig**.

Willen, a beetle.

Obsolete.

Vannte, **Vann-stone**, of doubtful interpretation, possibly the stoup.

Whitesoolde, cheese. Carew says of the Cornishmen, "their meat was '*Whitsul*,' as they call it, namely milke, sowre milke, cheese and butter."

EAST CORNWALL WORDS.

By THOMAS Q. COUCH.

INTRODUCTION.

DURING a long and intimate acquaintance with the folk of East Cornwall, it has been my habit to make note of such words as are in common use among them, but which have now dropped, or are dropping, out of the talk of cultured society. Many of these good words, obsolete or obsolescent in polite English, hardly deserve their fate, but should be retained as brief, apt, and vivid expressions of thought, only to be represented otherwise by verbose and often clumsy periphrase. Our greatest authors were glad to use them, and their persistent survival, both in sound and sense, in the rustic talk, should be a plea for their restoration to modern English speech.

In the presence of the English Dialect Society, I have shrunk from giving many etymological remarks, and those I have ventured on may be taken as mere surplusage, to be accepted or rejected. I have given such instances of their use by our Middle English and earlier Modern English writers as my memory and scant shelves supply me with.

A few of the peculiarities of our speech, common in many particulars to the south-western dialects generally, but differing from the spoken English of to-day, are here given :—

A. The past participle of verbs has often the affix *a* (the Anglo-Saxon *ge*), as *a-zeed*, *a-heerd*. There are many, but ill-defined, irregularities in the accentuation of this vowel, as *slăt* for slate, *tāk*le for tackle.

D is commonly elided from the termination of words, as *bans*, bands; *groun*, ground; *e. g.* "I owed 'n vorty pouns."

E. en. This old English mode of ending the adjective is retained

by us to a larger extent than in our common tongue : *elmen* tree, *cloamen* dish, &c.

F is sounded as *v* before vowels and liquids.

G. This letter is elided in the present participle, as *doin* for doing.

I has often the sound of *e*, as *chēld*, child ; *kēnly*, kindly, &c.

Of loses its *f* before a consonant : "the nap o' the hill."

R is often transposed, as *girts*, groats ; *afeard*, afraid ; *apern*, apron.

S, at the beginning of words and when followed by a vowel or liquid, is replaced by its softer kin-letter, *z*.

Th is pronounced *d* : *dresh* for thresh, *datch* for thatch.

V and *u* are interchangeable in a most erratic way. We have *belve* for bellow, *walve* for wallow, *hauen* for haven, *eual* for eval (see glossary, *sub voce*). The ancient and knightly family of Beville bore a passant bull in their canting arms.

Y is occasionally substituted for *h*, but not so frequently as in the other south-western dialects. We have *yaffel* for armful, *yeffer* for heifer ; and the semi-consonantal *e* in ewe is with us *yawe*.

In most instances the past tense of verbs is weak, as "I knowed it" for "I knew it ;" and in a few cases where it is weak in national English it is strong with us, as "I gove," for "I gave."

The infinitive mood has *y* often added in termination, as to mowy, to reapy, to milky.

Words ending in a mute consonant undergo metathesis, as *hapa* for hasp, *crips* for crisp.

There is a marked difference between the speech of East and West Cornwall, not only in structure and vocabulary, but in the intonation of sentences. We have none of that indescribable cadence, a sort of sing-song, which marks the *patois* of the West, and which I judge to be as truly Keltic as the Cornu-British words which remain to it. At the beginning of the present century mining adventure, especially in the search for copper, became a furor in East Cornwall, and a passionate enthusiasm brought hither the skilled miners of the West, who flocked to the banks of Tywardreath Bay, and further east to the central granite ridge about the tors

of Caradon. These immigrants brought with them and have left an infusion of their language, especially its technical portion, but I remember when it was a great mimetic feat, and, productive of much mirth amongst us, to be able to imitate the talk of Cousin Jacky from Redruth or St. Just. This intermixture of tribes, increased still later by facilities of travel, traffic, telegraphy, &c., has rendered it almost impossible to draw any but a very broad and blurred line between the dialects. The comparison can only be made by such glossaries as that furnished by Miss Courtney from the extreme west, and mine from the easternmost parts of the shire. If asked to define roughly a boundary, I know none better than the Parliamentary line from Crantock Bay, on St. George's Channel, to Veryan Bay, on the English Channel, which bisects the county. The late John T. Tregellas, who more than any other had the faculty of seizing and vocally representing with minute accuracy the subtlest distinctions of word and tone, even between neighbouring parishes, thought he could plainly trace the limits of the two dialects. The opinion of so well-known an expert may be here given:—

“To any one who may be disposed to jeer at the idea as fallacious or ridiculous, I should be desirous of placing such a one at Mousehole or any village in the neighbourhood of Penzance, and for an hour to enter into easy conversation with its rustic inhabitants, and having well rivetted their sing-song (chant) on his ear, to perceive the lessening and altering of the intonation of the inhabitants as he proceeds eastward, through Towednack, St. Ives, Hayle, and Camborne. Eastward of Camborne, even at Redruth, the natural chant has died away; nor is it again heard from the more guttural speakers of Redruth, Gwennap, and St. Agnes. But be it known to the curious in these matters, the miner of Perranzabuloe expresses himself uniformly in a full note higher than his adjoining parishioners of St. Agnes, and no sooner have you passed *Crantock and Cubert* and entered the St. Columb's, than you find the people's conversation partake, in a very small on to a very large degree, of the peculiar “zalt” for salt, “yeffer” for heifer, &c., of St. Gennys and the whole neighbourhood of Camelford and Boscastle, until you hear in its fullest form the ‘I zim’ for I think, ‘spewn’ for spoon, &c., of

Bideford, where the peculiarity of Devon is so manifest.”¹ The popular tongue of East Cornwall, indeed, resembles that of Devonshire and of those counties generally which formed the ancient kingdom of Wessex.

Carew (*temp.* Elizabeth), whose loved dwelling-place Anthony, the home of many ancestors, was where the River Lyner “winneth fellowship with the Tamer,” gives us in his *Survey* some account of the language of his time. In those days of difficult travel and intercourse, his knowledge of the tongue generally spoken over the county was probably slight, and chiefly drawn from East Cornwall. In his book, admirable for its keenness of observation and felicity of description, often in vernacular phrase, we learn that “most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish, but very few are ignorant of the English.” A few did yet so still “affect their own” that to an inquiring stranger they would answer, “Meea nauidua cowzasa-wzneck,” = I can speak no Saxonage. However, he says of the old Keltic speech, “The English doth still encroache upon it, and hath driven the same into the uttermost skirts of the shire;” the fate also of the old Kymric on the opposite shores of Wales and Brittany. The English which the East Cornish speak “is good and pure, as receyuing it from the best hands of their owne gentry, and the Easterne Merchants.” There was still, our historian says, “a broad and rude accent, *eclipsing*,” after the manner of the Somersetshire men.

Considering that the Cornish branch of the Keltic was in use down to a late date, it is remarkable how few and unimportant are its remains. Those grand and almost changeless objects of nature, mountains, valleys, headlands, bays, rivers, submarine hills, and dells, with the more mutable territorial divisions into towns, villages, hamlets, farms, and even fields, still keep their old and very descriptive names untouched by changeful time. Here and there we meet with a few of the old designations of animals, trees, and herbs. These are the last to part with the old language. “Mountains and rivers,” remarks Sir Francis Palgrave, “still murmur the voice of

¹ *Homes and Haunts of the Rural Population of Cornwall*, p. 2, by J. T. Tregellas.

nations long denationalized or extirpated ;” and, says Canon Farrar, “though the glossaries of Gael and Cymry should utterly pass away, the names they gave to the grandest features of many a landscape will still stand upon the map.”

Many of our ancient names are most happily descriptive of the natural peculiarities of the scenes as they still exist : others lead us back in fancy to the pre-historic condition of the spots, so changed, but still keeping their old designations. Lostwithiel, a town on the banks of the River Fowey, long connected with the earls and dukes of Cornwall, by its name alone takes us far into the past, when it was the place or residence of woodmen, the simple and sylvan habitation of a people leading a wild and venatic life. The Cymro-Keltic tongue, to which, the Cornish being dead, we are fain to appeal, tells us that the word is derived from *Lios*, *Llys*, or *Les*, a place, and *Guddel*, of the woods. In the near neighbourhood we have a large parish called *Withiel*, and *Cuddle* and other variations or corruptions are to be traced to the same root. *Maen*, a stone, is nearly as common a prefix as the *Trè*, *Pol*, and *Pen*, “by which you shall know the Cornishmen.” Mennear, *maen-hir*, is still a common patronymic, the first bearers of it being dwellers by the long stone. As names of places we have our Menadu, Menacuddle, Menabilly, Menhenniot, and a host of others. In our topographical nomenclature here and there occur designations which mark the steps of the intruder, as Tresawsen, the residence of the Saxon. The only traces of the Roman domination remaining to us are on a few sepulchral stones by moor or wayside, where the old name is disguised by a Latin termination. A typical instance is found on the road to Fowey, near the ancient camp at Castle-dore, and not far from *Polkerris*, where a monolith bears an inscription which is read thus :

CIRVSIVS HIC JACIT CVNOMORI FILIVS.

The similarity between Cirusius and Kerris is fairly evident.

Later on, our Teutonic invaders made deeper changes in our language, driving the Keltic into the extreme west, and leaving the speech of East Cornwall essentially English, with just a sparse sprinkling of Norman words. This neo-Latin influence is chiefly noticeable on the scutcheons of our ancient gentry, armigers. The

Tremaynes, dwellers by the rock, when French was fashionable took for arms the three hands; the Trewinnards, their three winnards or redwings; and the Trefusises, their three fusils. The Carminows held to their Cornish motto, *Cala Rag Whethlow*; and the Polwheles to their *Karenza whelas Karenza*.

In the compilation of my list I have gleaned from the collection of Jonathan Couch, who, as "Video," contributed it to *Notes and Queries* (vol. x., First Series, 1854). The glossary in the *History of Polperro*, commonly attributed to my father, is, with the chapter on folk-lore, entirely my own. I have also had assistance from the *Verbal Provincialisms of South-Western Devonshire*, by W. Pengelly, F.R.S. In this pamphlet, reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, are many words contributed by Mr. Pengelly from Looe in East Cornwall, and they are so identical in sound and meaning with those in use at Polperro, that I much doubt the accuracy of Mr. Bond's informant when he says:—

"I have been informed that about a century ago the people of Polperro had such a dialect among them, that even the inhabitants of Looe could scarce understand what they said. Of late years, however, from associating more with strangers, they have nothing particularly striking in their mode of speech, except a few of the old people."¹

Many words have been taken from the comic and burlesque verse of Henry Daniel, a native of Lostwithiel, who has with exquisite humour and true poetic faculty made free use of our vernacular; and also I am indebted to an interesting series of articles contributed by Dr. F. W. P. Jago, of Plymouth, to the pages of *The Cornishman*, a Penzance weekly paper.

I have been much guided in the proper rendering of the words by Mr. Ellis's *Pronunciation of English Dialects*, and have striven to give them as phonetically as I could in ordinary spelling.

¹ *Topographical and Historical Sketches of E. and W. Looe.*

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

EAST CORNWALL.

Abroad, Abrawd, open. "The door is all *abrawd*."

Adder. The Rev. J. L. Stackhouse, Curate of St. Mellion, says, that in his neighbourhood this name which generally means the viper, *Pelias Berus*, is applied to the newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*.

Afeard, afraid.

Agate, "all *agate*," descriptive of earnest attention.

Agen, against ; until.

Agg, *v.* to incite ; set on ; provoke. A.S. *eggian*.

All, used frequently as an augmentative, as "*all* abroad."

Alley, the Allis shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. From its bony nature sometimes locally called chuck-childern.

Allsanders, the herb, *Smyrniurn olusatrum*.

Ampassy, the &c. (et cetera) at the end of the alphabet.

Anan. This interjection, used within remembrance, is now nearly extinct. It seemed to imply a wish to have the question repeated, and to mean, "what did you say?"

Anend, on end ; straight. "Tail *anend*."

Angelmaine, the Monk fish, *Squatina angelus* (Mevagissey).

Angle-twitch, Angle-touch, the earth-worm.

Tagwormes which the *Cornish* English terme *angle-touches*.—CAREW.

Your bayte shall be a grete *angyll-twytch* or a menow.—*Treatise of Fysshynge by Juliana Berners*.

Anist, Anest, near to ; nigh. "I wan't go *anist* en."

Anker, a keg or small cask of handy size for carrying by hand, or slung on horse-back. Used by smugglers.

Apple-drane, the wasp.

Apsentree, the aspen, *Populus tremula*.

Arg, to argue.

Arrant, errand.

Go soul the body's guest
Upon a thankless *arrant*.

The Lie, by Sir W. Raleigh, (a Devonshire man).

Arrish. See **Erish**.

Ary mouse, hairy mouse; the bat. A.S. *hrere mus*.

Tq war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings.

Mids. N. Dream, II. ii. 4.

The village boys at Polperro address the bat as it flits above them in this song:—

Ary-mouse, ary-mouse! fly over my head,
And you shall ha' a crust o' bread,
And when I brew and when I bake,
You shall ha' a piece o' my wedding cake.

Ascrode, astride.

Attle, rubbish; refuse. The Cornish tinner, in Carew's time, called the heaps of abandoned tin works, Attal Sarazin, which he translates, "The Jewes offcast" (*Survey of Cornwall*, ed. 1769, p. 8). The word is spelt by Pryce (*Mineralogia Comubiensis*), attal, attle, adall, addle, and said to mean corrupt, impure, off-casts, deads. A.S. *aidlian*. Whatever the root, there are many branches, as addle, idle, &c.

Avore, before.

Ax, to ask.

Azew. A cow is said to be *azew* when drained of milk before calving. In some parts, when milking is discontinued, the cow is "gone to *zew*."

Bal, a mine.

Ball, (1) to beat.

(2) to ball, or as noun, a bawl. "Hold thy *ball*," hold your noise.

Balch, a stout cord used for the head-line of a fishing net.

Balk, in some places *bulk*. To *balk* pilchards is to pile them *wall-like*, in layers of pilchards and salt. *Balk* seems to mean a hedge, ridge, and metaphorically, an obstacle. Shakspeare used this word as we do. Sir Walter Blount brings news of the discomfiture of Douglas, and describing the field, speaks of—

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood.—*Henry IV.*, Pt. 1, I. i.

That like a *balk* with his cross builded wall.

PHINEAS FLETCHER'S *Purple Island*, Canto iv. Stanza 11.

Ballywrag, to scold or abuse. Barnes, in the Glossary appended to his *Poems of Rural Life* in the Dorset dialect, suggests a derivation from A.S. *bealu*, evil, and *wregan*, to accuse.

Bankrout, bankrupt. In the first folio edition of Shakspeare, 1623, the form *bankrout* is generally used. See *Mer. of Venice*, III. i. 47; IV. i. 122. In *Love's Labour Lost*, I. i. 27, the form is "bankerout." Marston in *Antonio's Revenge*, II. ii. has—

Rich hope: think not thy face a *bankrout* though.

Bannel, the broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). From the Cornish *hanal*. Williams (*Lexicon Cornu Brit.*) says, "this is a late form. In the Cornish vocabulary it is written *banathel*, *genista*. It enters into the name of many places in Cornwall, as *Bannel*, *Banathlek*, *Bennathlick*, *Bennalack*." He gives instances from cognate dialects.

Barm, yeast. There is in some parts a trill on the *r*, as *barrum*.

Bassom, Bassomy, blush red, with inclination to purple, as in congestion of the cutaneous circulation.

Bean, a withy band.

Beat, burnt turf.

Beat-burrows, a heap of burnt turves. In Carew's time, as now, farmers "a little before ploughing time scatter abroad their *beat-boroughs*" (*Survey of Cornwall*, ed. 1769, p. 20).

Becker, a species of bream, *Sparus pagrus*.

Bedman, sexton. A word going out of use.

Bee-but, bee-hive.

Belk, v. to belch.

Till I might *belk* revenge.

MARSTON, *Antonio's Revenge*, I. i. *Ibid*, I. iii.

Belong. A curious employment of this word is observed here, *e. g.* "I *belong* working to Wheal Jane."

Belve, to bellow.

Bettermost, much the best.

Bever, to shiver.

Biddicks, a mattock: perhaps from *beat*, burnt earth, and *axe*.

Bilder, the herb *Heracleum sphondylium*. In some parts called *cowflop*. The *bilder* in many districts is that hurtful herb the hemlock water-drop wort, *Oenanthe crocata*.

Bishop, the fish, *Cottus scorpius*.

Black-head, a boil or furuncle.

Blacky-month, November. The *mis diu* of the old Cornish.

Black-worm, the cock-roach.

Blame, a word of objurgation. "I'm *blamed* if I don't."

Blinch, to catch a glimpse of. *E. g.* "I just *blinched* en gain round the caunder."

Blindbuck-a-Davy, the game of blind-man's buff.

Bloody warrior, the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Blooth, Blowth, blossom.

No fruit I promise from the tree
Which for this *blooth* hath brought.

CAREW's *Survey of C. Prosopopeia*.

Blue-poll, a species, or more probably a variety of salmon remarkable for the steel blue colour of its head, and for ascending our rivers (e. g. the Camel), about Candlemas; hence, when occurring in numbers they are called "the Candlemas schull." The great majority are observed to be males or kippers.

Bobble, a pebble.

Boldacious, audacious; bold; impudent.

Bon-crab, the female of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*.

Boostis, fat; well conditioned.

Boots and Shoes, the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

Bewerly, stately and comely. "A *bowerly* woman."

Boy's love, southernwood.

Brage, to scold violently.

Braggaty, spotted; mottled. In an old manuscript account book which belonged to a white witch or charmer of East Cornwall, I find a charm in which this adjective is applied to the adder.

"A charam for the bit of an ader. 'Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty, under the ashing leaf,' to be repeated three times, and strike your hand with the growing of the hare. 'Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty,' to be repeated three times, nine before eight, eight before seven, seven before six, six before five, five before four, four before three, three before two, two before one, and one before every one. Three times for the bit of an ader."

Brandys, a tripod or trivet used in cooking.

Brath, broth. Here chiefly noticed for a curious idiom we have, "a few *brath*," a dish of broth with a few cubes of bread soaked in it.

Brave, fairly good; tolerably well. It is sometimes used without any well-defined meaning to qualify a noun, implying that the thing is moderately good of its sort. E. g. "'Tis *brave* weather." "How be you?" "Bravish." Pepys writes (September 19, 1662), "that he walked to Redriffe by *brave* moonshine."

Breek, a rent or hole in a garment. Qy. break. E. g. "There isn't a *breek* in it."

Briming. The name given to those scintillations of light in the sea waves at night, produced by several species of entomostraca, medusæ, &c., when excited. Carew calls it *briny*.

Brouse, thicket.

Brown-wort, the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*. The leaves are much used as an application to ulcers.

Browthy. Light and spongy bread is *browthy*.

Buck. The *buck in the dairy* is a change in the milk and cream, produced by some unknown influence, perhaps electrical, or more probably some fungoid or other growth by which they acquire a disagreeable taste and smell. It is very difficult to eradicate from the dairy when once in.

Buckhorn, whiting, salted and dried. Once a considerable article of export from Polperro and other fishing towns; but in these days when we cannot wait for fish to be salted the trade is discontinued.

Buffle-head, thick-head; dunder-head.

But my Lord Mayor, a talking, bragging, *buffle-headed* fellow.—*Pepys*, March 17, 1663.

Bullard, bullward? In the cow, *maris appetens*.

Bullum, the fruit of the *Prunus interstitia*, or bullace tree.

Bultys, **Boulter**, a term applied by fishermen to an apparatus for catching conger, pollack, &c. It consists of a long line, having at intervals hanging from it snoods of a fathom length armed with tinned hooks. The snoods have many separate cords to prevent the fish liberating themselves by gnawing. The whole is moored, and its position marked by a buoy. Carew calls it a *boulter*.

Bumfire, bonfire.

Bunt, the concavity or bellying of a net or sail.

Burrow, a mound or heap; a sepulchral tumulus. See **Beat-burrows**.

Buss, a yearling calf still sucking.

Bussy-milk, the first milk after calving.

Buts, **bots**, a disease of the horse. Shakspeare uses the word. Tusser bids the farmer beware of giving his cattle "green peason for breeding of bots,"—*Five Hund. Points*: December Husb., V. 17.

Butt, (1) a heavy two-wheeled cart.

(2) a hive; "a bee-but."

Butter and Eggs, the flower *Narcissus poeticus*.

Butterdock, the herb burdock, *Arctium majus*. The fruit are called cockle-bells.

Cab, a dirty mess; a slovenly, untidy thing.

Cabby, *adj.* dirty.

Caff, refuse; especially refuse or unsaleable fish.

Cannis, to toss about carelessly.

Caper-longer, the shell-fish, *Pinna ingens*.

Caprouse, a tumult, or row. "He keck'd up zich a *caprouse*."

Care, the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*.

Cats and dogs, the catkins of the willow.

Catty-ball, a ball used in play.

Cauch, a mess.

Cauchy, sloppy; miry. "The roads be *cauchy*."

Caudle, entanglement; mess.

Cawed, a disease in sheep, &c., produced by the liver fluke, *Distoma hepaticum*. A sheep affected by that disease, elsewhere known as rot, is *cawed*. In Dorset it is *a-cothed*. Barnes (*op. cit.*) quotes the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: "swile *coth* com on mannum:" such a disease came on men.

Chacking, half famished. "I'm *chacking* with hunger." See *N. & Q.*

Chak, cheek. "I'll scat the' *chaks*."

Chakky cheese, the fruit of the common mallow, much liked by children.

Chall, the building where kine are housed.

Chap, a young fellow.

Cheeld, child.

Cheens, the loins.

Cheese, the cake of alternate pounded apple and straw from which the cider is pressed.

Chien or Cheen, to germinate. Potatoes in a dark cellar *cheen*, in some parts *cheem*.

Chitterlings, the small guts and mesentery. *Chitter* means thin; a furrowed-faced person is called "chitter-faced."

Chop, to barter.

As for the *chopping* of bargains.—BACON, *Essay of Riches*.

Chopping and changing.—GOSSON, *School of Abuse*.

Chow, to chew.

Chuck, choke.

Chuck-children, the Allis Shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. So called from the bony nature of the fish, and its inelegibility as an article of infant diet.

Chuff, sulky; sullen.

Church-hay, churchyard. *Hæz*, an inclosure. This word is dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage,

A hot May

Makes a fat *Church-hay*.

Church-town, the church village.

Churer, a char-woman.

Clam, the starfish, *Asterias glacialis*.

Clan, a rude wooden foot-bridge over a stream.

Clib, to stick or adhere.

Clibby, sticky ; adhesive.

Click-handed, **Click-pawed**, left-handed. Cornish, *dorn-gliken*:
dorn, hand ; *gliken*, left.

Cliders, the herb, rough bed-straw, *Galium aparine*.

Clidgey, *adj.* descriptive of a gelatinous, sticky consistence in bread confectionery, &c.

Clome, earthenware, distinct from the more pellucid china-ware.

Clop, to limp. Cornish *clof*, lame ; *kloppik*, a cripple.

Cleut, a napkin for infants.

When clothes are taken from a chest of sweets
To swaddle infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way ;
Those *clouts* are little winding-sheets
Which do consign and send them unto death.

HERBERT, *Church Mortification*.

Cluck, to crouch ; stoop. *E. g.* " *Clucky* down."

Cluck, the sitting *œstrum* in hens.

Clum, benumbed. "My hands are *clum* with the cold."

Clunk, to swallow. That action by which food passes from the tongue into the pharynx.

Clunker, the uvula.

Clush, to lie close on the ground.

Clusty, a close, heavy consistence in bread, potatoes, &c.

Cockabell, **Cocklebell**, icicle.

Collybrand, smut in corn.

Composants, the meteor Castor and Pollux, known to sailors as ominous of storm. *Qy.* Spanish *cuervo santo*.

Condiddle, to take away clandestinely ; to filch.

Conger doust or **Conger douce**, ?sweet conger. The fish, *Conger vulgaris*, was within the memory of our oldest, and for reasons which might well be inquired into, immensely more abundant than now. Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in *Conger-douce*. For further information as to the mode of its preparation, see Couch's *Fishes*, vol. iv. p. 345.

Coomb, a narrow valley.

Corrat, pert; impudent; saucy; sharp in rejoinder. "As *corrat* as Crocker's mare." E. C. proverb.

Corwich, the crab, *Maia squinado*.

Cow-flop, the herb, cow parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

Cowshern, cow-dung.

Cowsherny, *adj.* applied to the sea when it assumes an olive green, turbid appearance, as if coloured with cow-dung. This appearance is probably owing to the presence of animalcules, such as entomostracæ, medusæ, &c.

Crabbit, crabbed; sharp and contradictory.

Creem, to squeeze. It is metaphorically used to describe that sensation of rigor or creeping of the flesh, known as goose flesh, *cutis anserina*. "I felt a *creem* go over me." "*Creemed* wi' the cold."

Green, to wail, or moan. "The cheeld hest been *creening* all day."

Crib, a crust of bread.

Cribbage-faced, small and pinched in face.

Cricket, or **Crocket**, a low stool. Qy. A.S. *cric*, a crutch, or prop.

Crickle, to break down through feebleness.

Crim, a morsel; a small quantity of anything. Allied to the word *crumb*. Often applied to time. *E. g.* "After a *crim*," in a very short time.

Crowdy, to fiddle. **Crowd**, a fiddle. **Crowder**, a fiddler. "So long as you'll *crowdy* they'll dance." E. C. proverb. Crowdero had his name from this word, said to be Keltic. *Crwth* is Welsh for a fiddle.

O sweet consent between a *crowd* and a Jew's harp.

JOHN LILLY, *Campaspe*, II. i.

Crow-sheaf, the terminal sheaf on the gable of a mow.

Cruddle, *v.* to curdle.

See how thy blood *cruddles* at this.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, *A King and no King*, I. i.

Cruel, in common use to qualify almost any noun, and has nothing of the meaning usually conveyed. *Cruel* slow, very slow; *cruel* hard, very hard (Qy. slang).

Crumpling, a stunted apple.

Cry out, travail; parturition. Shakspeare makes King Henry VIII. (V. i.) say to Lovell concerning his discarded Queen Catherine:—

What say'st thou? ha!

To pray for her? What is she *crying out*?

Lovell. So said her woman; and that her sufferance made Almost each pang a death.

Cuckle-dock, the herb burdock; *Arctium majus*.

Cuckoo-spit, the froth of the insect, *Cicadia spumaria*. In that exquisitely dainty feast which Herrick spreads for Oberon is—

A little

Of that we call the *cuckoo spittle*.—*Hesperides*.

Cue, an ox shoe. There are two on each division of the hoof, somewhat resembling a Q, from which the name may be derived.

Culch, oyster spat.

Cullers, the same as **Hollibubber** (Delabole).

Culver-hound, the lesser spotted dogfish, *Squalus catulus*.

Custis, a smart blow on the open palm. A common school punishment; also the name of the instrument inflicting it.

Cuttit, sharp in reply; pert; impudent.

Dafter, sometimes **Darter**, daughter.

Daps, likeness; image. "He's the very *daps* o' es vather."

Datch, thatch.

Daver, to fade or soil.

Davered, faded; soiled.

Dayberry, the wild gooseberry.

Deave, or **Deeve**, barren; empty. A nut without a kernel is *deeve*.

Delbord, the fish, nurse hound, *Squalus canicula*, N.E. C.

Derns, the wooden frame in which a door swings. The dead and dry stock of an apple-tree is *apple-dern*.

Dew-mail, the slug, *Limax agrestis*.

Dish, (1) a toll of tin; a gallon, according to Carew. *Vide Pryce, Mineralogia Cornub.*

(2) to be suddenly downcast or dismayed.

Dishwasher, the bird, water wagtail.

Diale, the thistle. **Milky diale**, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

Dogga, the picked dog-fish, *Acanthius vulgaris*.

Dole, confusedly stupid.

Doll, *Qy.* Toll, a tribute by the Lord of a tin-sett, *tollere*.

Dory-mouse, the dormouse.

Dossity, spirit; activity.

Doust, chaff; dust.

Down-danted, cast down; depressed in spirits; daunted.

Dowse, to throw on the ground.

Drang, a narrow passage or alley. A.S. *thrang*, *thringen*, to press, squeeze, or thrust.

Drash, to thrash.

Drashel, a flail.

Draxel, the threshold.

Dredge-corn, a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheat.

Driff, a small quantity. A word now not commonly used.

Dringed, or **Dringed up**, crowded.

Drith, **Dryth**, dryness.

Drover, a fishing boat employed in driving or fishing with drift or floating nets.

Drug, to drag. "*Drug* the wheel." Chaucer says :—

And at the gate he profred his servyse
To *drugge* and drawe what so men wold devyse.

Knights Tale.

Drule, to drivel.

Drumble-drane, the humble bee.

Dubbut, short ; dumpy.

Duggle, to walk about with effort and care, like a very young child.

Dumbledory, the cockchafer.

Dummet, the dusk.

Dwalder, to speak tediously and confusedly.

Ear-bussums, the tonsils.

Easy, idiotic.

Eaver, in some parts pronounced **Hayver**. The grass, *Lolium perenne*.

Eglet, or **Aglet**, the fruit of the white thorn, haw.

Elleck, a species of gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. Carew in his enumeration of Cornish fishes mentions the "*Illek*."

Elvan, probably a purely Cornish term applied to intrusive dykes of porphyritic felsite, but sometimes locally and ignorantly to coarse sandy beds of killas.

Emmers, embers.

En. The old plural termination still kept by some English nouns, as ox, oxen ; chick, chicken, is retained by us in pea, peasen ; house, housen, &c.

Eppingstock, the step from which a horse is mounted by women. A common convenience in most farm-yards. Qy. *upping-stock*.

Errish, sometimes **Arrish**, stubble.

Errish-, or **Arrish-mow**, field stacklets of wheat or barley.

Eval, a dung fork. In the Easternmost parts of Cornwall it is, 'yule,'
eual.

Eve, to become moist. A stone floor is said to *eve* before wet weather.
A good hygrometric mark among country folk.

Evelt, sometimes **Ebbet**, the newt.

May never *evel* nor the toad
Within thy banks make their abode.

BROWNE'S *Britannia Pastorals*, Book I. Song 2.

Eyle, the eel.

Faggot, a feminine term of reproach. Also used to designate a secret and unworthy compromise. A man who, in the wrestling ring, sells his back, is said to *faggot*. I presume it has some relationship to the word in use among electioneering people, *faggot vote*.

Fairy, a weasel.

Fang, more commonly pronounced **Vang**, to take; collect; handle, or receive. A.S. *fengan*.

And Christendon of priests handes *fonge*.

CHAUCER, *Man of Lawes Tale*.

Fare-nut, **Vare-nut**, the earth-nut or tuberous root of the *Bunium flexuosum*.

Feather bow, fever few, *Matricaria parthenium*.

Fellon, inflammation. Culpepper says that the berries of the bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) are applied with benefit to *felons*, Vide *Amara dulcis*.

Fellon-herb, the mouse-ear hawk-weed, *Hieraceum pilosella*.

Fern-web, a coleopterous insect, *Melorontha horticola*.

Fetterlock, fetlock.

Fit, to prepare or arrange. "Shall I *fit* a cup o' tay for 'ee?"

Fitchett, a polecat.

Fitty, fitting; proper.

Flaygerry, a frolic; spree.

Fleet, *v.* to float.

Ere my sweet Gaveston shall part from me
This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean.

MARLOWE, *Troublesome Reign of King Edw. 11.*

Flikkets, flashes; sudden or rapid change of colour.

Flox, to agitate water in a closed vessel.

Flying-mare, a peculiar and dangerous hitch or grip in wrestling.

For, during. "Once *for* the day."

Forthy, officious ; forward.

Fouse, to soil or crumple.

Frape, to bind.

Freath, or Vreath, a wattle.

Fumade, a pilchard prepared by the process of balking, perhaps formerly smoked.

Furnigg, to deceive ; desert, or fail in a promise. Qy. From the Cornish "*fadic*," a runaway. "Fenigy," *Video*.

Gad, a chisel for splitting laminated rocks. A.S. *ga*, *gaad*, *goad*.

Gaddle, to drink greedily.

Gale, an impotent bull.

Gambrel, the hock of an animal.

Gange. To *gange* a hook is to arm it and the snood with a fine brass or copper wire twisted round them to prevent their being bitten off by the fish.

Gawky, stupid ; foolish. C. *gog*, a cuckoo. A.S. *gaec*, *geac*, *gæc*, a cuckoo.

Geese, a girth of a saddle.

Gerrick, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

Giglet, an over merry, romping girl.

Away with those *giglets* too.—*Measure for Measure*, V. 352.

Ging, the whip employed to spin a top.

Gladdy, the yellow hammer.

Glawer, the fish, power, *Morrhua minuta*, N.E. C.

Glaze, to stare.

Glint, to catch a glimpse of.

Goad. Land in small quantities is measured by the *goad* or staff with which oxen are driven. It represents nine feet, and two *goads* square is called a yard of ground.

Go-a-gooding. On the day before Christmas day poor women go round to their richer neighbours asking alms. This is called *going-a-gooding*.

Goody. To *goody* is to thrive or fatten.

Goog, or Gūg, a seaside cavern. N.E. C.

Goosey-dance. Burlesque sport on Christmas Eve. Vide *Hist. of Polperro*, p. 161.

Gore. "A *gore* of blood."

Gorry, a wicker flasket with two long handles, carried in the mode of a sedan chair.

Goss, the reed, *Arundo phragmites*.

Grab, to grasp ; seize.

Grainy, proud ; haughty.

Grange, to grind the teeth.

Green-sauce, the herb, *Rumex acetosa*.

Greet, earth ; soil.

Greet-board, the earth-board of a plough.

Grey-bird, the thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

Gribble, the young stock of a tree on which a graft is to be inserted.

Gripe, a ditch. **Hedgy-gripe**, the ditch by the hedge of a field.

Griste, grist. Corn sent to the mill to be ground.

Grizzle, to grin ; to laugh.

Guff, stuff ; refuse.

Gulge, to drink gluttonously.

Gumption, sense ; shrewdness ; aptitude of understanding.

Gur, the fish, shanny, *Blennius pholis*, S.E. C.

Hack, to dig lightly. "To *hack* tetties" (potatoes).

Hallihoe, the skipper fish, *Scomberesox saurus*.

Hall-Monday, Collop, or Shrove Monday, probably Hallow-monday.
Vide Nicky-nan night.

Hall nut, the hazel.

Hame, a circle of straw rope ; a horse-collar. A *hame* is used to fasten the fore leg of a sheep to his neck to prevent straying, or breaking fence.

Handsel, to use or handle for the first time.

Hange, the heart, lungs, and liver of an animal on a butcher's stall.
"Head and *hange*."

Hapse, a hasp.

Hardah, elvan rock.

Hard-head, the herb, black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*

Hares-meat, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

Harve, a harrow.

Hastis, hasty ; sudden. "*Hastis* news."

Hauen, haven ; harbour.

Havage, lineage ; extraction. The children of a family of ill repute are said to be "o' bad *havage*."

Hayne, *v.* to withdraw cattle from a field with a view to a crop of hay.

Hayrish. See **Errish**.

Haysing, poaching.

Heal, or **Hail**, to hide or conceal. A.S. *helan*.. "The *hailer's* as bad's the stailer." Local proverb.

Hedgyboar, the hedgehog.

Hedgygripe, a ditch at the foot of a hedge.

Heel-tap, *n.* the heel-piece of a shoe. Metaphorically, the remainder of an ill-drained glass of liquor.

Hekkymal, the blue tit (*Parus cæruleus*).

Helling, in some parts **Hailing**, roofing stone ; flat slate.

His howses were unhilid
And full i yvel dight.—*Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*.

Herringbairn, the fish, sprat, *Clupea sprattus*.

Hile, the beard of barley.

Hoaze, hoarse.

Hobbin, a countryman's pasty which he takes to his work for a mid-day meal.

Hog, **Hogget**, a sheep after six months of age.

Hollick, an alliaceous plant, common in cottage gardens.

Holm-bush, the holly.

Holmscritch, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

Holt, hold ; place of retreat. ? From *helan*.

Home, pronounced *hom*, near to ; nigh ; close. "Make *hom* the door."

Homer, homeward.

Horney-wink, the lapwing plover.

Horse, a fault in a rock. A portion of dead ground splitting a lode, named a *rider* or *rither* in Yorkshire. Pryce.

House-warming, a wedding gift, or present on first keeping house.

Howsomever, however.

Hudd, the husk of hard fruit.

Huer, a man on shore who directs by signs the movements of the seine fishermen.

Hull, the empty and rejected shell of nuts, peas, &c.

Hulster, a hold ; place of retreat, or concealment, like **Holt**. *E. g.*

“This rubbish es only a *hulster* for snails.”

Hurrisome, hasty ; passionate.

Hurry-skurry, confusion ; intemperate haste.

Hurts, whortleberry.

Ile, the liver fluke, *distoma hepatica*, productive of *rot* in sheep.

Ill-wished, bewitched.

Inkle, tape ; narrow webbing. “As thick as *inkle*-weavers.”

Inwards, intestines.

Jack o' Lantern, *Ignis fatuus*, the pisky Puck.

Jack o' Lent, a figure made up of straw and cast-off clothes, carried round and burnt at the beginning of Lent, supposed to represent Judas Iscariot.—*Hist. of Polperro*, p. 125.

Jakes, a state of dirty untidiness.

Jam, to squeeze forcibly ; to crush.

Janders, jaundice.

Jenny-quick, an Italian iron.

Jew's ears, some species of fungi.

Joan the Wad, the name of an elf or pisky.

Joice, juice.

Jowter, a travelling fishmonger. Carew says of Polperro, that there “plenty of fish is vented to the fishdrivers, whom we call *jowters*.”

Keenly, deftly, as, “he does it *keenly*.” Also kindly ; favourable.
“Brave *keenly* gossan.”

Keeve, a large tub.

Kenning, an ulcer on the eye.

“What is called a *kenning*, kerning, or a horny white speck on the eye, we have several old women who profess to cure by a charm. Possibly *kenning* may imply a defect in the *ken* or sight. The old word *ken* is used for sight in Cornwall as well as in Scotland. I should not omit to state that the application of some plant to the part affected accompanies the muttered incantation. In the present case it is the plant or herb here yclept the *kenning* harb.”—POLWHELE'S *Traditions and Recollections*, vol. ii. p. 607.

The plant I have seen most commonly used for clearing opacities of the *cornea* is the celandine, *chelidonium majus*.

Kerls, swollen and hard glands. Same root as kernels.

Kern, to harden, as corn does after blossoming. A word with large relationships.

Kib. To kib a gap, is to mend a hedge with thorns, and put *tabs* or turves to keep them down.

Kibble, a mine bucket.

Kiddylwink, a beer-house. *Vide Tiddlywink*.

Killas, Kellas, a local name in Cornwall and Devon for every kind of clay slate. It includes, in different districts, soft clay slate, roofing slate, fine-grained cleavable sandstone, &c. It may be said to include all fine-grained sedimentary rocks of silicious nature and schistose in structure.

Killick, a stone set in a frame of wood, used by fishermen to anchor a boat in rough ground, instead of a grapnel. "The word *kellick*, as I am informed, signifies a circle in Welsh; and it is probable that the circle of wood which holds the stone is the foundation of the name." — *Video*.

Kimby. "The name of a thing, commonly a piece of bread, which is given under peculiar circumstances at weddings and christenings. It refers to a curious custom which probably at some time was general, but now exists only at Polperro, as far as I know. When the parties set out from the house to go to the Church, or on their business, one person is sent before them with this selected piece of bread in his or her hand (a woman is commonly preferred for this office), and the piece is given to the first individual that is met, whose attention has been drawn to the principal parties. I interpret it to have some reference to the idea of the evil eye, and its influence from envy which might fall on the married persons or on the child, and which is sought to be averted by this unexpected gift. It is also observed at births in order that by this gift envy may be turned away from the infant or happy parents. This *kimby* is commonly given to persons bringing the first news to persons interested in the birth." — JONATHAN COUCH, Polperro.

Kink, a twist in a rope; entanglement.

Kipper, a male salmon.

Kit, (1) kith.

(2) the buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. Perhaps applied to the kite, *Milvus regalis*, before the bird became so exceedingly rare.

Klip, to strike or cuff. "I *klipped* 'en under the ear."

Knagging, inclined to be contentious, and ill-tempered.

Knap, the top or brow of a hill.

Hark! on the *knap* of yonder hill

Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.—BROWNE.

As you shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground.—BACON'S *Essays*.

Knap-kneed, knock-kneed.

Ko! an exclamation of entreaty. *Video* says *Coh* is an exclamation

of no very decided meaning; but it signifies *to put off*, as much as to say, "You don't mean what you say," "Go along with you." Generally in E. O. it is used as supplementary to any earnest request, and is very expressive of eager entreaty.

Lairy, Leery, *adj.* descriptive of emptiness or sinking at the stomach.

Lake, a small stream of running water. Sometimes a space in the open sea where a particular current runs, as the *lake* off Polperro. *Gwavas lake*.

Lamper, the lamprey.

Lampered, mottled. "*Lampered* all over," like the sea lamprey.

Lank, the flank, or groin.

Lapstone, the stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather.

Lask, a slice taken off the tail of a mackerel; a favourite bait in whiffing for mackerel or pollack.

Latten, tin.

Launder, a shute running under the eaves of a house.

Lawrence, Larrence, the rural god of idleness. "He's as lazy as *Larence*." "One wad think that *Larence* had got hold o'n." A most humorous illustration of the dialect of Somersetshire, by Mr. James Jennings, printed in Brayley's *Graphic and Historical Illustrator*, p. 42, shows that *Larence* is there held in the same repute.

Leasing, gleanings.

Leat, a mill stream.

Lent-lily, the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*.

Lerriping, expressive of unusual size. A slang term like "whopping."

Let, to hinder or stop. Still in common use among boys at play: "as you *let* my marble."

Levers, the plant, *Iris pseudacorus*. From *lyfren*, leaves; thin laminæ, very descriptive of the flag or marsh iris.

Lew, sheltered. A common word in the Wessex dialect, signifying a sunny aspect, but protected from the wind, eminently descriptive of our towns, the *Looes*.

Lewth, shelter.

Lidden, a monotonous song or tale. Carew says it means a "by-word."

Lide, the month of March.

Liggan, or Lig. The manure composed of autumnal leaves washed down by a stream, and deposited by side eddies (Fowey). A species of sea-weed. See *Worgan's General View of Agriculture in Cornwall*, p. 126.

Liggy, sloppy ; drizzly, applied to weather.

Lights, the lungs. The rising of the *lights* is the name given to the *globus hystericus*, a prominent symptom in the disease *hysteria*.

Linhay, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported by pillars in front.

Lintern, a lintel.

Loader, a double apple.

Lob, a stone tied to the end of a fishing-line to keep it fast when thrown from the rock.

Locus, toffy ; sugar-stick.

Loitch, refuse.

Longcripple, the lizard. In some parts of E. C. it is the name of the snake and viper.

Long-nose, the fish *Belone vulgaris*.

Loon, the bird, the northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*.

Lords and Ladies, the wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

Louning, lank ; thin ; meagre.

Louster, to work hard. "He that can't schemy must *louster*." Local proverb.

Lugg, (1) the beach-worm, *Arenicola*.

(2) the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn.

Maa, the maw or stomach. The *a* pronounced as in the next word, *male*.

Male, the fish shanny, *Blennius pholis*.

Malkin, a mop of rags fastened to a long pole, and used to sweep out an oven. Metaphorically, a dirty slut.

Manchent, a small loaf.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertil leaze.

DRAYTON, *Polyolbion*.

Maré crab, the harbour crab, *Carcinus Mænas*. Also applied to the velvet crab, *Portunus puber*, and other harbour crabs.

Mash, marsh.

Maur, Moor, a root, or fastening. Hence, perhaps, "to *moor* a vessel."
"Maur and mule," is a common expression, meaning, *root and mould*.

Mawnge, to chew ; masticate ; munch.

May, the flowering whitethorn.

Mazed, bewildered. Expressive of confused madness.

Mazegerry, a wild, thoughtless, giddy fellow. Very possibly the clown of a rustic play. *Guaré*, *Huare*, are old Cornish for play or sport. "The Cornish people," says Carew, "have their Guary miracles," or miracle plays. *Vide Flaygerry*.

Mazzard, a black cherry.

Mead, a mower. This word appears in the following verse of an old, and I suppose, an unpublished song:—

Summer now comes, which makes all things bolder;
The fields are all deck'd with hay and with corn;
The *meader* walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder,
His firkin in hand, so early in the morn.

Mēmaids Purses, the egg-cases of some Chondroptergious fishes, often drifted to the beach with *oreweed*.

Merry dancers, the flickering *Aurora borealis*.

Miche, to play truant.

To *miche*, to lurk, with a slight deviation from Fr. *muser*. — RICHARDSON.

In our older writers the word used to mean an idle pilferer.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*.

SHAKSPERE, *First Henry IV.*, II. iv. 450.

The moon in the wane, gather fruit for to last,
But winter fruit gather when Michel is past;
Though *micbers* that love not to buy or to crave
Make some gather sooner, else few for to have.

TUSSEK, September Husbandrie.

Miching, idling; skulking.

I never look'd for better of that rascal
Since he came *micbing* first into our house.

HEYWOOD, *A Woman killed with kindness*.

Milcy, *adj.* descriptive of bread or flour made from corn which has germinated. The loaf has a sweet taste and close consistency.

Mimsey, the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*.

Mismaze, bewilderment.

Mock, Mot, a log of wood. The Christmas *mock* or *mot* is the yule log.

Moil, the mule, hybrid between stallion and female ass. *Vide Mute*.

Mole, the fish, rock goby, *Gobius niger*, N.E. C.

Molly-caudle, a man who intrudes into women's household affairs.

Such a character was down to late date known as a *cotquean*. Addison uses this latter word.

Mood, the vegetable sap.

Moody-hearted, easily disposed to tears.

Moor-stone, granite.

Mor, the guillemot.

Mord, lard ; pig's grease.

Mother Carey's chicken, stormy petrels, *Procellaria pelagica*.

Mowhay, the inclosure where stacks and mows are made.

Muffles, freckles in the skin.

Muggets, the small entrails, chitterlings. In a MS. cookery-book of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in my possession, and probably Cornish, there are directions how "to boyle calves *muggetts*."

Mule, to beplaster with mud. "He was *muled* in mud." The same as moiled or bemoiled.

Mule, to knead or make dough. In Riley's *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londinensis*, vol. iii., a story is given in Latin of a roguish baker who used to cheat his customers by having a hole in his table, "*quæ vocatur molding borde*," A.D. 1327.

Mur, the sea bird Guillemot (*Uria*).

Mute, the hybrid between male ass and mare.

Nacker, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*.

Naert, night.

Nail, a needle.

Natey, *adj.* applied to fat when fairly composed of fat and lean.

Nattlings, the small guts. *Qy.* from *C. enederen*.

Neat, *adj.* simple ; undiluted. This word has wide distribution with many variations among the North-western branches of the Aryan languages. With us its use is fast dying out, and is chiefly applied to spirituous drinks. *E.g.* "I'll ha' it *neat*," *i.e.* without water. Christopher Marlowe in his *Hero and Leander* uses it in our sense.

Wild savages that drink of running springs
Think water far excells all earthly things ;
But they that drink *neat* wine despise it.

Neck, a miniature sheaf of wheat with four plaited arms, intertwined with *everlastings*, and the more durable of flowers. The stalks of wheat brought down by the last sweep of the scythe are brought home in thankful triumph, and woven as described. In the evening the sheaf or *zang* is taken into the mowhay, where are assembled all the harvest party. A stout-lunged reaper proclaims—

"I hav'en ! I hav'en ! I hav'en !"

Another loud voice questions :—

"What hav'ee ? What hav'ee ? What hav'ee ?"

"A neck ! A neck ! A neck !"

is the reply ; and the crowd take up, in their lustiest tones, a chorus of "Wurrah." General merriment follows, and the draughts of ale or

cider are often deep. The *neck* may be seen hanging to the beam of many of our farm-houses between harvest and Christmas eve, on which night it is given to the master bullock in the *chall*. "Hollaing the *neck*" is still heard in East Cornwall, and is one of the cheerfulest of rural sounds.

Neggur, the ass.

Nessel, a snood of twisted twine, home-made, to which the hook is fastened in fishing for smaller fish, whiting, pollack, &c.

Nessel-bird, the smallest of a brood.

Nessel-taker, the little engine for making *nessels*, fixed to the beams of the fishermen's dwelling.

New-fang, New-vang, something newly got; new fangled. *Vide Fang*.

Nibby-gibby, narrowly escaped or missed.

Nicky-nan-night, the night of Shrove Monday. For an account of the curious customs which distinguish this day, *vide Rep. R. Inst. of Corn.*, 1842, and Couch's *Hist. of Polperro*, p. 151.

Niddick, occiput, or nape of the neck.

Niff, a slight offence; a tiff.

Nimpingale, a whitlow.

Nut-hall, the hazel, *Corylus avellana*.

Oak-web, the cockchaffer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

Oile, the awn or *hile* of barley.

Ood, wood.

Oost, a disease of cattle, a symptom or cause of which is the presence of worms in the windpipe and bronchial tubes.

Open-asses, the medlar, *Mespilus germanica*. A vulgar and ill-savoured story is told here as well as in Chaucer's *Prologue of the Reeve*, where it is said of the *open-ers*, "Till we be roten, can we not be rype."

Orestone, the name of some large single rocks in the sea, not far from land. Some fish are said to taste *ory*, some things to smell *ory*, that is, like *oreweed* or seaweed.

Oreweed, seaweed.

Orrel, a porch or balcony. The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fish-cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an *orrel* or porch (Polperro).

Orts, scraps or leavings, especially of food. J.

Ovees, eaves of a house.

Overlook, to bewitch ; to have under spell ; to cast an evil eye on.

Beshrew your eyes

They have o'erlook'd me.—SHAKSPERE, *Merchant of Venice*.

Ozel, the windpipe.

Paddick, a small pitcher.

Palace, a cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, *enclosing an open area or court*. Has our word any connection with that applied to a regal mansion which had a court (*area circa ædes*), for giving audience ?

Palched, patched. A confirmed invalid is said to be a *palched*, or patched up man.

Panger, a pannier.

Pank, to pant.

Pay, to lay on a coat of pitch or tar.

Peendy, tainted (applied to flesh). The peculiar taste or smell just short of decomposition.

Peize, to weigh ; to poise.

I speak too long, but tis to *peize* the time

To eke it, and to draw it out in length.—SHAKSPERE.

Tho' soft, yet lasting, with just balance *paized*.—FLETCHER'S *Purple Island*.

Norden also uses it, 1584.

Pend, to shut in. In English we retain the participle past, *pent*.

Penny-cake, the herb navel-wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Penny-liggy, penniless.

Pilch, a warm, flannel outer garment for children.

Pill, a pool in a creek.

Even as a sturgeon or a pike doth scour

The creeks and *pills* in rivers where they lie.

SILVESTER'S *Du Bartas*.

Pillus, the oat grass, *Avena* (Worgan op. cit.).

Pilm, **Pillem**, dust. "The dust which riseth." Carew, who says that this was one of the rude terms with which Devon or Cornishmen were often twitted.

Pimpey, the after-cider made by throwing water on the nearly exhausted *cheese* or alternate layer of apple and straw. It is sometimes called *beverage*, and is only fit for immediate use.

Pinnikin, puny.

Pisky, an elf or fairy.

Pittis, pale and wan. Qy. piteous.

Planchin, a wooden or planked floor.

And to that vineyard was a *planned* gate.

SHAKSPERE, *Measure for Measure*.

Plashet, a moist place where a brook begins. Carew says of woodcocks, that they arrive in Cornwall "on the north coast, where almost every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plashshoot* for springles to take them."

Pluff, soft; light and spongy; out of condition. An old turnip is said to be *pluff*. "How are 'e to-day?" is often answered, "rather *pluff*." The fur of a hare or rabbit is also called its *pluff*.

Plum, soft; light and spongy; soft and yielding. *Plumming* is raising dough with yeast or *barm*.

Pook, Puke, a small heap of hay or turves.

Poot, to strike about with the feet, as children do when uneasy.

Popdock, the fox-glove.

Porr, Purr, hurry; fluster; pother.

Portens, a butcher's term: probably *appurtenances*.

Pewer, the fish, *Gadus minutus*.

Prease, Prize, to force a lock by means of a lever.

Preedy, evenly balanced. The beam of a scale nicely adjusted is *preedy*.

Progue, to probe.

Proud-flesh, exuberant granulations of a healing wound.

Pult, the pulse.

Punkin-end, Punion-end, the gable-end of a house.

Purgy, thickset; stout.

Purt, a sharp displeasure or resentment. "He has taken a *purt*."

Quailaway, a sty on the eyelid.

Quarrel, a pane of glass; probably at first a *small square* of glass.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where;

Then spoke I to my girl

To part her lips and show me there

The *quarrelets* of pearl.

HERRICK, *Amatory Odes*, I. i.

Quat, so squat, or stoop down, as a hare sometimes does when pursued.

Quilter, to flutter. "I veel'd sich a *quilterin'* com over my heart."

Quinted, over filled; stuffed to repletion, applied to animals.

Rabble-fish, unsaleable fish, shared by the fishermen. Video, *N. & Q.*, vol. x. No. 265. *Vide Raffle*.

Race, a string. *E. g.* Of onions.

Raffle, refuse. The less saleable fish which are not sold, but divided among the boat's crew, are called *raffle* fish.

Rag, a large roofing stone.

Rany, a ridge of low rocks in the sea covered and uncovered by the tide.

Rare, raw.

Rauning, ravening; voracious. That voracious fish, *Merlangus Corbonarius*, is called the *rauning* pollack.

Ream, (1) *v.* to stretch. A.S. *ryman*, to extend.

(2) *n.* the rim or surface. Cold cream is called "raw *ream*."

Reese, *v.* Corn is said to *reese* when from ripeness it falls out of the ear.

Rheem, to stretch or extend, as india-rubber will do.

Riding, Ram-riding. A rude method, once common in our villages, but now suppressed, of marking disapproval of, or holding up to infamy, any breach of connubial fidelity. A cart, in which were seated burlesque representatives of the erring pair, was drawn through the village, attended by a procession of men and boys, on donkeys, blowing horns. This custom was often the occasion of much riotous behaviour.

Rig, fun; frolic.

He little thought when he set out
Of running such a *rig*.

COWPER, *John Gilpin*.

Rish, the rush; a list. Our people, instead of "turning over a new leaf," begin "a new *rish*." I have thought that this may have been derived from a primitive way of keeping a tally by stringing some sort of counters on a rush.

Rode, skill; aptitude. "He hasn't the *rode* to do et."

Not *rode* in mad-brain's hand is that can help,
But gentle skill doth make the proper whelp.—TUSSER.

Rodeless, without rode or skill.

Rodeling, helpless; tottering; wandering in mind.

Roper's news, news told as new, but heard before. "That's *Roper's news*." E. C. adage.

Rouch, Roche, rough.

Round-robin, the angler fish, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Roving, severe pain.

Row, rough, as in row-hound, the fish *Squalus canicula*, and in the Cornish hill, *Rowtor*.

Rud, red.

Rummet, dandriff.

Ruttling, a gurgling or rattling noise in the windpipe.

Sabby, soft, moist, pasty.

Sam, Zam, half or imperfectly done. "A *zam* oven," is one half heated. "*Zam-zodden*," means half sodden or parboiled. To leave the door "*a zam*" is to half close it.

Sample, soft and flexible.

Sang, or Zang, a small sheaf such as *leasers* (gleaners) make.

Scam. To *scam* a shoe is to twist it out of shape by wearing it wrongly.

Scantle, small irregular slate, too small to make "size slate" (Delabole).

Scat, to split or burst; to bankrupt.

School, Schule, a body of fish. Carew spells it *schoels*. Variously spelt.

My silver scaled *skulls* about my streams do sweep.

DRAYTON, *Polyolbion*, Song xxvi.

In *sculls* that oft

Bank the mid-sea.—MILTON.

Selow, to scratch.

Solum, to scratch violently.

Scoad, to scatter; to spill. "To *scoad* dressing" (manure).

Sooce, to exchange or barter.

Scollops, the dry residuum after lard is melted out; an article of food.

Scollucks, blocks of refuse or indifferent slate (Delabole).

Sconce, brains; wit.

Soovey, spotted; mottled.

Scranny, a scramble.

Scrawed, scorched in the sun, as fish are frequently prepared. "A *scrawed* pilchard." *Scrowled*, at St. Ives. *Tregellas*.

Screw, the shrew or field-mouse, *Sorex araneus*.

Scritch, a crutch.

Sory, a report of the appearance of a body of fish, such as pilchards on the coasts of East Cornwall. Dame Juliana Berners, in her *Treatise of Fysshynge with an Angle*, says, "the noyse of houndys, the blastes of hornys, and the *scry* of foules."

"They hering the *scry* cam and out of eche of the spere yn hym."—
Ireland.

Scry is probably connected with the old practice of crying out, or vociferating on the approach of a schule of fish.

Scud, the hardened crust on a sore.

Scudder, Skitter, to slide ; skate.

Scute, an iron plate with which the toe or heel of a shoe is armed.
Fr. *escusson*. Lat. *scutum*.

Sea-adders, the vulgar generic name for pipe-fish.

Seam, or Zeam, a load of hay ; manure, &c. It means with us no definite quantity, but a cart-load, waggon-load, &c. Tusser in speaking of the good crops of barley which he raised at Brentham, says (*October's Husbandrie*),—

Five *seam* of an acre I truly was paid.

Again, in *November's Husbandrie*, he says—

'Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store.

Sea-vern, sea fern ; the coral, *Gorgonia verrucosa*.

Seech. The rush of sea waves inundating the streets at high tides.
BOND'S *Hist. of Loves*.

Seedlip, the wooden basket in which the sower carries his seed.

Sense, stop. An exclamation used by boys at marbles, when they want to stop for a moment. (Polperro.)

Shammick, a contemptuous epithet applied to a man.

Shanny, the fish, *Blennius pholis*.

Shenakrum, a drink composed of boiled beer, a little rum, moist sugar, and slices of lemon. (Qy. Snack o' rum.)

Shive, to shy, as a horse does.

Shiver, a bar of a gate.

Shoal, *adj.* shallow.

Shortahs, masses of loose rubbish in slate quarries which have fallen in, and filled up cracks and rents.

Shot, the trout. Carew makes a distinction between the trout and *shot*. "The latter," he says, "is in a maner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him."

The *shoates* with which is Tavy fraught.—BROWNE'S *Brit. Past*.

Shouell, shovell.

Shute, a conduit, or fountain of *fulling* water.

Siff, to sigh.

Sives, a small pot-herb of the alliaceous kind.

Skease, to run along very swiftly.

Skeeney, sharp and gusty. "A *skeeney* wind."

Skerret, a safe drawer in a box. In some places it is *skivet*, or *skibbet*.

Skerrish, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

Skew, a driving mist.

Skit, a lampoon.

Skitter, to slide.

Skiver, a skewer.

Skiver-wood, dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

Sladdocks, a short cleaver used by masons for splitting and shaping slate. Probably a corruption of slate axe.

Slat, slate.

Slew, to twist or bend aslant.

Slip, a young weaned pig.

Sloan, the sloe, *Prunus spinosa*.

The meagre *sloan*.—BROWNE'S *Brit. Pastorals*.

Slock, to entice; allure. *Slocking* stones are tempting, 'selected stones shown, to induce strangers to adventure in a mine.

Slotter, to draggle in the dirt.

Snead, the handle of a scythe.

Sneg, a small snail.

Snite, the snipe.

Soce, an interjection of doubtful meaning. Qy. C., *Sūas*, alas! Arm., *Sioas*, alas.

Sogg, or **Zogg**, to dose or sleep interruptedly or lightly.

Sound, or **Zound**, to swoon, or go into a fainting fit.

"Did your brother tell you," says Rosalind, "how I counterfeited to *sound* when he showed me your handkerchief?"—SHAKSPERE, *As You Like It*.

Sound-sleeper, a moth.

Sowl, or **Zowl**, to serve roughly; to soil.

Sow-pig, the wood-louse.

Spale, **Spal**, to deduct an amerciement or forfeiture from wages when not at work in good time; a fine.

Sparrow, **Sparra**, a double wooden skewer used in thatching.

Spell, a turn of work.

Spence, a cupboard or pantry under the stairs.

Spiccaty, speckled.

Spiller, a ground-line for fish.

Spise, exude.

Splat, a spot.

Splatty, spotty.

I've lost my *splatty* cow.—*Old Song*.

Sprayed, chapped by the wind.

Springle, a snare for birds.

Sproil, strength ; energy. Most commonly used negatively, as, "He's no *sproil*."

Spudder, bother. "I don't want to ha' no *spudder* about et."

Squab-pie, a pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

Squinty, to squint.

Stag, a cock.

Standards, a term used in wrestling for a man who has thrown two opponents, and thereby secured a chance of trying for a prize.

Stare, the starling.

Stean, an earthenware pot such as meat or fish is cured in.

Stemming, a turn in succession, as when in dry seasons people have to take their regular turn for water at the common schute or pump.

Stingdum, the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

Stint, to impregnate.

Stogg, to stick in anything tenacious. "*Stogged* in the mud."

Stoiting, the leaping of fish in schull. At a distance this imparts colour to the sea, and is a valuable guide in seine-fishing.

Stomach, *v.* generally used negatively. To feed against inclination.

"I cud'nt stomach it." In some of our Elizabethan dramatists it is used not as expressive of appetite, but rather of loathing, as with us:

Elder Morton. Doth no man take exception at the slave.

Lancaster. All *stomach* him, but none dare speak a word.

MARLOWE, *Edward the Second*.

Stool-crab, the male of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*.

Strat, to drop. A mare aborting is said "to *strat* voal."

Straw-mot, a straw stalk.

Strike, to anoint, or rub gently.

Stroil, weed, especially the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*.

Strub, to rob, or despoil. "To *strub* a bird's nest."

Stub, to grub. "*Stubbing* vuz."

Stub roots so tough

For breaking of plough.—TUSSEER.

Stubbard, the name of an early variety of apple.

Stuffle, to stifle.

Stuggy, stout ; thickset.

Style, steel.

Suent, smooth ; equable ; even.

Summering, store cattle turned wild in summer for pasturage on the wild, unenclosed moors, are sent *summering* under the care of the moorland herdsman.

Survey, an auction.

Swail, or Zwail, to scorch ; singe.

Swarr, a swathe, or row of mown corn or hay.

Swop, to barter.

Sych, the edge or foaming border of a wave as it runs up a harbour or on the land. *Vide Seech.*

Tab, a turf.

Tack, to clap ; to slap sharply. "He *tucked* his hands."

Tail, Teel, to till or set. "To *tail* corn," or "to *tail* a trap."

With us it is usual for a person who has gone through mud or water to say that it *teeled* him up so high as he was immersed or covered.—*Video, N. & Q.*, vol. x. No. 266.

Taildors, or Tailor's Needles, the herb *Scandix pecten Veneris*.

Tale, measure. A *tale* lobster is one eleven inches from snout to tail ; all that fall short of this the master of a lobster smack will only give half-price for.

Tallet, a loft. "Hay *tallet*."

Tam, short ; dwarf. The dwarf furze, *Ulex nanus*, is here called "*tam vuz*."

Furze of which the shrubby sort is called *tame*.—*CAREW*.

Tang, an abiding taste.

Tap, the sole of a shoe. Used also as a verb, "*tap* a shoe."

Teary, soft, like dough.

Teen, to close. "I haven't *teen'd* my eye."

Tell, to count or enumerate.

Why should he think I *tell* my apricots.

Every man in his humour, I. i.

Tend, to kindle ; to set a light to. (Tinder, here pronounced *tender*.)

Wash your hands, or else the fire

Will not *tend* to your desire.

HERRICK, Hesperides, lxxii.

Thekky, Thekka, that one ; that person, or thing.

Syn thilke day.—*CHAUCER, Knightes Tale*.

Thirl, thin ; lean.

Tho, then ; at that time. In common use among the older poets.

E. g. :—

And to the ladies he restored ageyn
The bodies of hir housbondes that were slain,
To don the obsequies as was *tho* the guise.

CHAUCER, *Knighte's Tale*.

Thumb beend, thumb band. The band for a bundle of hay.

Tiddlywink, sometimes **Kiddlywink**, a small inn only licensed to sell beer and cider.

Tiddy, the breast or teat ; sometimes the milk.

Tifling, the frayed-out threads of a woven fabric.

Tig, a child's game ; a game of touch.

Timberin, made of wood.

Tine, the tooth of a harrow. Qy. from *dyns*, teeth, C. L. *dens*.

Tink, the chaffinch. Onomatopœitic from its call-note.

Tittivate, to make neat ; dress up.

Tom-horry, a sea-bird. The common name of two or three species of *skua*.

Tor, **Tarr**, the rocky top of a hill. The word is chiefly used in the central granite ridges of Cornwall and Devon.

Toteling, silly ; demented.

Town, **Town-place**, applied to the smallest hamlet, and even to a farm-yard. Here is an instance of the retention of the primitive use of a word. "The *town* or *town-place*, farm or homestead inclosure, is derived from *tynan*, to inclose, denoting its primary sense," says Sir F. Palgrave, "the inclosure which surrounded the mere dwelling or homestead of the lord."—*English Commonwealth*, p. 65.

Trade, stuff ; material. Medecine is "doctor's *trade*."

Train-oil, expressed fish oil.

Träpse, to walk slovenly ; to slouch.

Tribute. A consideration or share of the produce of a mine, either in money or kind, the latter being first made merchantable, and then paid by the takers or *tributors* to the adventurers or owners for the liberty granted of enjoying the mine or a part thereof called a *pitch*, for a limited time.—PRYCE.

Trig, to set up ; to support. "To *trig* the wheel." "To put a *trig*" on the sole of a shoe worn on one side.

Troll-foot, club-foot.

Trone, a groove or furrow ; a trench. Qy. a line. In describing heavy rain a countryman said the streams were "like *trones* from the *tids* of a cow."

Truckle, to trundle.

Truff, the sea-trout or bull-trout.

Tub, the sappharine gurnet fish, *Trigla hirundo*.

Tubbut, short and thick. The tub-fish is the shortest and thickest of its kind.

Tuck, an operation in seine fishing described in Couch's *Fishes of Brit. Islands*, iv. 91.

Turf-tie, the bed on which the turf-rick is piled (*bed-tie*).

Tush, a tooth.

Tut work. "By the lump: as when they undertake to perform a certain work at a fixed price, prove how it may."—PRYOR.

Un, aunt. An address of familiar respect to an old woman, not implying relationship: "*Un Jinny*."

Uncle, an address of familiar respect to an old man, not implying relationship: "*Uncle Jan*."

Unlusty, unwieldy.

Unvamped, not added to or embellished. It is used in this sense in Ford's play, *The Lady's Trial*, I. i.—"The newest news *unvamped*."

Uprose, a woman churched is *uprosed*.

Vady, damp. "Bishop Berkely, in his *Farther Thoughts on Tar Water*, p. 9, uses what appears to be the same word, *fade*, in the same sense."—Video, *N. & Q.*, Vol. x. No. 266.

Vamp, a short stocking; the foot of a stocking.

Vang. *Vide Fang*.

Vare, **Veer**, a suckling pig.

Veak, a whitlow.

Carew says, in his account of John Size, the uncouth creature in the household of Sir William Beville: "In this sort he continued for diuers yeeres, untill, (upon I know not what *veake* or unkindnesse), away he gets and abroad he rogues."—*Survey of C.*

Vencock, fencock, the bird, water-rail.

Vester, a feather stripped of its vane, all except the point, and used by children at a dame's school, to point out the letter or word they are studying. A corruption of *fescue*.

Vinnied, mouldy (*Fynig*). Qy. past participle of *Fynigean*, to spoil; corrupt; decay.

Visgy, a mattock.

Vist, fist.

Vitty, fitting ; proper ; appropriate.

Veach, to tread heavily.

Vogget, to hop on one leg.

Voider, a small wicker basket of the finer sort. In the stage directions to Heywood's *Woman Killed with Kindness* is this :—" Enter three or four serving men, one with a *voider*, and a wooden knife."

Voks, folk ; people.

Volyer, the second boat in a pilchard seine. Qy. a corruption of *follower*.

Vore, a furrow of a plough.

Wad, a bundle. "A *wad* o' straw." "Joan the *wad*" is the folk-name of a pisky.

Jack the lantern, Joan the *wad*,
That tickled the maid and made her mad,
Light me home, the weather's bad.—POLPERRO.

Wadge, to bet or lay a wager.

Walve, to wallow.

Wang, to hang about in a tiresome manner.

Want, the mole, *Talpa Europæa*.

Waps, wasp.

Warn, warrant. "I'll *warn* 'ee."

Watercase, the herb *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, often made into pies in the neighbourhood of Polperro.

Watty, the hare. A name in common use among poachers. Shakspeare, in a beautiful description of the hare and its many shifts to elude pursuit, uses the abbreviation, *Wat*.

By this poor *Wat*, far off upon a hill
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.

Venus and Adonis.

Well-a-fyne, a common interjection, meaning "it's all very well."

Wel a fyn.—CHAUCER, *Rom. of the Rose*, also *Coke's Tule of Gamelyn*.

Wettel, a child's clout. Can this be a corruption of *swaddle*?

Whelve, **Whilve**, to turn any hollow vessel upside down (Polperro).

Whiff, to fish with a towing-line under a breeze.

Whip-tree, the spreader by which the chains of iron traces are kept asunder (Whippetree).

Whitneck, the weasel.

Whole, to heal. A.S. *halian*.

Widdow-man, widower.

Widow-woman, a widow.

Wilk, Welk, sometimes **Welt**, a ridgy hump or tumour.

Little low hedges round like *welts*.—BACON'S *Essay of Gardening*.

Wilky, a toad or frog. *C. quilken*, or *quilkin*. In some parts the immature reptile.

Wilver, a baker or pot under which bread is baked by being buried in burning embers. N.E. C.

Winnard, the red-wing, *Merula Iliaca*.

Winder, window.

Wink, the wheel by which straw rope is made.

Winnick, to circumvent; to cheat.

Wisht, melancholy; forlorn. This word is so expressive that we have no English synonym fully descriptive of its meaning. Browne, a Devonshire man, uses it in his *Brittania Pastorals*, Bk. I. Song 2:—

His late *wisht* had-I-wists, remorseful bitings.

In Latimer's Sermons it is apparently used as a noun:—

And when they perceived that Solomon, by the advice of his father, was anointed king, by and by there was all *whisht*, all their good cheer was done.—*Parker's Edit.*, p. 115.

Far from the town where all is *wisht* and still.—MARLOWE, *Hero and Leander*.

Woodwall, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*. Some doubt exists as to the bird originally designated the woodwall. With us it is undoubtedly the green woodpecker. In the glossaries commonly appended to Chaucer's works it is said to mean the golden oriole. The green finch has also been set down as the bird intended.

The *woodwele* sung and would not cease

Sitting upon the spraye,

So loud he waken'd Robin Hood

In the greenwood where he lay.

Robin Hood (Ritson).

In many places Nightingales,

And Alpes, and Finches and *Woodwales*.

Rom. of the Rose.

The note of the green woodpecker is very unmelodious, far from a song. The extreme rarity of the golden oriole is conclusive against its being the bird intended. The greenfinch has been suggested, but its song is hardly loud enough to have stirred the slumbers of the freebooter. Although the voice of the green woodpecker can scarcely by any poetic licence be called a song, I incline to think it the bird meant. Yarrel (vol. ii. p. 137) gives some interesting information on the etymology of this word. Brockett, in his glossary of North-Country words, considers it derived from the Saxon '*whytel*,' a knife. In Yorkshire and in North America a *whittle* is a clasp-knife, and to *whettle* is to cut or hack wood. The origin and meaning of the woodpecker's name are therefore sufficiently obvious, *whytel*, *whittle*, *whytele*, &c.

Wornal, the lump produced by the larva of the gadfly in the skin of cattle.

Wrath, the generic name of the fishes, *Labri*.

Wrinkle, the periwinkle shell, *Turbo littoreus*.

Wurraw! hoorah!

Yaffer, heifer.

Yafful, arms full.

Yap, to yelp.

Yaw, ewe.

Yewl, a three-pronged agricultural tool for turning manure.

Yock, Yerk, Yolk, filth, especially the greasy and *yellow* impurity of fleece.

Zacky, imbecile.

Zam. *Vide Sam.*

Zang. *Vide Sang.*

Zeer, *adj.* worn out; generally used with regard to clothing, &c., but applied also metaphorically to persons. *E. g.* "She is very *zeer*."

Zog, (1) a doze; nap.

(2) *v.* to doze.

Zwail. *Vide Swail.*

Zye, scythe.

ADDENDA.

Barker, a whetstone.

Barton, the demesne land or home farm, often the residence of the lord of the manor.

Clavel, the impost on a square-headed window, door, or chimney.

Goil, the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Skirtings, the diaphragm of an animal.

Spuke, a roller put in a pig's snout to prevent grubbing.

Ugly, applied not so much to faults of visage as of temper. "My husband's terrible *ugly*." He is a well-favoured man, but cross-tempered.

Bungay:

CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
IN USE IN
THE COUNTIES OF
ANTRIM AND DOWN.

BY

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LONDON :

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.
1880.

Printed by:
CLAY AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the earlier part of the reign of Elizabeth the Irish language was generally spoken by the people in the North-east of Ireland, the exceptions being in some few centres of English occupation, such as Carrickfergus, Belfast, the shores of Strangford Lough, the neighbourhood of Ardglass, and that of Carlingford.

During Elizabeth's reign considerable numbers of English, and of Lowland Scots, came over and settled in the thinly-populated territories of Antrim and Down; their leaders got grants of lands, and the native inhabitants moved away to less accessible districts of the country, or, to some extent, took service with the new-comers. This influx of English and Scotch settlers marks the introduction of English as a generally-spoken language into Antrim and Down. In the succeeding reign the number of English-speaking settlers was largely augmented, for as the forests were cut down the space available for colonization increased, and after the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell in 1607, many Scotch settlers came into the district, along with Welsh and English. Still later, after the quelling of the rebellion of 1641, by the Parliamentary armies the number of English-speaking settlers was further increased, and for a considerable time afterwards a slow and gradual immigration went on, chiefly of Scots.

Richard Dobbs, Esq., writes thus in May, 1683, while speaking of the traffic between Scotland and the North of Ireland:—"Only people (with all their goods upon their backs) land here from Scotland. Take in from Glenarn to Donaghadee and the ports

between: [*i. e.* Belfast Lough, and a short distance to the north and south of it] there are more than 1000 of this sort that land every summer without returning." Centuries before this time, large numbers of Scots had passed over into the county of Antrim, but they were Gaelic-speaking Highlanders; they spread themselves over the district known as the 'Glens of Antrim,' and kept up for a long time a close connection with their mother country, passing to and fro continually, and causing great trouble to the English rulers in Ireland. Their descendants, having amalgamated with the native Irish, still occupy the Glens, and Gaelic is spoken among them to this day.

The spread of these turbulent Scots in Ulster is thus noticed by Mr. Hill in his *Macdonnells of Antrim*:—"In the year 1533 the council in Dublin forwarded this gloomy announcement on the subject to the council in London. 'The Scottes also inhabithe now buyselly a greate parte of Ulster which is the kingis inheritance; and it is greatly to be feared, oonless that in short tyme they be dryven from the same, that they bringinge in more nombre daily, woll by lyttle and lyttle soe far encroche in accquyring and wyning the possessions there, with the aide of the kingis disobeyasant Irishe rebelles, who doo nowe ayde them therein, after siche manner, that at lengthe they will put and expel the king from his hole seignory there.' "

Canon Hume, in an interesting paper on the Irish Dialects of the English language, reprinted from the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, thus speaks of the tide of immigration from Great Britain into the north of Ireland:—"About the year 1607, when much of Ulster required to be planted or resettled, immigration, instead of being, as previously, a mere rivulet—or largely dependent on the condition of the regiments serving in the country—became a flood, and strangers settled not by tens, but by thousands. A large number of these were from the apple districts of Warwickshire, Worcester, and Gloucester; several were from Chester, through which the adventurers passed to take shipping at the mouth of the Dee; a few were from the adjoining county of Lancaster; and some from London. The great English settlement commenced on

the two sides of Belfast Lough. It included the town of Belfast, which was at first English, but, like Londonderry, became Scotticised, owing to the preponderance of North Britons in the rural districts on both sides. Pressing on by Lisburn and to the east bank of Lough Neagh, the English settlers cover eleven parishes in Antrim alone, all of which preserve to this hour their English characteristics; and crossing still further, over Down to Armagh, they stopped only at the base of the Pomeroy mountains in Tyrone. Thus, from the tides of the channel to beyond the centre of Ulster, there was an unbroken line of English settlers, as distinct from Scotch; and the district which they inhabit is still that of the apple, the elm, and the sycamore—of large farms and two-storied slated houses. The Scotch settlers entered at the two points which lie opposite to their own country—namely, at the Giant's Causeway, which is opposed to the Mull of Cantyre on one side, and at Donaghadee which is opposed to the Mull of Galloway on the other. Two centuries and a half ago Ireland was to them what Canada, Australia, and the United States have been to the redundant population of our own times." In another paper Canon Hume particularizes still further the lines of Scottish immigration:—"The Scotch entered Down by Bangor and Donaghadee, and pushed inland by Comber, Saintfield, and Ballynahinch, to Dromara and Dromore; while in Antrim they proceeded by Islandmagee, Ballyclare, Antrim, and Ballymena, surrounding the highlands and reaching the sea again by Bushmills and the Causeway. In 1633 and 1634 the emigrants from Scotland by way of Ayrshire, walked in companies of a hundred or more from Aberdeen or Inverness-shires, and were about 500 per annum, mostly males, and many of them discontented farm-servants."

Canon Hume thus describes how the native inhabitants of the forfeited lands met this tide of immigration:—"The Irish or natives, broken and conquered, reduced also in number by war, famine, and disease, occupied when possible strong positions. They still regarded as specially their own the land which was least accessible, or least desirable, and fled to the hills and morasses. It is curious to see how popular language has embodied these facts in such expressions

as 'Mountainy people,' 'Back of the hill folk,' 'Bog-trotters,' etc. There they still remain, though many of the humbler classes have found permanent homes in the towns." In Down, the extensive Baronies of Mourne and Lecale, and the Lordship of Newry, changed the lords of the soil, but retained the population. As bearing upon the dialect of the district it is interesting to enquire as to the numbers and the proportions in which these various nationalities of English, Scotch, and Irish now occupy the district.

A valuable series of articles from the pen of the Rev. Canon Hume on these subjects was published in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*. The following papers were some of those which appeared :—

Origin and Characteristics of the People of Down and Antrim, in nine chapters, *Ulster Journal*, i. 9; i. 120; i. 246. Topographical Map, Physical Map, and Speed's Map of 1610.

Ethnology of the Two Counties, iv. 154. Ethnological Map.

The Elements of Population, Illustrated by the Statistics of Religious Belief, in six chapters, vii. 116. Ecclesiastical Map, constructed from the Creed Census of 1834.

Surnames in the County of Antrim, in five sections, v. 323. Unique Coloured Map.

Surnames in the County of Down, in five sections, vi. 77. Unique Coloured Map.

The Irish Dialect of the English Language, vi. 47.

A Dialogue in the Ulster Dialect, vi. 40.

The county electoral rolls afford a convenient way of ascertaining the leading names, and hence, pretty closely, the nationalities of the inhabitants. With this view the roll of the Co. of Antrim has been examined by the Rev. Edmund McClure, A.M., and the results made known in a paper read before the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club in January, 1874. The title of the paper is, 'The Surnames of the Inhabitants of the Co. of Antrim and their Indications.' The following extract sums up one branch of the subject :—

"In the 1357 names of the Roll I find that 565 are Lowland Scotch, 18 of which are Norman names. There are 234 Highland

names. There are in all 181 Irish names, and 16 Anglo-Norman of the time of the Conquest. The English names amount to 251, the Welsh to seven, the Huguenots to six. The remaining names, about 100, are those of a few foreigners, and those which I have left as undetermined. This shows simply the relative position of the names on the Roll. The number of Lowland Scotch I find represented by the 565 names amounts to 5682, or about 55·80 per cent. of the entire Roll. Of Scotch of foreign origin there is a per-centage of 1·48.

“The Scottish Colts represented by the 234 names exhibit a proportion of 23·68 per cent. of the Roll. The number of Irish names (181) represents only 824 of a native population, or about 8·09 per cent. Here the results, from an examination of the Electoral Roll, seem to vary from those obtained from other sources. To represent the proportion of the native Irish in the county we should have to add 3 per cent., or even a little more, to this per-centage of 8·09. For I find that the native population, as a rule, are much poorer than their neighbours, so that a far less proportion of them have the qualifications of county voters, that is, holdings valued at £12 per annum.

“By private enquiry in the districts in which the native population is large I find this to be the case, and that many of their names do not figure on the Roll at all. I think, however, that the per-centage over the entire county is not over 12 per cent. The English represented by the 251 names amount to 783. Those of long settlement in the county—*i. e.* who came centuries before the Plantation—number 40 in addition. The Welsh names represent 28. All these taken together make 851, or show a per-centage of 8·35 of the entire Roll. Foreigners, Huguenots, and Germans are represented by 21 people on the list. The undetermined names represent 243 on the list, or about 2·38 per cent. of the Roll. The native population is descended in the main from well-known Irish tribes who dwelt in this part of the country before the wars of Essex (Queen Elizabeth’s time).”

The words and phrases in the accompanying Glossary will be found in the main to be of Scottish origin, and many of them have

already found a place in Jamieson's dictionary, and in the various glossaries already printed by the English Dialect Society. The forms of the words may vary somewhat, because they naturally underwent changes consequent upon the lapse of time since their introduction to an alien soil. In many cases it was a difficulty how to spell the words, because I only had them as sounded, and the difficulty was increased when I frequently found that the same word was pronounced in two or more ways by different persons, either natives of different districts, or persons whose mode of speaking had been influenced by different surroundings or by more or less of education. In some districts in the east of the two counties the people still talk a Scotch dialect, but with a modified Scotch accent; the old people talk more 'broadly' than the young. Owing to the spread of well-managed schools the Scotch accent and the dialect words are passing away. Some of the words in the accompanying Glossary are now obsolete, and doubtless in a few years a much greater number will have become so. I have not attempted to collect the proverbs that are in use here, but so far as I know they are much the same as those used in other parts of these countries. There are in use many phrases of comparison, of which the following are examples:—

- 'As big as I don't know what,' a vague comparison.
- 'As black as Toal's cloak.'
- 'As black as Toby.'
- 'As blunt as a beetle' (*i. e.* a wooden pounder).
- 'As broad as a griddle.'
- 'As busy as a nailor.'
- 'As clean as a new pin.'
- 'As close as a wilk' (*i. e.* a periwinkle): applied to a very reticent person.
- 'As coarse as bean-straw.'
- 'As coarse as praity-oaten.'
- 'As common as dish water,' very common: applied to a person of very low extraction.
- 'As common as potatoes.'
- 'As could as charity.'
- 'As crooked as a ram's horn.'
- 'As crooked as the hind leg of a dog.'
- 'As cross as two sticks.'
- 'As dry as a bone.'

- 'As easy as kiss.'
- 'As frush as a bennel' (the withered stalk of fennel).
- 'As frush (brittle) as a pipe stapple' (stem).
- 'As grave as a mustard pot.'
- 'As great (intimate) as inkle weavers.'
- 'As hungry as a grew' (greyhound).
- 'As ill to herd as a stockin' full o' fleas,' very difficult to mind.
- 'As many times as I've fingers and toes,' a comparison for having done something often.
- 'As mean as get out.'
- 'As plain as a pike-staff,' quite evident.
- 'As sick as a dog,' sick in the stomach.
- 'As stiff as a proker' (poker), very stiff: applied to a person.
- 'As sure as a gun.'
- 'As sure as the hearth money.'
- 'As tall as a May-pole.'
- 'As thick as bog butter.' Wooden vessels filled with butter, the manufacture of long ago, are occasionally dug out of the peat-bogs; the butter has been converted into a hard, waxy substance.
- 'As thick as three in a bed,' much crowded.
- 'As thin as a lat' (lath).
- 'As true as truth has been this long time,' of doubtful truth.
- 'As yellow as a duck's foot' (applied to the complexion).

As well as the publications by Canon Hume already enumerated, I should mention one which gives many most characteristic examples of the Belfast dialect. It is an almanac for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, published anonymously, but written entirely by the learned Canon, whose authority I have for making this statement. The full title of the work is *Poor Rabbin's Ollminick for the toun o' Bilfawst, containing varrious different things 'at ivvery body ought t'be acquentit with, wrote down, prentet, an' put out, jist the way the people spakes, by Billy McCart of the County Down side that uset to be: but now of the Entherim road, toarst the Cave hill*. Canon Hume has also collected the materials for a most comprehensive dictionary or glossary of Hibernicisms. It would be most desirable that this should be published. For a description of the scope and aim of this work I would refer to his pamphlet, *Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language*. Liverpool: 1878.

In connection with our local dialect, I should also refer to a little

work by Mr. David Patterson, *The Provincialisms of Belfast pointed out and corrected*. Belfast: 1860. In this work the writer calls attention to the various classes of words that are wrongly pronounced, and gives long lists of these words. He also gives a list of "words not to be met with in our ordinary English dictionaries." In my Glossary I have got some words from Mr. D. Patterson's lists, some from the *Ollminick*, and a few, principally obsolete, from local histories, such as Harris's *History of Down* (1744), Dubourdieu's *Survey of Down* (1802), and McSkimin's *History of Carrickfergus* (1823). But most of the words and phrases have been collected orally either by myself or by friends in different country districts, who have kindly sent me in lists, and whom I would now thank for the help they have given.

Although not necessarily a part of this work, I have thought it well to add a word on the subject of the Irish language as still spoken in Antrim and Down. It has lately been said that there is no county in Ireland in which some Irish is not still spoken, not revived Irish, but in continuity from the ancient inhabitants of the country. In 1802 the Rev. John Dubourdieu, in his *Survey of Down*, thus writes:

"The English language is so general that every person speaks it; but, notwithstanding, the Irish language is much used in the mountainous parts, which in this, as in most other countries, seem to have been the retreat of the ancient inhabitants."

I have made enquiry this year (1880), and a correspondent sends me the following note from the mountainous district in the south of Down:—"There are a good many Irish-speaking people in the neighbourhood of Hilltown, but I think nearly all of them can speak English; when, however, they frequent fairs in the upper parts of the Co. Armagh, for instance at Newtownhamilton or Crossmaglen, they meet numbers of people who speak English very imperfectly, and with these people the Down men converse altogether in Irish." In the Co. of Antrim the district known as 'the Glens,' in the N.E. of the county, with the adjacent-lying island of Rathlin, has remained to some extent an Irish or Gaelic-speaking district. In the course of some years, about 1850, Mr. Robert MacAdam, the accomplished editor of *The Ulster Journal of Archæology*, made a collection chiefly

in Antrim of 500 Gaelic proverbs, which were printed, with English translations, in his *Journal*. These were picked up from the peasantry among their homes and at markets. A short note from the pen of Mr. MacAdam in Dr. J. A. H. Murray's work on *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland* (London: 1873), is so much to the point that I must quote it:

"The people are evidently the same as those of Argyll, as indicated by their names, and for centuries a constant intercourse has been kept up between them. Even yet the Glensmen of Antrim go regularly to the Highland fairs, and communicate, without the slightest difficulty, with the Highlanders. Having myself conversed with both Glensmen and Arran men I can testify to the absolute identity of their speech." Dr. Murray adds: "But there is not the slightest reason to deduce the Glensmen from Scotland; they are a relic of the ancient continuity of the population of Ulster and Western Scotland."

I wrote this year to a friend whose home is in the Glens for information as to the present use of Gaelic there. He writes:—"I have ascertained from one of our medical men, who is long resident here, that in one of the principal glens there are about sixty persons who speak Irish, and who prefer its use to that of English, among themselves, but who all know and speak English. Some of the children also understand Irish, but will not speak it, or let you know that they understand you if you speak to them in it."

W. H. PATTERSON.

Strandtown, Belfast,
June, 1880.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES

USED IN

ANTRIM AND DOWN.

A, *pro. I.* 'A will.' 'A'm sayin'.'

Aan, *sb.* the hair or beard in barley.

Aas, *sb.* ashes.

A-back. 'Light-a-back.' 'Heavy-a-back.' When a cart is loaded, the load can be arranged so as to press very lightly on the horse, this is having it 'light-a-back;' when the chief weight is towards the front of the cart, and therefore presses on the horse, the cart is 'heavy-a-back.'

Abin, or **Aboon**, *adv.* above.

Able. 'Can you spell *able*?' = are you sure you can do what you are bragging about?

Abreard, *adj.* the condition of a field when the crop appears.

Acquant, or **Acquent**, *v.* acquainted. 'I'm well *acquaint* with all his people.'

Afeard, *adv.* afraid.

Affront. 'He didn't *affront* her,' *i. e.* it was not a shabby present he made her.

Afleet, *adj.* afloat.

Afore, *prep.* before.

Again, **Agin**, *adv.* against.

Agee, *adj.* crooked; to one side.

Ahin, *prep.* behind.

Aiblins, *adv.* perhaps.

Ailsa-cock, *sb.* the puffin.

Ain, *adj.* own.

Airle, Erle, *v.* to give earnest money.

Airles, or Arles, *sb.* earnest money given on engaging a servant.

Airn, *sb.* iron.

Airns, or Plough Airns, *sb.* the coulter, sock, &c. of a plough.

Aiwal. When an animal falls on its back, and cannot recover itself, it is said to have fallen '*aiwal*.'

Aizins, *sb.* the eaves of the thatch of a house or stack. Same as **Easins**.

Aizle-tree, *sb.* an axle-tree.

Allan-hawk, *sb.* the great northern diver, and the red-throated diver. The skua was also so called in Mourne, co. of Down (*Harris*, 1744). See **Holland-hawk**.

All gab and guts like a young crow, a comparison.

All my born days, all my life. 'A niver seen sich a sight in all *ma born days*.'

All my lone, A' my lane, or All his lone, *v.* alone.

Allow, to advise. 'Doctor! A wouldn't *allow* you to be takin' off that blister yet,' means 'I wouldn't advise it.'

Allowance, *sb.* permission. 'There's no *allowance* for people in here.'

All sorts, (1) a great scolding. 'She gave me *all sorts* for not doin' it.'

(2) very much. 'She was cryin' *all sorts*.' 'It was raining *all sorts*.'

All the one, the only one. 'Is this *all the one* you have.'

All there, *adj.* wise; sane. 'Not *all there*' = not quite wise.

All together like Brown's cows, or Like Brown's cows all in a lump, a comparison.

All to one side like the handle of a jug, saying.

Alowe, *v.* lit; kindled; on fire.

Amang hans. 'He'll daet *amang hans*,' *i. e.* he will get it done somehow, by dividing the labour, and finding spare time for it.

Among ye be it, blind harpers, *i. e.* settle it among yourselves: said to persons quarrelling.

Amos. 'A blirton *amos*,' a big soft fellow who weeps for a slight cause.

Angle-berries, *sb.* large hanging warts on a horse, sometimes about its mouth.

Anklet, *sb.* the ankle.

Anncient, Encient, *adj.* cunning; knowing. 'A sea gull's a very *anncient* bird.'

Annundher, *adv.* underneath. Same as **Innundher**.

Antic, *adj.* funny; droll. 'He's very *antic*.' Antickest = most funny.

Anything, used as a comparison. 'He was running away as hard as *anything*.' 'I'm as mad as *anything* with him.'

Apern, *sb.* an apron.

Appear, *v.* to haunt places after death.

Argay, to argue. 'You would *argay* the black crow white,' saying.

Arm. To *arm* a person, is to lead or support a person along by the arms.

Arr, *sb.* a scar, such a pock-mark, or the scar left by a wound.

Arran, Ern, *sb.* an errand.

Arred, *adj.* scarred; pock-marked.

Arris, *sb.* the sharp edge of a freshly-planed piece of wood, or of cement, or stone work.

Arr-nut, *sb.* the pig nut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

Art, Airt, *sb.* point of the compass. 'What *art* is the win in the day?' A particular part of the country, as—'It's a bare *art* o' the country.'

Art or part, participation. 'I had neither *art nor part* in the affair.'

As, than. 'I'd rather sell *as* buy.'

Ass. 'He would steal the cross off an *ass*.' said of a very mean and greedy fellow.

At himself. 'He's no *at himsel*,' *i. e.* he's not well.

Athout, without.

Attercap, *sb.* a cross-grained, ill-natured person. 'Ya cross *attercap*, ya.'

Atween, *prep.* between.

Auld-farrand, or Aul-farran, *adj.* knowing; cunning.

Aumlach, *sb.* a small quantity.

Ava, at all. 'A dinna ken *ava*.' 'A'll hae nane o' that *ava*.'

Avis, Aves, *adv.* perhaps; may be; but. 'Avis a'll gang there on the Sabbath.'

Avout, unless; without. 'I could not tell *avout* I saw it.'

Away and divart the hunger aff ye: said to children who are troubling and crying for a meal before it is ready.

Away and throw moul' on yourself: said in scolding matches, probably means 'go and bury yourself.'

Away in the mind, *adj.* mad.

Away to the hills, gone mad.

Ax, *v.* to ask.

Ay? Eh? what? what do you say?

Ayont, *prep.* beyond.

Back. 'I'm never off his *back*,' *i. e.* I'm always watching and correcting him.

Back door work, *sb.* underhand work.

Back spang, *sb.* a trick; something underhand. 'He's a decent man, there's no *back spangs* about him.'

Back-stone, *sb.* a stone not less than two feet high, a foot and a half broad, and one foot thick, placed at the back of a turf fire, between the fire and the gable.

Back talk, saucy replies from a child or an inferior.

Bacon. 'Could you eat *bacon* that fat?' is the remark that accompanies the gesture known as 'taking a sight.' 'He made *bacon* at me,' *i. e.* he took a sight at me.

Bad, *adj.* sick. 'He has been *bad* this month and more.'

Bad cess to you, bad luck to you.

Bad conscience, *sb.* It is said of people who go out to walk in the rain that they have a 'bad conscience,' and therefore cannot abide at home.

Bad man, the, *sb.* the devil.

Bad place, the, *sb.* hell.

Bad scran, *sb.* bad luck. '*Bad scran* to you.'

Baghel, Boghel, *sb.* a clumsy performer.

Bailer, *sb.* a vessel used for 'bailing out' a boat.

Bairn, *sb.* a child.

Baiverage, beverage. When a young woman appears wearing something new for the first time, she gives her acquaintances the '*baiverage* of it,' this is a kiss.

Bake, *v.* to knead bread, as well as to bake it in an oven.

Ball, *sb.* a large and compact shoal of herrings is called by fishermen 'a *ball*.'

Balling, *v.* Sea birds pouncing on a *ball* of fry are said to be *bailing*.

Balloar, Billour, or Billyor, *v.* to holloa ; to shout out.

Bankrope, *sb.* a bankrupt.

Bannock, Bonnock, *sb.* a cake baked on a griddle.

Banter, *v.* to taunt a person to fight. 'He *bantered* me to fight him.'

Banty, *sb.* a bantam fowl.

Banyan, *sb.* a flannel jacket worn by Carlingford oystermen and fishermen.

Bap, *sb.* a lozenge-shaped bun, whitened with flour.

Bar-drake, Bar-duck, *sb.* the red-breasted merganser.

Bardugh, *sb.* a donkey's pannier with falling bottom.

Bare pelt, *sb.* the bare skin. 'He ran out on the street in his *bare pelt*.'

Barge, (1) *sb.* some kind of bird (HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*, 1744).

(2) *sb.* a scolding woman.

(3) *v.* to scold in a loud abusive way.

Barked, *v.* encrusted. 'Your skin is *barked* with dirt.'

Barley-buggle, *sb.* a scarecrow.

Barley-play, *sb.* a call for truce in boy's games.

Barn-brack, *sb.* a large sweetened bun containing currants, in season at all times, but especially so at Hallow-eve, when it contains a ring ; the person who gets the ring will of course be first married (Irish *breac*, speckled).

Barney bridge, *sb.* a children's game. In playing it the following rhyming dialogue is used :—

'How many miles to *Barney bridge* ?'

'Three score and ten.'

'Will I be there by candle light ?'

'Yes, if your legs be long.'

'A curtsy to you.'

'Another to you.'

'If you please will you let the king's horses go through ?'

'Yes, but take care of your hindmost man.'

Barroughed, Borroughed, *adj.* a cow with her hind legs tied to keep her still while being milked is *barroughed*.

Barrow-coat, *sb.* a long flannel petticoat, open in front, worn by infants.

Baste, *sb.* any animal except a human being. A zealous individual asked a servant-girl, 'Are you a Christian ?' She replied, 'Do you think I'm a *baste* ?' See *s. v.* Christen.

Baste the bear, *sb.* a boy's game.

Basty, *adj.* tough and hard, applied to stiff heavy clay or earth.

Bat, (1) *sb.* a blow. 'He geed me a *bat* on the heed.'

(2) *sb.* a moth. A *bat* is called 'a leather-winged *bat*.'

Bats and bands, a description of rude hinges, consisting of a hook which is driven into the door-frame, and a strap with an eye which is nailed to the door, so that the door can at any time be lifted off its hinges.

Battery, *sb.* a sloping sea wall.

Battle, bottle, *sb.* a small bundle of hay or straw.

Bavin, *sb.* a sea fish, the hallan wrasse, family *Labrus*. Fishermen esteem it of very little account, and generally use it to bait their lobster-pots with. It is also called 'Morrian,' 'Murren-roe,' and 'Gregah.'

Bay, *sb.* one of the divisions or apartments in a cottage.

Beal, *v.* to suppurate.

Bealdin, Bealin, *sb.* matter from a sore.

Bealin, *sb.* a suppurating sore.

Beat all, *v.* to surpass all. 'Well, now, that *beat all* that ever I heard.'

"The day *beat all* for beauty."—W. CARLETON.

Beauty sleep, *sb.* the sleep had before twelve o'clock.

Becker-dog, *sb.* the grampus.

Becomes, *v.* 'She *becomes* her bonnet,' means the bonnet becomes her. 'Shure the creathur *becomes* his new shuit.'

Beddy, *adj.* interfering; meddling. 'You're very *beddy*,' saucy at one's food, also greedy, covetous.

Bedrill, *sb.* a bed-ridden person; same as **Betherel**.

Beece, *sb.* cattle; beasts.

Beeslings, *sb.* beestings—the milk got from a cow at the three first milkings after she has calved.

Beet, *sb.* a small sheaf, or bunch of flax.

Beets, *sb. pl.* the medullary rays in wood.

Beetle, *sb.* a round wooden mallet or pounder for kitchen use; a wooden block as used in a 'beetling mill.'

Beetling-mill, *sb.* a mill fitted with large wooden 'beetles,' raised perpendicularly by machinery and falling with their own weight, for finishing linen.

Beggar's stab, *sb.* a coarse sewing-needle.

Begoud, Begood, *v.* begun.

Begunked, *adj.* disappointed. Same as **Gunked**.

Behang, an exclamation. 'O *behang t' ye* for a fool.'

Behind God speed, an out-of-the-way place ; quite out of the world.
Same as **At the back of God speed**.

Behopes, *sb.* hope ; expectation. 'I saw him to-day, and he has no *behopes* of bein' any better.' 'I had great *behopes* the day would be fine.'

Bein', *sb.* (being), any wretched or unfortunate person.

Belly-band, *sb.* the girth, in cart or car harness ; the piece of cord attached to the front of a boy's kite to which the string is fastened.

Bendard, *sb.* the bent stick or bow in the frame of a boy's kite ; the upright stick is called the 'standard.'

Ben-weed, **Bend-weed**, *sb.* the rag-weed, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

Berries, *sb. pl.* gooseberries.

Betherel, *sb.* a bed-ridden person ; a helpless cripple.

Be to be, must be. 'There *be to be* another man got to help.'

Be to do, must do. 'He *be to do it*,' *i. e.* he must do it.

Better, (1) *adv.* more. 'He gave me *better* nor a dozen.'

(2) *adj.* well. 'He's not better, but he's not so bad as he was yesterday.' The moment a child is born, the mother is said to be *better*.

Better again, still better.

Beyond the beyonds, *adj.* something very wonderful or unexpected.

Beyont the beyons, some very out of the way place.

Bide, *v.* to wait.

Bid the time o' day, *v.* to say good-morning, or any similar salutation.

Big, *v.* to build. 'Come and see Billy *biggin*.'

Biggin, *sb.* a building.

Bike (a bee's *bike*), *sb.* a wild bee's nest.

Bill, *sb.* a bull.

Biller, *sb.* water-cress (in Irish *biorar* [birrer]).

Bindherer, **Binntherer**, *sb.* anything very large and good of its kind.

Bing, *sb.* a heap ; a heap of potatoes in a field covered with earth ; a heap of grain in a barn.

Binged up, *v.* heaped up.

Binner, *v.* to go very quickly.

Birl, *v.* to twirl round ; to go rapidly, as a vehicle ; to run fast.

Birse, *sb.* bristles.

Birsy, *adv.* bristly.

Birthy, *adj.* numerous, or thick in the ground, applied to potatoes ; prolific, or productive. 'Them beans is very *birthy*.'

Biscake, *sb.* a biscuit.

Biscuit, *sb.* the root of *Potentilla tormentilla*, called also 'tormenting root.'

Bisna, *v.* is not. 'If it *bisna* the right thing, we canny work wi' it.'

Bissent, is not. 'I can carry it, if it *bissent* too weighty.'

Bit, (1) *sb.* The *bit* of a key is the part that is cut to pass the wards of the lock.

(2) *sb.* to 'come to the *bit*,' is to come to the point; to arrive at the last stage of a bargain.

Biting Billy, *sb.* a very hot description of sugar-stick.

Bits of things, *sb. pl.* household furniture.

Biz, bees, *v.* is or are. 'If you *biz* goin' I'll go too.' 'When that work *bees* finished ye may go.'

Bizz, *v.* to buzz.

"And sweetly you *bizzed* wee happy bee."—FLECHER.

Blab, *sb.* (1) a raised blister; (2) a tell-tale; (3) a bee's *blab*, the little bag of honey within the body of a bee.

Black-a-vized, *adj.* dark-complexioned.

Black-back, *sb.* a fish, the flounder or fluke, *Platessa flesus*.

Black-head, *sb.* the reed bunting.

Black lumps, *sb. pl.* a favourite sweetmeat made up in balls, and flavoured with cloves.

Black out, *adj.* 'The fire's *black out*,' *i. e.* quite out.

Black scart, *sb.* a cormorant.

Blad, (1) *sb.* a useless thing.

(2) *sb.* a slap or blow.

(3) *v.* to slap.

(4) *v.* to blow or flap about in the wind, as clothes do when drying on a line. 'The wind would *blad* the young trees about.' Bladding = flapping about.

Blade, *sb.* Strawberries, raspberries, and currants, are sold by the *blade*; *i. e.* a cabbage-leaf into which a pint or quart, as the case may be, of the fruit, has been put.

Blade mangles, *to, v.* to take the outside leaves off growing *mangolds*.

Blae, *adj.* livid; blueish. '*Blae* with cold.'

Blae-berry, *sb.* the whortle-berry, *Vaccinum myrtillus*. Same as *Frugan*.

Bla-flum, Bla-fum, *sb.* nonsense; something said to mislead.

Blanket. 'It's as braid as it's lang, like Paddy's blanket' = it's no matter which of two ways a thing is done.

Blanter, sb. a particular kind of oats, long in the pickle, and late in ripening.

Blashy, adj. splashy.

Blast o' the pipe, sb. a smoke.

Blate, adj. bashful.

Blatther, sb. 'He fell a *blatther* on the groun',' i. e. with great force.

Blaud, (1) sb. a slap or blow.

(2) *v.* to slap.

Bleart, adj. bleared.

Bleary-een, sb. pl. eyes affected by a thick fluid; inflamed eyes.

Bleerie-tea, sb. very weak tea.

Blessed be the Maker! an exclamation, made after saying that any one is particularly ugly.

Blessing, (1) 'You missed as you missed your mammy's *blessin*': said derisively to some one who is disappointed at having missed something.

(2) 'The Lord's blessing be about you,' a common form in which a beggar acknowledges an alms.

Blether, Blather, (1) sb. a talking, empty person.

(2) *v.* to talk foolishly; to talk indistinctly.

Blethers, sb. nonsense; foolish talk.

Blind, v. to 'blind a road' = to spread small stones or cinders so as to cover up the large stones, with which a new road has been 'pitched,' and to fill the interstices.

Blind man's stan, sb. a boy's game, played with the eggs of small birds. The eggs are placed on the ground, and the player, who is blindfolded, takes a certain number of steps in the direction of the eggs; he then slaps the ground with a stick thrice, in the hope of breaking the eggs; then the next player, and so on.

Blinked, adj. Cow's milk is said to be *blinked* when it does not produce butter, in consequence of some supposed charm having been worked—a counter charm is required to bring it right.

Blister, sb. an annoying person.

Blockan, sb. the coal fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. The fry are called gilpins, small ones pickies; the mid-sized ones blockans and glashans, and when large, grey lord and stanlock.

Blood, (1) v. 'To get *blood* from a turnip,' to achieve something very difficult in the way of getting.

(2) *v.* to bleed. 'Your nose is *bloodin*.'

Blood-sucker, *sb.* a stinging jelly-fish, or *Medusa*.

Blooming Sally, *sb.* the hairy willow herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

Blooster, *v.* to bluster.

Blootther, *sb.* a severe blow ; a clumsy blundering rustic.

Bloss, *sb.* contraction for blossom ; a term of endearment.

Blue-bonnet, *sb.* the blue titmouse. The bird that is here called the 'cock blue bonnet,' is really the great titmouse.

Blue-bow, Blew-bowed, *sb.* said of flax when it blossoms.

Blue-month. 'It happens longer or shorter, from the time that the owl pratis (potatoes) goes out, an' the new ones is not come in.'
—OLLMINICK.

Bluit, *sb.* a fish ; some description of skate or thorn-back.

Blurtin' thing, *sb.* a crying child.

Boag, *sb.* a bog.

Boagie, *sb.* a strong low truck with four wheels.

Board, (1) *v.* 'To *board* a person,' to bring him before a board (of Guardians, for instance) on some charge. 'What ails you at the man?' 'Sure he *boarded* me an' got me the sack' (dismissed).

(2) *v.* to accost a person.

Bog-bean, *sb.* *Menyanthes trifoliata*. It is used medicinally by the peasantry.

Bogging, *sb.* black bog or peat, used for manure (MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, 1814).

Boggle, *sb.* a mischievous spirit or goblin.

Bog-wood, *sb.* fir-wood dug out of peat bogs.

Bohog, *sb.* a rude shed, under which the priests said mass during times of persecution.

Boil, *sb.* the boil = the boiling point. 'The pot's comin' to the boil.' 'It's just at the *boil*.'

Boiled milk, *sb.* porridge made of oat-meal and milk.

Boiled upon, boiled with. 'Take some of that herb *boiled upon* sweet milk.'

Boke, *v.* to retch ; to incline to vomit.

Bole, *sb.* a small recess in the wall of a room.

Bo-man, *sb.* a bogey. The word is used to frighten children.

Bonaught, *sb.* a thick round cake made of oaten meal, baked on the clear turf coal, and often used on the first making of meal after harvest (DUBOURDIEU'S *Co. Down*, 1802).

Bone dry, *adj.* perfectly dry.

Bonham, *sb.* a pig of six or eight weeks old.

Bennock, *sb.* Same as **Bannock**.

Boo, *sb.* a louse.

Booket, *adj.* sized. 'It's *big* booket.'

Bool, *sb.* the bow of a key, or of scissors.

Booled oars, *sb. pl.* a kind of oars used by the Scotch quarter fishermen at Carrickfergus.

"*Booled oars* are those which row, two at one beam; upon each oar is fastened a piece of oak timber, the length of such part of the oar as is worked within the boat; which timber enables them to balance the oar so that they row with greater ease."—S. McSKIMIN, *Hist. of Carrickfergus*.

Bools, *sb.* pot-hooks.

Boom out, *v.* When a small boat is running before a light wind the sails are *boomed out* so as to catch as much wind as possible.

Boon, *sb.* a company of reapers.

Boor-tree, **Bore-tree**, *sb.* the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.

Boose, *sb.* a stall for an ox.

Bose, *adj.* hollow. 'The goose is a bonnie bird if it was not *bose*.'

Bother one's head, *v.* to trouble one's self.

Boun', *v.* bound; determined; prepared; certain. 'He's *boun'* to do it.'

Bowl, *adj.* bold. 'He come on as *bowl* as a lion.'

Box-borra, *sb.* a wheel-barrow with wooden sides.

Boxen, *sb.* a casing of wood such as is round the sides of a farm cart.

Boxty, or **Boxty-bread**, *sb.* a kind of bread made of grated raw potatoes and flour; it differs from 'potato bread,' or 'potato cake,' of which cold boiled potatoes form the principal part.

Box-wrack, *sb.* a kind of sea-wrack.

Brace, *sb.* a screen, made of stakes interwoven with twigs, and covered inside and outside with prepared clay used to conduct the smoke from a fire on the hearth to an aperture in the roof.

Bracken, *sb.* any large kind of fern.

Brads, **Breads**, *sb. pl.* the flat boards or scales, usually made of wood, which are attached to a large beam for weighing.

Brae, *sb.* a steep bank; a hill; the brow of a hill.

Braid, *adj.* broad.

Braik, *sb.* a large harrow, sometimes called a 'double harrow,' usually drawn by two horses; the 'single harrow' is much smaller, and is so called, not because it is in one piece, it is really double, but because it is drawn by one horse.

Braird, *sb.* The young blades of corn, flax, &c. that come up in a field are called the *braird*.

Bramble, *sb.* withered branches; rubbish of twigs, &c.

Bramelly, or **Brambled**. A '*bramelly*-legged man' is a man who is either 'knock-kneed' or 'out-kneed,' or has misshapen feet and legs.

Branded, **Brannet**, *adj.* of a red colour with streaks or bands, applied to cattle.

Brander, *sb.* a broiling iron.

Brash, (1) *sb.* a turn at the operation of churning. 'Gi'e the churn *brash*.'

(2) *sb.* an attack of illness.

Brattle, *sb.* a peal of thunder.

Brave, *adj.* fine; large. 'That's a *brave* day.' 'That's a *brave* chile ye've got.'

Bravely, *adv.* finely. 'He's doin' *bravely*,' i. e. he is recovering finely.

Brazier, *sb.* a fish; the pout, *Morrhua lusca*; also the poor or power cod, *M. minuta*; also the common sea bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

Bread. 'Bread and butter, and tith, thith, thith.' A child is asked to repeat this, and when he gets to the last syllables the tongue gets between the teeth, and when some one gives him an unexpected blow under the chin of course the tongue gets bitten.

Bread and cheese, *sb.* the young leaf-buds of the hawthorn.

Break, (1) *sb.* a word used by the Ulster Scots for a rout or defeat (obsolete). 'The *Break* of Drummore,' 'The *Break* of Killeleigh.'

(2) *v.* to change money. 'Can you *break* that pound note for me?'

Break by kind, *v.* to be different in habits, disposition, &c., from one's parents. "The son of a dhrunk man 'ill le be inclined to be dhrunk hisself, if he dizint *break by kind*."—OLLMINICK.

Breeks, *sb. pl.* trousers.

Breest, or **Breast**, *v.* to spring up and alight with the breast upon some object. 'Cud ye *breest* that wall?'

Breeze, *sb.* fine cinders or coke. "The price of fine *breeze* has been reduced to 3s. per 40 bushels."—*Belfast Paper*, 1875.

Bremmish, *sb.* a dash, or furious rush or blow; the sudden rush made by a ram.

Brent clean, *adj.* quite clean.

Brent new, *adj.* quite new. Same as "bran new."

Brequist, *sb.* breakfast.

Briar bot, *sb.* the fishing frog or sea devil, *Lophius piscatorius*.
Same as **Molly Gowan, Kilmaddy**.

Briar bunting, *sb.* the common bunting.

Bridge, *sb.* a weigh-bridge. A coal carter was found to have been abstracting coals from his own load. 'Ah, ye fool,' said his comrade, 'shure A toul' ye ye had to go over a *bridge*.'

Brills, *sb.* spectacles.

Brissle, *v.* to toast or scorch. 'To *brissle* potatoes.' 'Don't be *brissling* your shins over the fire.'

Broad stone, The, *sb.* a cromlech in the parish of Finvoy, co. of Antrim.

Brochan, *sb.* thin oat-meal porridge. There is a saying, 'Never bless *brochan*,' i. e. that *brochan* is not worth saying grace for, and that such poor food comes as a right.

Brochan roy, *sb.* brochan with leeks boiled in it: used by the very poor.

Brock, (1) *sb.* a badger; a foolish person; a dirty person; one who has a bad smell.

(2) *sb.* broken victuals.

Brogue, *sb.* a strong Irish accent. 'He has a *brogue* you could hang your hat on,' i. e. a very strong brogue.

Brogues. 'As vulgar as a clash o' *brogues*,' i. e. a pair of common boots,—very vulgar indeed. ;

Broken down tradesmen, *sb.* a boys' game.

Broo, *sb.* *Snow-broo* = snow broth; half-melted snow.

Brooghled, *v.* badly executed.

Brosnach o' sticks, *sb.* an armful or bundle of branches gathered for fire-wood. Also called **Brosna** and **Brasneugh**.

Broth. Broth, like *porridge* and *sowans*, is spoken of in the plural: 'A few *broth*.' 'Will you sup them?' 'They're very salt the day.'

Brough, *sb.* a halo round the moon. 'A far awa *brough*, is a near han' storm,' saying.

Browlt, *adj.* deformed or bowed in the legs: generally applied to a pig, a young dog, or a calf.

Bruckle, *adj.* brittle. 'That's *bruckle* ware ye'r carryin'.'

Bruckle sayson, *sb.* very unsettled weather.

Brulliment, *sb.* a disturbance; a broil.

Brumf, *adj.* curt or short in manner.

Burst, *v.* to burst.

Bucht oot! *v.* get out!

Buck-house, *sb.* "To be sold or let, a good *buck-house*, about 80 feet long, with a well-watered bleaching green."—Advt. *Belfast Newsletter*, 1738.

Buckie, *sb.* a mollusk, *Buccinum undatum*.

Buckie-borries, *sb.* the scarlet berries of the wild rose.

Buckie-breer, *sb.* a wild rose bush.

Buckled, *v.* bent or twisted: applied to a saw. 'There, that saw's all *buckled*; take her to the saw doctor,' *i. e.* a man who repairs saws.

Buddagh, *sb.* the large lake trout, *Salmo ferox*. The word is said to mean a big, fat fellow; a middle-sized cod-fish.

Buddy, *sb.* an individual.

Budge, *v.* to move. 'He's that ill he can't *budge* his feet or his legs.'

Buffer, *sb.* a boxer. 'An old *buffer*,' a tough old fellow.

Bug, *sb.* a caterpillar infesting fruit trees.

Bulk, *v.* to play marbles.

Bulkey, *sb.* a constable.

Bull, *sb.* a large marble.

Bully-rag, *v.* to scold in a bullying and noisy way.

Bully-raggin', *sb.* a great scolding.

Bum-bee, *sb.* a bee.

Bumbee wark, *sb.* nonsense.

Bummer, *sb.* a boy's toy, made with a piece of twine and a small circular disc, usually of tin; it makes a humming noise.

Bumming, *v.* boasting; talking big.

Bun, *sb.* the tail of a hare.

Bun, Bunny, call to a rabbit.

Bunce, (1) *sb.* a consideration in the way of commission given to persons who bring together buyer and seller at a flax market. Perhaps a corruption of *bonus*.

(2) *v.* to divide money. 'Bunce the money.'

Bundie, *sb.* what a child sits on.

Bunker, *sb.* a low bank at a road side, a road-side channel.

Bunny, *sb.* a rabbit.

Bunt, *v.* to run away, as a rabbit does.

Burn, *sb.* a small river.

Burn-shin-da-eve, *sb.* a term for a woman who is fond of crouching over the fire.

Burrian, *sb.* a bird ; the red-throated diver.

Burroe, *sb.* a kind of sea wrack ; the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*. A tall, shapeless person is called in derision a *burroe*. 'When I was sixteen I grew up as tall as a big *burroe*,' said by a woman from Glenarm, Co. of Antrim.

Burrough duck, *sb.* the shell drake.

Bursted churn. When the sun sets before the grain is all cut, on the last day of reaping on a farm, there is said to be a *bursted churn*.

Bushes, *sb. pl.* masses of sea-weed (tangles), growing on sunken rocks, and exposed at low water.

Busk, *v.* to dress, or deck oneself.

"Gae *busk* yeirsel' an come awa'
An' dinna sit here dringin'."—HUDDLESTON.

Buskin boot, *sb.* a man's low boot ; to tie.

Butcher, *sb.* the parten or shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*.

Butter goes mad twice in the year, a saying. In summer it runs away, and in winter it is too hard, and dear as well.

Buttery fingers, *sb.* a term for a person who lets things slip from his hands.

Buttin' at, *v.* hinting at.

Buy. 'He cud *buy* ye at the yin en' o' the toon, an' sell ye at the ithir,' said to a person who is supposed to have a small supply of sense.

By-chap, *sb.* an illegitimate male child.

Bye-word, *sb.* a saying. "It was about this time that Paddy Loughran seen a ghost that had come to frighten him, but he only sayd, 'Ye're late,' an' with that the *bye-word* riz, 'Ye're late, as Paddy Loughran sayd t' the ghost.'"—OLLMINICK.

By Gommany, a petty oath, or exclamation.

By Goneys, or **By Golly**, an oath.

By Jaiminie King, an oath.

Byre, *sb.* a cow-house.

Cackle, *sb.* a concealed laugh.

Cadda, **Caddow**, *sb.* a quilt or coverlet ; a cloak or cover ; a small cloth which lies on a horse's back underneath the 'straddle.'

Cadge, *v.* to carry about anything for sale.

Cadger, *sb.* a pedlar ; an itinerant dealer in fish.

Caff, *sb.* chaff.

Cahill, *sb.* an eel net.

Caigey, *adj.* in very good spirits ; lively ; wanton ; eager.

Cailey, *sb.* a call or friendly visit.

Caillyea, *sb.* a talk round the fire ; a gossip among neighbours.

Caleeriness, *sb.* giddiness ; fun ; mischief.

Caleery, *adj.* light ; vain ; full of mischief.

Calf. When a calf is born, it is customary in some places to crush an egg in the hand, and thrust it, shell and all, down the animal's throat. It is also dragged by the heels round the yard for luck. *MASON'S Paroch. Survey*, 1819.

Caliagh, *sb.* a potato of more than a year old (probably from its wrinkled appearance, as this is the Irish word for an old woman or hag).

Call, *sb.* occasion or need. 'You had no *call* to do that.' 'What *call* had you to touch them ?'

Called on, in demand, as certain classes of goods in shops. 'Flannen's greatly *called on* this weather.'

Calling, *v.* 'He's a *calling*,' *i. e.* he is being called.

Cambered, *adj.* slightly arched ; a builder's term for a floor or ceiling which has become bent.

Came on, *v.* became of. 'What *came on* you ?'

Candy-man, *sb.* a rag-man. These men generally give a kind of toffee, called 'candy,' in exchange for rags, &c.

Canney, *v.* cannot.

Canny, *adj.* cautious.

Cant, *v.* to sell by auction.

Can you whistle and chaw meal? addressed to a person who is boasting of his powers of doing difficult things. :

Cap-ball, *sb.* a boys' game.

Capper, *sb.* a turner of wooden bowls.

Carcage, *sb.* a carcase.

Carf, Carp, *sb.* a fish, the sea bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

Carf, *sb.* a ditch ; a shallow channel cut in peat bogs for conveying water.

Carnaptious, *adj.* quarrelsome ; fault-finding.

Carpers, sb. pl. “Hundreds of men, women, and children, called *carpers*, are ready to catch the fish [herrings] that break from the net on its drawing on shore.”—MASON’S *Paroch. Survey* (P. Ardclinis, Co. of Antrim), 1819.

Carrion. ‘A *carrion* won’t poison a crow,’ i. e. there are some persons who can eat anything, or to whom nothing comes amiss.

Carry, sb. a weir or mill-lead.

Carryings on, sb. pl. boisterous or improper proceedings.

Carry my lady to London. In this game two children grasp each other by the wrists, forming a seat, on which another child sits, who is thus carried about, while the bearers sing—

‘Give me a pin, to stick in my thumb,
To *carry my lady to London*;
Give me another, to stick in my other,
To *carry her a little bit farther*.’

Carry of the sky, sb. the drift of the clouds.

Carry on, v. to behave in a boisterous or giddy manner; to act improperly.

Carvy seed, sb. carroway seed.

Case equal. ‘It’s *case equal*,’ i. e. it’s just the same; it’s as broad as it’s long.

Cash, sb. a pathway; a covered drain made to leave a passage for water in wet ground or bog.

Cast, (1) adj. rejected as being faulty. ‘Them’s old *cast* yins; A wouldn’t tak them.’

(2) *v.* to reject on account of some imperfection.

Castaway, sb. an old, worn-out horse.

Casting out, v. falling out; quarrelling; also the fading out of colours from articles of dress.

Cast ones, sb. pl. rejected things.

Cast up, v. to reproach; to bring up bygones; to remind one of past errors or offences.

Catch it, v. receive punishment. ‘If he finds you here you’ll *catch it*.’

Cat-fish, sb. a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Catteridge, sb. a cartridge.

Caup, sb. a wooden cup without a handle.

Cawney, adj. cautious. Same as canny.

Cawsey, Cassy, sb. the paved or hard-beaten place in front of or round about a farmhouse.

Cess, (1) *v.* a house painter's term. When water is put on an oily surface it is said to *cess*, *i. e.* it runs into separate drops.

(2) *sb.* 'Bad *cess* to you,' saying; *i. e.* bad luck.

Chainy, *sb.* china.

Champ, *sb.* mashed potatoes.

Chander, *v.* to chide; to scold in a complaining way.

Change, *sb.* not merely 'the change' coming back after a payment, but money itself. 'Sir, I've called for the *change* for them pea-rods.'

Change one's feet, *v.* to put on dry shoes and stockings.

Chapman gill, *sb.* a toll of one shilling levied annually by the sheriffs of Carrickfergus from each vessel trading to the port. It is to pay the cost of burying the bodies of sailors or others cast on shore. —McSKIMIN, *Hist. Carrickfergus*.

Charged. 'Charged or no charged she's dangerous:' said of a gun or pistol.

Charity, *sb.* a person who is deserving of charity is said to be a 'great *charity*.'

Charlie. 'It's long o' comin', like Royal *Charlie*:' said of a thing that has been long expected.

Charm. 'That would *charm* the heart of a wheelbarrow;' and 'That would *charm* the heart of a beggar-man's crutch:' said in derision to a person who is singing or whistling badly.

Chase-grace, *sb.* a scapegrace. 'Runnin' about like a *chase-grace*.'

Chay-chay, said to cows to call them or quiet them.

Chay, lady, said to a cow to quiet her.

Check, (1) *sb.* a slight meal.

(2) *v.* to chide. 'He *checked* me for going.' To slightly slacken the sheet of a sail.

Cheep, *v.* to chirp.

Cheevy, *v.* to chase. Same as **Chivy**.

Chert your tongue, bite your tongue. 'If you can't tell the truth, you had better *chert your tongue* and say nothing.'

Chew, sir! away; or behave yourself: said to a dog.

Childhre, *sb. pl.* children.

Chile, *sb.* a child.

Chimin', *v.* singing.

Chimley, *sb.* a chimney.

Chimley brace, *sb.* the screen that conducts the smoke from a fire on the hearth upwards through the roof.

Chirm, *v.* to sing ; to make a low, murmuring sound.

“ But sweetly you *chirmed* on ould May mornin’.”—FLECHER.

Chitterling, (1) *sb.* a swallow.

(2) *v.* chattering, as applied to the noise that swallows make.

Chitty wren, *sb.* the common wren.

Chivy, (1) *sb.* a chace.

(2) *v.* to chase or pursue. ‘ He *chivied* me.’

Chokes, *sb. pl.* the sides of the neck.

Chollers, Chillers, *sb. pl.* the sides of the neck.

Chop-stick, *sb.* a small bit of whalebone attached to a sea fishing-line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker.

Chow, *v.* to chew.

Chrissimis, *sb.* Christmas.

Christen, (1) *sb.* a human being. ‘ The poor dog was lyin’ on a *Christen’s* bed.’

(2) *adj.* Christian.

Chuckie, a hen ; the call for fowl.

Churchyard deserter, *sb.* a very sickly-looking person.

Churn, *sb.* a harvest home.

Clabber, *sb.* mud. ‘ They clodded *clabber* at me.’

Clabbery, *adj.* muddy. ‘ Don’t put the dog into that *clabbery* hole.’

Clachan, *sb.* a small cluster of cottages.

Claghtin’, *v.* catching or clutching at.

Clam, *sb.* a shell-fish, *Pecten maximus*.

Clamp, *sb.* a small stack of turf, containing about a load. When turfs or peats are ‘ put out,’ they are left for some time to dry ; as soon as they can be handled they are put into ‘ footins ’ or ‘ futtins,’ i. e. about four peats are placed on end, the upper ends leaning against each other. In the course of a week or two, if the weather be dry, these are put into ‘ turn footins,’ several footins being put together. In this case, two rows of turf are placed on end, say six in each row, the upper ends leaning against each other ; on these are laid, cross-wise, as many peats as the upright ones will hold. After some time these ‘ turn footins ’ are put into ‘ *clamps*,’ in which they remain until they are sufficiently dry to be removed from the bog.

Clan-jamfrey, Clam-jamfrey, *sb.* a whole lot of people.

Clargy, *sb.* a clergyman. ‘ Ah ! he’s a good man ; he’s my *clargy*.’

Clarkin’, *v.* clerking ; doing the work of a clerk.

Clart, *sb.* a dirty, slovenly woman.

Clash, (1) *sb.* a slap or blow.

(2) *sb.* a tell-tale.

(3) *v.* to tell tales. 'He went and *clashed* on me.'

Clashbag, *sb.* a tale-bearer.

Clatchen, *sb.* a brood of young chickens or ducks.

Clatin', *v.* the act of raking together.

Clatty, *adj.* dirty, slovenly.

Clatty and longsome. 'You weren't both *clatty and longsome* at that,' means that though you were quick about it, you did it badly and dirtily.

Claut, a strong rake for raking up mire or rubbish.

Clavin, a sea-fish, the spotted gunnel, *Blennius Gunnellus*. Called also **Flutterick** and **Codlick**.

Claw-hammer, *sb.* a slang name for a pig's foot, also for a dress coat.

Clay-bug, *sb.* a common clay marble.

Clean, *adv.* quite. 'I *clean* forgot.' 'He's *clean* mad.'

Clean ower, *adv.* completely over.

Clean wud, *adj.* stark mad.

Clearsome, *adj.* clear; bright.

Cled, *adj.* thickly covered, as a branch with fruit.

Cleek, *sb.* a hook.

Cleeked up, *adj.* hooked up, as window curtains sometimes are.

Cleekupa, *sb.* stringhalt; a twitching disease in the hind legs of a horse or ass.

Cleet, *sb.* a double hook used in a boat for belaying small ropes to.

Oleg, (1) *sb.* the gad fly.

(2) *v.* to olog.

Clemmed to death, *adj.* perished with wet and cold.

Cleush, *sb.* a sluice; a water channel or spout.

Clever, *adj.* large; fine-looking.

Clib, *sb.* a horse one year old.

Clifted, *adj.* cleft or split.

Clincher, *sb.* a convincing statement or argument that settles the matter.

Cling, *v.* to shrink or contract, as wood in drying.

Clint, *sb.* a projecting rock.

Clip, *sb.* a gaff, or strong iron hook with a wooden handle, used for landing fish; a mischievous young girl.

Clipe, *sb.* anything pretty large. 'A *clipe* of a boy.'

Clipes, *sb.* tongs for holding stones when being lifted by a winch.

Clish-ma-claver, *sb.* silly talk; nonsense.

Clitterty, clatterty, meal upon Saturday. The rattling noise of a grinding mill is supposed to resolve itself into these words. Another form—

' *Clitterty, clatterty*, late upon Saturday
Barley parritch, an' hardly that.'

Clockin', *v.* hatching.

Clocks, (1) *sb. pl.* dandelions in seed.

(2) 'I'd as soon watch *clocks* [beetles] as mind them childre.'

Clod, *v.* to throw anything, such as stones.

Cloot, *sb.* a hoof.

Clotie, *sb.* a left-handed person.

Cloots, (1) *sb. pl.* ragged clothes; fragments of cloth.

(2) *sb.* the devil.

Close side, *sb.* the right side of a carcase of mutton, so called because the kidney at that side adheres more closely than at the left, which is called the open side.

Cloth, *sb.* linen.

Clout, (1) *sb.* a slap. 'A'll gi'e ye a *clout* on the lug if ye dar' to clash.'

(2) *v.* to slap.

Clove, *sb.* an instrument used in the preparation of flax; by it the 'shows' are removed which have not been taken off at the 'scutch mill.'

Clutch, *sb.* the silty substance in which oysters are partly embedded on the oyster banks near Carrickfergus.

Coag, *sb.* a vessel for carrying or holding water, made of hoops and staves, like a small barrel, with one of the ends removed.

Coal, *sb.* a lap of hay; a lap cock.

Coaling hay, *v.* rolling it in small cocks after being cut.

Coast anent, *v.* Farm labourers who are given money to lodge and board themselves are said to 'coast anent.'

Coat, (1) *sb.* a woman's gown.

(2) 'I wear my *coat* none the worse for it to-day,' i. e. I am nothing the worse now for having been in a much lower position at one time.'

Cobble, *v.* to bargain or haggle.

Cobblety-curry, *sb.* Same as *Shuggy-shu* (1).

Cobbs, or Herring Cobbs, *sb. pl.* young herrings.

Cock-bread, *sb.* a mixture of hard-boiled eggs and other things with which game cocks are fed.

Cocked up, *adj.* conceited.

Cocker, *sb.* a cock-fighter.

Cockers, Caackers, *sb. pl.* the heels of a horse's shoe turned down.

Cockles of the heart. A warm drink or a dram is said to 'warm the cockles of one's heart.'

Cocks, *sb.* a common wild plant, *Plantago*. Children amuse themselves in summer with knocking off the heads of each other's *cocks*. This is called 'fighting cocks.'

Cock-shot, *sb.* anything set up as a mark at which to throw stones.

Cock-stride, *sb.* applied to the lengthening of the days. "About oul' New Year's Day, the days is a *cock-stride* longer."—OLLMINICK.

Cod, (1) *sb.* a silly, troublesome fellow.

(2) *v.* to humbug or quiz a person; to hoax; to idle about. 'Quit your *coddin*.'

Codger, *sb.* a crusty old fellow.

Codlick, *sb.* a fish, the spotted gunnel.

Coffin-cutter, *sb.* *Ocypus olens*, the cock-tail, an insect larger than an earwig, of a black colour. Called also **The Devil's Coachman**.

Cog, (1) *sb.* a wedge or support fixed under anything to steady it.

(2) *v.* to steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to place a wedge under a cart-wheel to prevent the cart going down hill.

Coggle, *v.* to shake.

Cogglety, Coggly, *adj.* shaky; unsteady.

Colcannon, *sb.* potatoes and 'curley kail' mashed together. A dish of *Colcannon* used to form part of the dinner on Hallow-eve, and usually contained a ring. The finder of the ring was to be married first.

Cold comfort, *sb.* no comfort at all. 'That's *cold comfort* ye're givin' me.' Compare "He receives comfort like cold porridge."—*Tempest*, Act ii. sc. i.

Coldrife, *adj.* chilly; cold; of a chilly nature. 'Some people's naturally *coldrife*.'

Colf, *v.* to wad a gun.

Colfin', *sb.* the material used to wad a gun.

Colley, *sb.* smuts.

Collogue, (1) *sb.* a confidential chat.

(2) *v.* to talk confidentially.

Collop, *sb.* a slice of meat.

Collop Monday, *sb.* the day before Shrove Tuesday.

Colly [coalie], a dog. 'It's as clean as if *Colly* had licked it:' said of a plate or bowl that has been thoroughly emptied and polished off.

Come back. '*Come back* an' pay the bap ye eat,' i. e. come back; don't hurry away.

Come in, *v.* to suit; to serve. 'It's sure to *come in* for some use.'

Come on, *v.* to grow up; to thrive. 'The chile's *comin'* on finely.'

Come over, *v.* to repeat anything told in confidence. 'Now don't *come over* that.'

Come round, *v.* to recover from illness. 'Doctor, do you think he's *comin' roun'.*'

Come speed, *v.* to get on with any work. 'Are ye *comin'* much *speed* wi' the job?'

Commanding pain, *sb.* a severe pain, such as almost disables one.

Common, (1) *sb.* hockey; a game. Same as **Shinney**. Called in some districts **Comun** and **Kamman**, from the Irish name for the game.

(2) 'As *common* as potatoes,' i. e. of very low extraction, or a comparison for anything very common.

Connough worm, *sb.* the caterpillar of *Sphinx atropos*. "Cows eating of the grass that it passes over are believed to be affected with that fatal distemper called the *connough*."—**McSKIMIN's Hist. Carrickfergus**, 1823.

Conquer, *sb.* a conqueror.

Consate, (1) *sb.* conceit; a pleasurable pride. 'He takes a great *consate* in his garden.'

(2) *sb.* conceit. To 'knock the *consate* out of any one,' means to give him a beating.

Constancy, *sb.* a permanency. 'I wouldn't do it for a *constancy*,' i. e. I would not make a practice of it.

Contrairy, (1) *adj.* obstinate; contradictory. 'Now, what's the good o' bein' so *contrairy*?'

(2) Inconvenient. 'It happened at a most *contrairy* time.'

(3) *v.* to prove the contrary; to controvert. 'I couldn't *contrairy* that.'

Convenient, *adj.* near. 'His house is *convenient* to the church.'

Convoy, *v.* to escort or accompany.

Coody doon, *v.* kneel down. '*Coody doon* an' say yer prayers.' Same as **Coorie doon**.

Coof, or Couf, sb. a clownish fellow.

Coo-pushla, sb. a single dropping of a cow.

Coorie doon, v. kneel down. Same as **Coody doon**.

Coorse Christian, sb. a rough fellow.

Coorse morning, sb. coarse morning, *i. e.* very wet or stormy. This is a common greeting.

Coo-sherran, sb. cow-dung.

Corby, sb. the grey crow or hooded crow. The *corby* has become rare in Antrim and Down since the purchasing of dead horses and cows by the artificial manure makers became usual.

Corker, sb. a large pin ; anything large—a large fish, for instance.

Cormoral, sb. a cormorant.

Corn, sb. oats.

Corny-gera, or Corny-keevor, sb. the missel thrush, *Turdus vicivorous*.

Corp, sb. a corpse.

Corrag, sb. a wind guard for the door of a cottage, made of interlaced branches. Same as **Wassock**.

Corruption, sb. matter from a sore.

Corvorant, sb. a cormorant.

Cot, sb. a flat-bottomed boat.

Coulter-neb, sb. the puffin.

Colt fit, sb. colt's-foot, *Tussilago*.

Country, sb. 'My *country*' is the common way of saying 'the part of the country where I live,' so that if two farmers from districts three or four miles apart meet at market, one asks the other, 'What's the news in your *country* ?'

Country Joan, sb. an uncouth country person.

County crop, sb. having one's hair cut very short, as it would be cut in the county prison. 'You've got the *county crop* : ' said in ridicule.

Course, v. 'To *course* a lime-kiln' is to put in the alternate layers of limestone and coal.

Coutther, sb. a plough-share.

Cove, (1) sh. a cave.

(2) *v.* to rub a flagged floor with a 'coving-stone.'

Cove, v. to rub a flagged floor with a 'coving stone.'

Covered car, sb. a car with two wheels, drawn by one horse. There is room inside for four passengers, who sit facing each other. The door and step are at the back, the driver sits in front, perched up near the top. There are two very small windows in front, and one in the door.

Cowl, *adj.* cold.

Cowp, *v.* to upset; to empty.

Cow's-clap, *sb.* a piece of cow's-dung.

Cow's tail. 'To grow down, like a *cow's tail*:' said in derision to a person who is supposed to be growing shorter instead of taller.

Crab, *v.* to carp; to scold at. 'A couldn't thole bein' *crabbed* at, when A didn't do nothin' ondaicent.'

Crab's allowance, *sb.* the treatment that juvenile fishers give to those crabs ('partens') that fasten on their hooks and eat off the bait—the crabs, when landed, are instantly trampled to death.

Crack, (1) *sb.* a chat.

(2) *v.* to gossip or chat; to boast.

Cracked, *adj.* damaged: as '*cracked* hams,' hams which are slightly damaged in appearance.

Cracker, *sb.* the thin cord at the end of a whip; a boaster.

Cracks, *sb. pl.* tales; gossip.

Crane, *sb.* the iron arm over a fire from which the 'crook' hangs.

Crapen, *sb.* the crop of a fowl.

Crave, *v.* 'To *crave* a man,' to apply to him for payment of a debt.

Craw, Crow, *sb.* a rook.

Creel-pig, *sb.* a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

Creepers, *sb. pl.* lice. Same as **Podes**.

Creepy, or Creepy-stool, *sb.* a very low stool.

Creesh, (1) *sb.* a punishment of an uncertain kind. 'You'll get the *creesh*,' i. e. punishment.

(2) *sb.* grease.

Creeshy, *adj.* greasy.

Creuben, *sb.* a crab.

Crib, or Crib-stone, *sb.* the curb-stone at the edge of a foot-path.

Crine, *v.* to shrink.

Crock, *sb.* a derisive term for a person who fancies himself ailing or delicate.

Crocky, *adj.* fanciful about his health; hippish.

Croft, *sb.* a space surrounded by farm buildings. 'Just go through thon farmer's *croft* down there,' a small field near a house.

Cronkin, *adj.* to describe the baying sound made by a flock of Brent geese.

Croo, *sb.* a poor, filthy cabin. See **Pig Croo**.

Creodde, *v.* to crouch ; to cuddle.

Crook, *sb.* a hook which is suspended from the 'crane' in a kitchen chimney for hanging the pot or griddle from. 'As black as the crook,' very black.

Croon, *v.* to lament or wail.

Croose, *adj.* sharp-tempered ; pugnacious ; irritable ; conceited. 'He's as croose as a banty cock.'

Crop, *v.* to crop land. 'To put in *crop*,' to sow seed.

Cross. 'He would steal the *cross* off an ass : ' said of an avaricious person.

Crottle, *sb.* a lichen. A decoction of it is used for dyeing.

Crowl, (1) *sb.* a small person ; a dwarf. 'A *crowl* on a creepy looks naethin', ' saying.

(2) *v.* to stunt the growth of anything. It is said that dogs can be *crowled* by giving them whiskey when they are young, and that a child is *crowled* if a man puts his leg over the child's head.

Crown of the causey, *sb.* the centre of the road, the driest and cleanest part, and therefore taken possession of by the strongest. The expression refers to the old paved country roads, which had no side paths.

Crub, (1) *sb.* a horse's curb-chain.

(2) *v.* to check. 'The caterpillars *crub* the blooms of the roses.'

Cruden, *sb.* a parten (crab), *Carcinus maenas*, of a reddish colour.

Cruds, *sb. pl.* curds.

Cruel, **Crule**, *adj.* very. 'Cruel big.' 'Cruel nice.' 'Cruel purty.'

Cruels, *sb.* the king's evil.

Cruffles, *sb. pl.* a kind of potatoes.

Crule han', *sb.* a disagreeable spectacle ; a bad case. 'He's made a *crule* han' o' hisself with the dhrink.' Same as **Sore Hand**.

Crulge, *v.* to crouch near the fire ; to cramp oneself by sitting in a crouching attitude.

Crumbs. Children are recommended to eat up the *crumbs*, 'for the *crumbs* will make you wise.'

Crummel, *sb.* a crumb.

Crumming-knife, *sb.* a cooper's tool.

Cruse, *adj.* captious ; cross.

Cuckle, *sb.* a cockle.

Cuckoo-sorrel, *sb.* wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

Cuckoo-spittle, *sb.* the white froth deposited on plants, which is secreted by and encloses the young of an insect, *Aphromora spumaria*.

Cudden, *sb.* a small fish, the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

Cuddy, *sb.* a donkey.

'**Cudnae tell a B frae a bill's-fit**,' applied to a person utterly ignorant.

Cuidhich, *sb.* a night's lodging and food.

Culloch, *sb.* the broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris*. This word is used at Lough Neagh, and is the Irish *Colloch* = wicked, in allusion to this eel's voracious habits. It is also called **Hunter Eel** and **Gorb Eel**.

Cummings, *sb. pl.* the rootlets of malt.

Curchie, *sb.* a curtsey.

Curcudioughly, *adv.* comfortably ; cosily.

Curl doddy, *sb.* a flower, the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*. Children twist the stalk of this flower, and as it slowly untwists in the hand, say to it:

' *Curl doddy* on the midden,
Turn round an' tak' my biddin'.'

Curleys, *sb.* curled kail.

Curmurring, *sb.* grumbling ; the sound caused by *flatus* within the body.

Curn, *sb.* a currant.

Curnaptious, *adj.* quarrelsome ; cross-grained.

Custom gate, **Custom gap**, *sb.* one of the approaches to a fair.

Cut, (1) *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. See under **Spangle** and **Lea**.

(2) *v.* to tack from side to side up an inclined plane ; to move a heavy object forward by pushing each end alternately.

Cut butter. 'It would *cut butter*, if it was hot,' is said of a particularly blunt knife.

Cut meat, **To**, *v.* to eat anything. 'They never *cut meat* from Saturday till Wednesday:' said of a lot of sheep which were in transit from Ireland to England.

Cuts. 'To draw *cuts*,' to draw lots.

Cutter, *sb.* a slate pencil.

Cutty, (1) *sb.* a short, clay pipe.

(2) *sb.* a sea bird, the razor-bill. Also the guillemot.

(3) 'There you are puttin' in your *cutty* among spoons,' said to a youngster who attempts to join in the conversation of the elders.

(4) *adj.* short. 'Cutty pipe.' 'Cutty spoon.'

Cutty full. 'You hav'n't a *cutty full*' (of brains), i. e. you have no sense.

Da, Dada, sb. father. 'Hi *da* ! come home to the wain !'

Da-dilly, sb. a helpless, useless person. 'She's a sore *da-dilly* of a crature.'

Dab, (1) sb. a small flat fish.

(2) *sb.* a snatch, or clutch.

Dab at the hole, sb. a game of marbles.

Dad of bread, sb. a large lump of bread.

Daffy-downdillies, sb. daffodils.

Daft, adj. weak-minded ; mad.

Da-ho, sb. the hedge parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. See **Hi-how**.

Dais, sb. A log used as a seat, and placed against the gable of a cottage at the back of the fire, that is where a 'round about' fire was used. If the fire-place was against the gable there was of course no room for a *dais*.

Daiver, v. to strike a person such a blow as almost to stun him.

Daivered, adj. doting ; bewildered. Same as **Doithered**.

Damsel, (1) sb. a damson.

(2) *sb.* an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill.

Dander, on the dander ; idling about ; on the spree.

Dandher, (1) sb. a slow walk. 'I'll just take a *dandher*.'

(2) *v.* to saunter ; to walk about slowly.

Dangersome, adj. dangerous.

Dapery, sb. When oats are being put through frames the lightest grains fall through a sieve, and are collected by themselves, these are called *dapery*, co. Antrim. In co. Down they are called 'wake corn,' i. e. weak corn.

Dare, or Dar, v. to taunt, or challenge. 'He *darred* me to fight him.'

Dark, adj. blind. 'Will you give something to a poor *dark* woman ?'

Darlin, adj. nice. 'A *darlin*' red-head,' means a nice head of red hair.

Daundered, adj. dazed.

Daurna, v. dare not. Sometimes **Daurnae**.

Daver, s. to stun.

Davy, sb. an affidavit. 'I'll take my *davy*.'

Daw, sb. a lazy, good for nothing person.

Dawmson plume, sb. a damson.

Day, sb. one's lifetime. See under **Your day**.

Day an' daily, *adv.* constantly ; every day.

Dayligon, Dayly goin, *sb.* (daylight going); the dusk of the evening.

Dead end. 'If you saw it you would take your *dead end*,' i. e. you would die of laughter.

Dead knowledge, *sb.* deceitfulness ; cunning.

Dead man's plunge, *sb.* this is made by throwing a stone, so that it enters the surface of water with such force that no splash is made.

Dead men's pinches, *sb.* Small discoloured marks on the skin, which come mysteriously during the night, and which show themselves in the morning. They resemble the marks of *pinches* or bruises.

Deaf nut, *sb.* an empty nut.

Dear bless you ! God bless you [?], an exclamation.

Dear help you ! God help you [?], an exclamation.

Dear knows. A common rejoinder, meaning 'who *knows*,' or 'nobody *knows*,' probably meant originally, 'God only *knows*.'

Dear love you ! God love you [?], an exclamation.

Deave, *v.* to deafen ; to bewilder. 'You would *deave* one's ears.'

Debate, *sb.* a defence, or fight. 'He can make a great *debate* for himself.'

Deck of cards, *sb.* a pack of cards.

Decline, *sb.* consumption.

Dede auld, *adj.* very old.

Deed and doubles, indeed.

Deil (1). 'The *deil* couldn't do it unless he was drunk : ' said of something very difficult.

(2) 'The *deil* gang wi' ye, an' saxpence, an' ye'll nether want money nor company,' a saying.

Deil bane ye, an expression of anger.

Deil perlickit, nothing. 'What fortune did his wife bring him ?'
'Oh, *deil perlickit*, tied up in a clout.'

Deil's needle, *sb.* a dragon-fly.

Demands, *sb.* commands. 'Have you any *demands* into town ?'

Demean, *v.* to lower, or disgrace. 'I wouldn't *demean* myself to speak to him.'

Demin ane, *sb.* an odd one, i. e. singular, unusual.

Den, (1) *sb.* a dark cellar in a mill building.

(2) the place of safety in games, such as 'Hy spy.'

Desperation, *sb.* a great rage. 'The master was in *desperation*.'

Deval, Devalve, or Develve, v. to desist.

Devarshion, sb. ridicule. 'Makin' *divarshion*,' turning into ridicule.

Devil's churn staff, the sun spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

Devil's coachman, sb. an insect. Same as **Coffin outter**.

Dhirl, sb. a good-for-nothing person.

Dhrap with hunger, v. to die of hunger. 'If I was *dhrappin*' with hunger I wouldn't ask him for a farden.'

Dhruv, v. drove; driven. 'I *dhruv* past him.' 'A've *dhruv* that horse these five year.'

Dibble, sb. a pointed wooden implement for making holes in the ground for planting in.

Dibble, or Dibble in, v. to plant by means of a *dibble*.

Diddies, sb. the breasts of a woman.

Differ, sb. the difference.

Dig, (1) sb. a blow. 'I wish I had three *digs* at him.'

(2) 'To *dig* with the wrong foot,' is a way of saying that the person referred to belongs to a religious persuasion different from that of the speaker.

Dig wi' baith feet, this is said of a clever person. Compare Two hand boy.

Dig with the same foot, to belong to the same religious denomination.

Dimpsy brown, adj. '*Dimpsy brown*, the colour of a mouse's waist-coat,' an undecided colour.

Din, adj. dun, or brown-coloured.

Dinge, (1) sb. a dint.

(2) *v.* to dint.

Dingle, or Dinle, v. to throb; to vibrate; to tingle.

Dinlin, adj. trembling; vibrating.

Directly, just so; precisely.

Dirt bird, sb. the skua. It follows flocks of sea-gulls, and chases these birds till they disgorge the contents of their stomachs, and the vomited matter the *dirt bird* eats. See **Allan hawk**.

Discomfuffle, v. to incommode.

Discoorse, v. to talk to. 'Come here till I *discoorse* you.'

Disgist, v. to digest.

Disremember, v. to forget.

Distress, sb. a sickness. 'Since I had that *distress* in my head.'

Ditch, sb. a fence, generally of earth.

Divil mend ye. 'Served you right.' 'You deserved it richly.'

Divvid, *v.* divided. 'We *divvid* them as well as we cud.'

Do [doo], *v.* to recover from illness. 'I'm thinkin' he's not goin' to *do*.'

Dochrai, *sb.* gruel.

Dockan, *sb.* a dock-plant. When a boy gets stung by a nettle he searches for a dock leaf, and rubs it on the wounded part, repeating the charm, '*Dockan, Dockan*, in. Nettle, nettle, out.'

Dofe, *adj.* heavy; stupid, as with a cold; also to describe a dull heavy sound.

Doff, *v.* to take the full bobbins off a spinning-frame in a mill.

Doffer, *sb.* a girl who *doffa*, *i. e.* takes off the full bobbins from the spinning frames. The *doffers* are the youngest girls employed in flax spinning-mills.

Dog, *sb.* the end of a rainbow. It generally precedes or accompanies a squall at sea. Same as **Weather gall**.

Dog wilk, *sb.* a sea mollusc, *Purpura lapillus*.

Doing off, *sb.* a scolding.

Doithered, *adj.* doting; bewildered.

Dolachan, *sb.* a large lake trout, not so large as the 'buddagh,' but same species (*Salmo ferox*).

Doldram, *adj.* confused; stupid.

Dolfer, Dolver, *sb.* a large marble.

Dolly. 'He had hardly a *dolly* on him,' means he had scarcely any clothes on him.

Done, *v.* did. In the same way 'seen' is used for saw; 'had went,' for had gone, &c.

Done man, *sb.* a worn-out old man.

Donse, *sb.* the devil.

Donsy, Dauncey, *adj.* sick; sick-looking.

Dool, *sb.* a kind of nail. An iron spike, sharp at both ends.

Dooled, a cooper's term. "The head and bottom equally *dooled* and set into the cross."—*Belfast News-letter*, 1738.

Dooless, *adj.* helpless; thriftless.

Dorn, *sb.* a narrow neck of water (not fordable) between two islands, or between an island and the mainland (Strangford Lough).

Dotard, *adj.* doting.

Dotther, *v.* to totter.

Douce, *adj.* neat; tidy.

Dour, *adj.* sulky; disagreeable.

Dousing, sb. a beating. 'A good *dousing*.'

Dewd, sb. a woman's white cap without any frilling.

Dowdy cap, sb. Same as **Dowd**.

Down in the mouth, in low spirits.

Dewp, sb. a candle-end; also a child's 'bundie.'

Dowse, v. to extinguish.

Doylt, adj. stupid.

Dozed, adj. decayed, applied to wood.

Drabs, sb. See **Driba**.

Draft, sb. a drawing, or picture.

Drafts, sb. cart-traces made of chain.

Drapisy, sb. dropsy.

Drap it like a hot potato, i. e. drop it at once.

Draw, (1) v. to cart. 'He's away *drawin'* peats.'

(2) *v.* to lift or raise for the purpose of attack. 'He *drew* his fist, and hit him on the face.' 'He *drew* his foot and kicked her.'

Drawky, adj. wet; misty. 'It's a *drawky* day.'

Dredge, sb. a boat used for dredging in harbours.

Dredge box, sb. a flour dredger.

Dreegh, adj. dreary; tedious; slow. 'It's a *dreegh* jab' (a wearisome piece of business). 'A *dreegh* road' (a tedious road). 'A *dreegh* boy' (a slow boy).

Dreep, v. to drip slowly; to ooze.

Dreepin', adj. very wet; dripping.

Driba and drabs, sb. small amounts. 'He pays it in *driba* and *drabs*.'

Dring, v. to delay; to linger.

Dringing, adj. lingering, or dawdling on the way. 'Come on, Joan, an' don't be *dringing* behin'.'

Drink-a-penny, the bald coot, *Fulica atra*. The little grebe is also so called.

Drogget, sb. cloth which is a mixture of flax and wool. Of the offspring of mixed marriages it is sometimes said, 'They're *drogget*, an' that's the worst of all cloth.'

Droghey, adj. drizzly.

Droll, sb. a tale, or story.

Drooned, adj. When the sky is overcast and dark all round, it is said to have 'a *drooned* appearance.'

Drop, sb. a rather small quantity. 'Give us a wee *drop*.'

Droukit, *adj.* drenched; drowned. 'As wet as a *droukit* rat.'

Drouth, *sb.* thirst; a drought.

Drown the miller, this is said to be done when too much water is added to the whiskey in a glass of grog.

Drown your Shamrock. On Patrick's day (March 17th) persons are frequently requested to come and drown their *shamrocks*, this means to have a drink. On this day when anyone is observed in liquor, he is said to have been 'drowning his *shamrock*.'

Drudge, (1) *sb.* a dredge.

(2) *v.* to dredge for oysters; to shake flour from a dredger.

Drugget, *sb.* to speak *drugget*. To endeavour to graft a fine accent on a vulgar one.

Drum, *sb.* 'I'll give you what Paddy gave the *drum*,' *i. e.* a good beating.

Drumlin, *sb.* a mound or ridge of gravel (*Co. Down, Geo. Survey*).

Druthy, *adj.* thirsty. 'Talkin's *druthy* work.'

Dub, *sb.* mud. "Their petticoats weel kill ahin, nor *dub*, nor stoure mismay them."—HUDDLESTON.

Ducey, *adj.* juicy.

Duck, *sb.* a dip in the sea. 'I can take nine back *ducks* running,' *i. e.* in succession.

Duck at the table, *sb.* a boy's game played with round stones, and a table-shaped block of stone.

Duck in thunder. 'He turned up his eyes like a *duck* in thunder,' saying expressive of astonishment.

Duck's meat, hardened mucous in the corners of the eyes after sleeping.

Duds, *sb.* clothes, ragged clothes.

Due sober, *sb.* quite sober.

Duggen, *v.* dug. 'I'll get that plot *duggen*.'

Duke, (1) *sb.* a duck.

(2) *v.* to evade; to stoop the head so as to avoid a blow. Same as **Juke**.

Dullis, Dillisk, *sb.* dulce, *Rhodomenia palmata*, a sea-weed, eaten or rather chewed, after having been dried for a few days in the sun.

Dumb craythurs, *sb.* the lower animals.

Dunch, *v.* to push, or butt. 'That cow will *dunch* you.'

Dundher, (1) *sb.* a violent noisy blow. 'A *dundher* came to my door.'

(2) *v.* to make a dull heavy noise, such as pounding.

Dunduckity, *adj.* 'Dunduckity mud colour, the colour of a mouse's diddy,' an undecided colour.

Dunne, *sb.* a bird, the knot, *Tringa canutus*.

Dunny, *sb.* the skate, *Raia batis*.

Dunt, *sb.* a push ; a hard blow.

Dure, *sb.* a door.

Durgan, (1) a short stout person ; a kind of pig.

(2) *sb.* oatmeal fried in dripping, and sometimes flavoured with leeks, &c., co. Down. This dish is called in co. Antrim, mealy-crushy.

Durin' ash or oak, for ever.

Dursent, dare not. 'They *dursent* do it.'

Duskiss, *sb.* the dusk ; the evening.

Duty hens, *sb.* fowls of which a tenant has to give a certain number to his landlord each year.

Dwamish, *adj.* feeling sick.

Dwaum, *sb.* a fainting fit ; a sudden fit of sickness.

Dwine, *v.* to die away ; to decline in health ; to diminish.

Dwyble, *v.* to walk with a foltering gait, as if weak in the limbs.

Dwybly, *adj.* shaky ; tottering.

Dyke Sheugh, *sb.* a ditch or trench, alongside a fence.

Dyor, *sb.* a small quantity of any liquid. A wee *dyor* is the same as 'a wee sup,' 'a wee drop.'

Dyorrie, *adj.* dwarfed ; small. 'There's a *dyorrie* pig in every litter,' saying.

Dyuggins, *sb.* shreds and tatters.

Earles, *sb.* earnest money. Same as **Airles**.

Ears, (1). When the right *ear* is hot, some one is speaking ill of you ; when the left *ear* is hot, some one is speaking good of you.

(2) 'I can't hear my *ears*,' i. e. there is such a din that I can't hear a word.

Earywig, *sb.* an earwig.

Easin, *sb. pl.* the eaves of thatch. Same as **Aizins**.

Edge, *sb.* an adze. 'Foot *edge*,' a foot adze.

Ee, Een, *sb.* eye ; eyes.

Eedyet, *sb.* an idiot.

Eelans, of the same age. 'We're *eelans*.'

Eel oil, *sb.* used as a cure for deafness.

Eel skins, *sb.* these are used for bandages for sprains, and are supposed to possess a curative property; they are bound round the hurt wet and slimy, just as they are taken off the eels. *Eel-skin* is also used for the 'hooden,' or 'mid-kipple' of a flail.

Ekes an' ens, *sb.* odds and ends; small scraps of things turned to account. 'Ekes an' ens rise to something if you just put them together.' 'Between ekes an' ens I've managed this.'

Elder, *sb.* a cow's udder.

Elk, *sb.* a term for the wild swan (HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*).

Elsin, *sb.* a shoemaker's awl.

End. 'From end to one' = from one end to the other; throughout. 'I've cleaned the hedge from end to one.' 'The story's known from end to one through the whole place.'

Endeavour, *sb.* an attempt; one's utmost. To do one's *endeavour* = to try earnestly. 'He come in, an' they done their whole *endeavour* to get him out.' 'Make an *endeavour* to do it.'

End's erran'. 'On one end's *erran'*,' on one single purpose or errand.

Enough between melts and rounds, *i. e.* between one thing and another: the allusion is to the *milt* and *roe* of herrings.

Engrained, Ingrained, *v.* A very dirty-looking person is said 'to have the dirt *engrained* into his skin.'

Enjain, Injain, *sb.* an ingenious thing. 'That's a great *enjain*.'

Entertainment, *sb.* lodging and food. '*Entertainment* for man and beast,' a notice.

Entry mouth, *sb.* the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street.

Ere yesterday, *sb.* the day before yesterday.

Erran', *sb.* an errand. 'If A mak an *erran'* tae yer face, it 'ill no be tae kiss ye,' said in anger.

Errock, *sb.* a young hen.

Espibawn, *sb.* the ox eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Eternal, *adj.* infernal. 'He's an *eternal* villain.' Compare Shakespeare, 'The eternal devil.'

Ettle, *v.* to intend.

Even, *v.* to impute. 'Would you *even* the like of that to me.'

Even ash, *sb.* an ash-leaf with an even number of leaflets, used in a kind of divination. The young girl who finds one repeats the words—

"This *even ash* I hold in my han',
The first I meet is my true man."

She then asks the first male person she meets on the road, what his Christian name is, and this will be the name of her future husband.

Evenlier, *adj.* more even.

Even one's wit, *v.* to condescend to argue with another. 'I wouldn't *even my wit* to you.'

Even on, or **Even down**, applied to heavy, continuous rain. 'There was an *even down* pour.'

Every, each. 'There's a chimley on *every en*' o' the house.'

Eyes, (1) When the right *eye* itches it is a sign of crying: when the left *eye* itches it is a sign of laughing.

(2) 'Your *eyes* are like two burnt holes in a blanket,' an expression of derision.

Eye sore, *sb.* a blemish; anything that looks ill.

Face card, *sb.* a court card.

Fadge, (1) *sb.* a kind of thick bread made of potatoes and flour or meal, baked on a griddle.

(2) *sb.* a bale of goods of an irregular shape.

Failed, looking very ill, or in impaired health.

Fairin', *sb.* a present from a fair.

Faize, **Fiz**, *v.* to show or make an impression. 'Drink never *fizzes* on that man.' 'He took all the medicine, and it never *faized* on him.'

Fall, *v.* to fell trees.

Falling hatchet, *sb.* an axe for cutting down trees.

Fan, *v.* to fawn, as 'the dog *fans* on me.'

Fangled, *v.* entangled. 'The cow has got *fangled* in her tether.'

Fangs, *sb.* the roots of the teeth.

Fans, *sb.* a winnowing machine.

Far through, nearly finished; very ill.

Farl, *sb.* the fourth of the circular piece of oaten cake, which is baked on a griddle at one time.

Farley, *sb.* a wonder; something strange. See **Spy farlies**, also used as a term of contempt. 'Ye *farley* ye.'

Farm o' lan', *sb.* a farm.

Farmer. 'By the holy *farmer*,' an oath.

Farness, *sb.* distance. 'What *farness* off do you live?'

Farntickled, *adj.* freckled.

Farntickles, *sb.* freckles. 'The *farntickles* niver sayd a word but one, that they wouldn't light on a din skin,' saying.

Fash, *v.* to trouble oneself. 'Don't *fash* your lug,' pay no heed; never mind.

Fasten's e'en, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

Fatigue, *sb.* hard wear or abuse. 'That cloth will stand *fatigue*.'

Fault, *v.* to blame.

Fause face, a mask.

Favour, *v.* to resemble, as regards family likeness. 'That chile *favours* his father.'

Feat, *adj.* neat; tidy.

Feather, *sb.* the lines and markings seen in polished wood.

Febberwerry, February.

Feck, *sb.* a quantity; the greater quantity or majority.

Feerd, afraid.

Feint a hate, devil a bit; nothing at all.

Felt, *sb.* a bird, the redwing: the fieldfare is here called the 'large blue *felt*.'

Fend off, *v.* to prevent a boat from striking against any object.

Fend off post, *sb.* a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, &c., coming in contact with it.

Feth i, Heth i, faith yes.

Feth and troth, by faith and truth. '*Feth and troth*, but I won't let you.'

Fettle, *v.* to fix; to settle; to grind the rough edges from iron castings.

Fettler, *sb.* a man who *fettles* castings.

Fiery-edge, *sb.* the first or original edge on a knife or other cutting implement; the first eagerness on commencing a new thing. 'I'll just eat a bit now to take the *fiery-edge* off my appetite.' It is sometimes said of a new servant, 'Oh wait till you see how he does, when the *fiery-edge* goes off him.'

Fike, *v.* to be busy in a trifling way.

Fillaira, *sb.* a plant, valerian; also called villera.

Fined in, *v.* fined. 'He was *fined in 10s.*'

Finger-stail, *sb.* a finger-stall; the finger of an old glove used as a protection for a sore finger.

Fired. When black specks appear on the stem of growing flax, it is said to be *fired* (MASON, 1814).

Firing, *sb.* a kind of mildew or disease to which young flax is subject; called by bleachers 'sprit' (DUBOURDIEU'S *Antrim*, 1812).

Fissling, *sb.* a stealthy noise, such as a faint rustling.

Fisty, *sb.* a nick-name for a person who has only one hand.

Fits. 'It *fits* you to a hair in the water' = it fits you exactly : said of a garment.

Fitty forra coo, *sb.* a cow that has been giving milk for say fifteen months, and is not with calf.

Flaff, (1) *sb.* 'Lichenin' *flaff*, a flash of lightning.

(2) *v.* to flutter or flap.

Flaghter spade, *sb.* a broad, pointed spade, with one edge turned up, used for paring sods or 'scraws' off the surface of the ground.

Flail, *sb.* A *flail* consists of three parts ; the han' stav', the hooden or mid-kipple, which is a piece of cow-skin or eel-skin ; and the soople, or part that comes in contact with the grain.

Flake, Flaik, *sb.* a hurdle, or arrangement of branches, on which flax was formerly dried over a fire.

Flannen, *sb.* flannel.

Flatter, to wheedle ; to coax ; to persuade. 'Away and *flatter* him for the loan of his wheel-barra.'

Flaucht, *sb.* a flash.

Flavers, *sb.* what drops from a dog's tongue.

Flax ripple, *sb.* a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn, to remove the bolls or seeds.

Flea. 'He would skin a *flea* for the hide and tallow : ' said of an avaricious person.

Flee, *sb.* a fly.

Fleech, *v.* to coax or supplicate in a fawning way.

Fleet-line (float-line), *sb.* a line used in a particular kind of sea-fishing ; the hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom, and is carried away clear off the boat, which remains at anchor by the current.

Flied, Fliet, *adj.* frightened.

Flinch, *sb.* a finch ; *e. g.* gold-finch.

Flisky, *adj.* skittish, specially applied to a mare which kicks when touched on the flank.

Flit, *v.* to change house. 'Do you *flit* this week or next ?'

Flitting, *sb.* furniture, &c., when in transit from one house to another 'A load of *flitting*.'

Floffing, Flaflin', *v.* fluttering, as a bird when held.

Flooster, Floosterer, *sb.* a flatterer.

Flooster, *v.* to flatter, or coax.

Floostered, *v.* flurried.

Flowan, the bog cotton, *Anthemis Cotula*.

Flowans, Flouans, sb. the light clinging dust in a flax-scutching mill ; small fragments of the flax stem.

Flow-bog, Flow-moss, sb. a bog through which water has flowed, or in which it lodges.

Flower, sb. a bunch of flowers.

Flug-fisted, left-handed.

Flummery, sb. nonsense. See under **Sowans**.

Flush, (1) v. to startle a shoal of herrings at night, so that the fish indicate their presence by disturbing the surface of the water.

(2) *sb.* a pool ; a pool of water that extends nearly across a road.

(3) fledged, as young birds.

Flutterick, sb. a fish. Same as **Clavin**.

Flysme, adj. frightful ; dreadful.

Fog, sb. moss.

Fog-cheese, sb. a soft inferior cheese, made late in the year.

Fog-harrow, sb. a harrow to clear moss away.

Fog-meal, sb. a full or hearty meal. A person who has eaten too much is said to have got a 'fog-fill,' or to be 'fog-fu.'

Foofing, sb. the melancholy howling of a dog.

Fool, adj. foolish. *E. g.* 'a fool man.'

Fooran, sb. a bird, the puffin.

Foosted, adj. fusty ; decaying ; having a bad smell.

Foot and a half, sb. a boy's game.

Foot go, sb. a sloping plank, with stout laths nailed on to assist the feet, used by masons.

Footins, sb. small heaps of cut peat. See under **Clamps**.

Footther, (1) sb. a useless, foolish, or awkward person. 'You're a *footther*, and the duck's ill get you,' common saying.

(2) *v.* to idle ; to do anything useless. 'Don't stan' *foottherring* there.'

Foottherin', adj. handless.

Footy, adj. trifling ; small ; mean.

For. 'I'm *for* doing it,' *i. e.* I'm going to do it. 'Are you *for* going?' *i. e.* do you intend to go?

Forbears, Forebeers, sb. ancestors.

Forbye, (1) adv. besides. 'There was two *forbye* myself.'

(2) *ad.* very ; past the common. 'That's a *forbye* good horse.'

Forder, (1) sb. progress ; speed. See **Good forder**.

(2) *v.* to assist ; to help forward.

Fordersome, what forwards any work ; manageable.

Fore. 'To the *fore*' = in existence.

Fore-end, *sb.* the beginning, or early part. 'He may go out in the *fore-end* of the day.'

Fore-milk, *sb.* the first milk got from a cow at each milking ; it is very poor and watery.

Foreway, to get the *foreway* of one ; to forestall ; to anticipate one.

Forget, *sb.* an omission ; a neglect. 'That was a great *forget*.'

Fornenst, opposite to ; in exchange for.

Forra-coo, *sb.* a cow that has been giving milk, for say nine or ten months, and is not with calf.

Forrard, Forrit, *adj.* fast, as a clock. 'She's twenty-minutes *forrard*.'

Forth, *sb.* an earthen fort or rath.

Fosey, *adj.* spongy, like an overgrown turnip, or decayed wood.

Foul ground, *sb.* the bottom of the sea, where it is covered with rocks or stones, and sea-weed.

Founded, Foundet, *sb.* anything. 'There was not a *foundet* in the house,' *i. e.* there was nothing—always used with a negative.

Founder, *sb.* a catarrh ; a cold, or illness. 'The boy has got a *founder*.'

Foundered, *adj.* exhausted or lamed with wet and cold. 'The horse was *foundered* in one of his forelegs.'

Fower-square, *adj.* square.

Foxed, *adj.* Women's cloth boots are *foxed* when they have a binding of leather on the cloth all round next the sole.

Foxing, *adj.* scheming.

Foxy, *sb.* a term for a red-haired person.

Freen, *sb.* friend, or relative.

Freet, *sb.* an omen.

Freety, *adj.* having belief in charms or omens. 'We're no that *freety* about here.'

French flies, *sb.* a boy's game.

Friend, Freen, *sb.* a relative. 'They're far out *friends* of mine, but I niver seen them.'

Frimsy-framsy. Same as **Frincy-francy**, q. v.

Frincy-francy, *sb.* a game played between the dances at balls in farm-houses. A chair was placed in the middle of the barn or room ; the master of the ceremonies led to the chair a young woman, who sat down and named the young man whom she was willing should kiss her. This he did, and then took the seat which the lady vacated.

He then called out the name of some favourite girl, who was led up to him; there was another kiss. The girl then took the seat, and so on (Co. of Down). The same game is called *Frimsey-framsey* in parts of the co. of Antrim.

Frizzens, *sb.* the iron mountings on single and double trees, by which they are attached to a plough or harrow.

From that I went, from the time that I went.

Frost, (1) 'By the holy frost,' an exclamation.

(2) 'She'll sit a *frost*,' i. e. she will die an old maid.

(3) 'The *frost* has taken the air,' this is said when a wet day follows a clear frosty morning.

Frughans, *sb.* whortleberries. Same as **Blaeberries**.

Frush, *adj.* brittle, as applied to wood, &c.: said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre.

Fud, *sb.* the tail of a hare.

Full farmer, *sb.* a large, or well-to-do farmer.

Fum turf, *sb.* light spongy turf.

Fur, *sb.* a furrow.

Furrow and land, the hollows and heights on the surface of a mill-stone.

Fut, *v.* i. e. foot, to walk. 'Ye *futted* it weel' = you walked quickly.

Fuzionless, *adj.* insipid, or innutritious, as applied to fodder, &c., of inferior quality.

Fyammy, *adj.* applied to a sea bottom covered with a growth of 'fyams,' i. e. tangles.

Fyams, *sb.* the long sea-weeds known as tangles.

Gab, (1) *sb.* the mouth: hence *talk*. 'Gie us none of your *gab*.'

(2) 'All *gab* and guts like a young crow,' a comparison.

Gabbuck, *ov* **Gobbock**, *sb.* the piked dog-fish.

Gackin', *v.* mocking.

Gaffer, *sb.* the head man over a gang of navvies.

Gag, (1) *sb.* a joke; a deception.

(2) *v.* to ridicule. 'They began with *gaggin'* other.'

Gailick, **Gelick**, *sb.* an earwig.

Gaily pot, *sb.* a jam pot. See **Gelly cup**.

Gaining, *adj.* winsome; lovesome.

Gaits, *sb.* sheaves of corn set up singly on end. They are tied higher up than usual, so as to allow the base to spread.

Gallon, *sb.* the butter burr, *Petasites vulgaris*.

Gallowses, *sb.* suspenders.

Galore, **Galyore**, *sb.* abundance.

Game. A dog is said to be *game* if it does not howl when held up by the tail or ear.

Game leg, *sb.* a lame leg ; a leg shorter than its fellow.

Gammel, *sb.* the back of the knee of a horse's hind leg.

Ganch, *sb.* an awkward, silly fellow. 'A sore *ganch* of a craithur.'

Gang ower (going over), *sb.* a scolding.

'**Gang up the hous**,' go on to the best room or parlour, *i. e.* when the parlour is *up* a step from the passage or outer room. In some farmhouses, where the parlour is down a step, the expression used is 'Gang doon the hous' an' mine the step.'

Gangway, *sb.* a frequented thoroughfare. 'Oh, we live right in the *gangway*.'

Gant, **Gaunt**, *sb.* a yawn.

Gant, **Gaunt**, *v.* to yawn.

Gapeseed, *sb.* what one can see or spy out ; what catches the eye. 'They came in here just for *gapeseed*, for they had no erran'.'

Gar, *v.* to make or cause.

Garron, *sb.* an old horse.

Gash, *sb.* a rent or gap. 'That cow has made a sore *gash* in your hedge.'

Gaskin, *sb.* any material, such as flax or india-rubber, used to pack the joints of steam or water-pipes.

Gather, *v.* to suppurate.

Gathering, *sb.* a suppuration.

Gatherup, *sb.* a wandering rag-man.

Gavel, *sb.* a gable.

Gaw, *sb.* a trap-dyke. Also called a **March**. HAMILTON'S *Antrim*, 1784.

Gawk, *sb.* an awkward person.

Gazebo, *sb.* a stand at a racecourse ; a tall building from which a look-out can be had ; a staring looking building.

Gazened, *sb.* When the seams of a boat, a barrel, or any wooden article are opened and gaping in consequence of heat or drought it is said to be *gazened*.

Gelly cup, *sb.* a small jam pot or cup.

Gentle, *adj.* haunted by fairies. The large hawthorns growing singly are deemed sacred to fairies, and are hence called *gentle thorns*. McSKIMIN's *Carrickfergus*, 1823.

Gentry, *sb.* the fairies.

Gentry bushes, 'fairy thorns,' &c. They are sacred to the 'good people,' and are therefore let alone.

Get, (1) *sb.* an opprobrious term used in scolding matches.

(2) *v.* to be called. 'He *gets* the name of Toal,' i. e. he is commonly called Toal. 'His name is Mulgrew, but he *gets* Timony.'

Get out of the sheugh, 'get out of the way.'

Get yer heed in yer han, *v.* to get a great scolding.

Get your lines, *v.* to be dismissed from employment. Same as **Get the sack** and **Get the bag**.

Ghost, *v.* to haunt a person or place for the purpose of importuning for money or anything else.

Ghoster, *sb.* one who follows another person or hangs about for the purpose of asking for something.

Giants' Graves, *sb.* cromlechs and kistvaens.

Gib, *sb.* a hook on the end of a peculiar pattern of yard-stick.

Gif, *if*. 'I certainly will fight *gif* your honour bids me.'

Giff-gaff, mutual giving and taking. '*Giff-gaff* mak's guid freens.'

Gig-ma-gog's Grave, *sb.* a kistvaen between Coleraine and Bushmills, Co. of Antrim.

Gilderoy. 'I wouldn't give it to you if you were as big as *Gilderoy*,' a defiance. G. was a celebrated outlaw.

Gillaroo trout, *sb.* a large lake trout, commonly said to have a gizzard like that of a fowl.

Gillets, *sb.* narrow channels among rocks.

Gilpins, *sb.* the fry of the coal-fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius*.

Ginkin, *sb.* a fish. Harris (1744) says it is "a delicate small fish, spotted and shaped something like a trout. It is called here a *ginkin*, in the rivers of the C. Galway a streamer, in some parts a graveling, and in the C. Kilkenny a gilloge."

Ginling, *v.* catching fish under stones with the hands.

Girn, (1) *sb.* a noose. The noose which is made with a halter and put in a horse's mouth is called a *girn*. 'Pit a *girn* in his mooth.'

(2) *v.* to snare trout, &c., with a noose.

(3) *v.* to cry. 'Stop that *girning*.'

'Girny go gabby the cat's cousin,' said to a child that cries frequently without much cause.

Glaikit, *adj.* thoughtless; giddy.

Glaiks, *sb.* a lever attached to a churn-staff, by use of which the churning is less laborious.

Glam, *sb.* a sudden snatch. 'I made a *glam* at it.'

Glar, Glaur, *sb.* slimy mud.

Glashan, *sb.* the coal fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. Called also Blockan and Grey Lord.

Gled, *sb.* a kite (bird).

Gleed o' sense, *sb.* a spark or grain of sense.

Glimin', *v.* looking out of the corner of one's eye.

Glipe, *sb.* an uncouth fellow.

Glower, *v.* to stare or look.

Go, or Gang, of water. A *go* of water is two pails, *i. e.* as much as a person can carry at one time from the well.

Goak, Gouk, *sb.* a cuckoo.

'The bat, the bee, the butterflee, the cuckoo, and the *gouk*,
The heather bleat, the mire snipe, hoo many birds is that?'

Answer Twa. Another form:

'The cuckoo and the *gouk*,
The lavrock and the lark,
The heather bleat, the mire snipe,
How many birds is that?' Three.

Goat. 'It would blow the horns off a *goat*:' said of a great storm.

God speed. 'The back of *God speed*,' any very solitary and unfrequented place.

God's truth, the truth.

Going on a stick, *v.* walking by the help of a stick.

Gold Head, *sb.* the *pochard* or red-headed widgeon. HARRIS, *Co. Down*, 1744.

Goldspring, Gooldspring, *sb.* a goldfinch.

Golly, *sb.* a ball or block of wood used in the game of 'shinney.'
Called also a Nag.

Gomeril, *sb.* a fool.

Gomus, *sb.* a stupid person or blockhead.

Good. 'He's no *good*,' *i. e.* he is of no use or of no account.

Good forder, *sb.* a salutation to a ploughman or labourer, meaning
'May you got on well.'

Good lock, *sb.* a large quantity. 'Ah, that's nuthin'; gi'e us a *good lock*.'

Gooldspring, *sb.* the goldfinch.

Goose seam, *sb.* goose grease.

Goppen, Goapen, *sb.* the full of both hands. 'She gave the poor body a *goppen o' meal*.'

Gorb, *sb.* a greedy person. In Belfast the boys of any one school called the boys of another *gorbs*.

Gorb-eel. Same as **Culloch**, *q. v.*

Gorgy-mill-tree, *sb.* a willow.

Gorsoon, *sb.* a young lad.

Gospel greedy, fond of going to church.

Goving about, *or Goving round*, *v.* staring about in a stupid way.

Gowk storm. On the N.E. coast of Co. Antrim, "the peasantry look forward with the greatest interest every spring for what they call the *gowk* (cuckoo) *storm*, that takes place about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the note of this bird is heard. This storm, which is from the east, casts on the beach vast quantities of sea-wrack, which is used as manure for their potatoes."—THOMPSON'S *Nat. Hist. of Ireland*.

Gowl, *v.* to howl; to cry in a howling way.

Gowler, *sb.* a dog, *i. e.* a howler.

Gowpin, *sb.* the painful beating or throbbing in a suppurating finger.

Gra, liking for; affection. 'I had no *gra* for it.'

Graden, *sb.* a coarse kind of oat-meal. Obsolete.

Graith, *sb.* horse harness.

Granny, *sb.* The *granny* is a small sheaf composed of the last remaining growing stalks of corn on a farm at harvest. The stalks are plaited together, and are cut down by the reapers throwing their reaping-hooks at it from a little distance. It is then carried home in triumph, and the person who has cut it down puts it round the neck of the oldest woman of the farmer's family. It is sometimes hung up against the 'chimney brace,' where it remains till next harvest, when it gives place to the new *granny*. Also called the **Churn** and the **Hare**.

Granny gills, *sb.* head vermin.

Granny's needle, *sb.* a hairy caterpillar; a dragon-fly. Same as **Deil's needle**.

Graul, *sb.* a sea-fish resembling a young salmon. HARRIS (1744). A half-grown fellow.

Graving bowl, *sb.* a gratuity paid to ship carpenters when they have completed the repair of a vessel, on bringing her out of the graving dock.

Great, *adj.* intimate; confidential. 'As *great* as inkle weavers,' saying.

Greatly failed, *adj.* much impaired in health.

Great shakes, *adj.* much consequence. 'He's no *great shakes*' — he's not of much consequence.

Greeshaw, Grushaw, *sb.* glowing ashes; embers.

Greet, *v.* to weep.

Gregagh, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**, *q. v.*

Grow, (1) *sb.* a greyhound.

(2) *sb.* a tremor.

(3) *v.* to shudder. 'The chile *grewed* at its medicine.'

Growsome, *adj.* frightful; anything that makes one shudder.

Grey, *sb.* the grey linnet.

Grin (corruption of grain), a small quantity. 'Gi'e us a wee *grin* o' sthroe.' 'A'll no gi'e ye a taste.'

Gripe, *sb.* a ditch.

Grogan, *sb.* a kind of fairy about two feet high and very strong. He helps the farmers in harvesting, threshing, &c., but takes offence if any recompense be offered him.

Groof, *sb.* the front of the body. 'We found him lyin' on his *groof*.'

Group, *sb.* a drain in a cow-house behind the cows.

Grubs, *sb.* juvenile thieves of the street Arab kind, who run away with the tops or marbles of school-boys.

Grummel, *sb.* a backing of clay put round the outside of the brick lining of a well.

Grummles, *sb.* grounds; sediment.

Grumpy, *adj.* disagreeable in manner.

Grunt, *sb.* a fish, the perch.

Grup, (1) *sb.* a grasp.

(2) *v.* to grasp or grip. 'Eels is gy an' ill to *grup*.'

(3) *v.* to catch; to overtake. 'She's *gruppin*' on us:' said of one boat gaining on another.

Gudge, *sb.* a short, thick, fat person. 'He's just a *gudge* of a man.'

Guldher, (1) *sb.* a loud, sudden shout, caused by anger or surprise. 'I gave a *guldher* at him, and he ran away.'

(2) *v.* to shout loudly.

Gullet hole, *sb.* a deep hole in a sand or mud bank dangerous to bathers.

Gulley, *sb.* a butcher's knife ; and, in derision, a butcher's boy.

Gullion hole, *sb.* a muddy hole ; a cesspool.

Gullions, *sb.* mud. Same as **Gutters**.

Gumph, *sb.* a stupid person.

Gumption, *adj.* quickness of understanding ; common-sense ; tact.

Gun. 'It's like the man's *gun*, that wanted a new lock, stock, and barrel, some repairs, and a ram-rod : ' said of anything that is quite worn out.

Gunked, *adj.* taken aback ; disappointed. 'Greatly *gunked*,' 'sorely *gunked*,' or 'quarely *gunked*,' are common ways in which this word is used. Same as **Be-gunked**.

Gunner, *sb.* a workman who repairs fire-arms ; a gun-smith.

Gurly, *adj.* surly ; cross.

Gut, *sb.* a narrow navigable channel among sand-banks or rocks.

Gutters, *sb.* mud. 'The *gutthers* was dhreepin' aff him,' *i. e.* off a horse.

Guzzle, *v.* to take by the throat ; to choke a person.

Gy, or **Gai**, *adv.* very. 'It's *gy* an' hot the day.'

Gyly, *adv.* very well ; in good health. 'How are you?' '*Gyly*.'

Hackit hands, *sb. pl.* hands chapped from exposure to cold.

Hackle berry, *sb.* a growth on a horse's leg. Same as **Angle-berry**.

Haddin, *sb.* a holding or 'tak' (take) of land.

Haddin, *sb.* the wall in a cottage which faces the door, and in which is the triangular or other shaped 'spy-hole.' Same as **Hollan**.

Haen, *v.* had. 'I should ha' *haen* them things home in the cart.'

Haffets, *sb.* locks of hair growing at the temples.

Haft, *v.* to plug the teats of milch cows when they are brought to market, so that the udder becomes very full of milk, or to leave them un milked for the same purpose.

Hag, *v.* to cut or chop ; to disfigure or spoil by cutting. 'I *hagged* a wheen o' sticks.'

Haggle, *v.* to wrangle over a bargain.

Hag-yard, *sb.* a stack-yard.

Hail, *sb.* shot. 'Sparrow *hail*' = fine shot. 'The whole charge of *hail* went into his back.'

Hain, *v.* to save; to economise. Also to save or spare oneself. 'Ye *hained* yersel' the day.'

Hair. 'No a *hair* feared,' not a bit afraid.

Hait, anything. 'Deil a *hait*' = nothing at all.

Haiverel, (1) *sb.* a fellow half a fool.

(2) *adj.* giddy; foolish.

Half away, *adj.* mad.

Half natural, *sb.* a fool.

Half one, **Hef yin**, *sb.* a half-glass of whiskey.

Half-piece crock, *sb.* the ordinary deep-shaped dairy crock.

Hallion, *sb.* a coarse, idle, worthless fellow.

Hames, **Hems**, *sb.* the iron or wooden parts of a cart-horse's collar.

Hammer, block, and Bible, a boys' game. Each of the three objects is represented by a boy.

Han'. 'It's doon the hill, an' wi' the han':' said of a thing that is easily done. See **Wi' the han'**.

Hanch, *sb.* a voracious snap. 'The dog made a *hanch* at me.'

Hand, (1) *sb.* a ham made from the fore-leg of a pig.

(2) *sb.* something spoiled, or broken, or dirtied; much the same as **Sore hand**, *q. v.* 'If you let the chile get the book he'll make a *hand* of it.'

(3) To 'take a *hand* at' a person is to make fun of him or mislead him. 'There, don't mind him; he's only takin' a *han'* at you.'

Hand idle, *adj.* idle. 'They're *hand idle* for want o' their tools.'

Handketcher, *sb.* a handkerchief.

Handle yer feet, make good use of your legs.

Hand ma doon, a term for any article of clothing purchased second-hand or ready-made, from the fact of its being *handed down* by the stall-keeper for the inspection of the intending purchaser. The term is sometimes used in ridicule for any odd-looking garment. 'Whar did ye get that auld *hand ma doon* of a coat?' Compare *Décroche moi ça*, the slang French term for an old clothes shop.

Hand over head, one with another, an expression used in selling, and meaning the putting an average value on a number of things that differ in value. 'Now how much a piece will you say for them, if I take the whole lot *hand over head*.'

Hands. When the left palm itches you are going to receive some money, when the right itches you are going to pay money.

Handsaw. 'Your voice is like the sharpening of a *handsaw*,' *i. e.* very harsh and disagreeable.

Hand's turn, *sb.* any work. 'He hasn't done a *hand's turn* these six months.'

Hand write, *sb.* hand-writing. 'Whose *hand write* is that?'

Hang, *v.* to hang a scythe is to attach it to its 'sned' (handle) for use.

Hanging, *v.* standing. '*Hangin'* on my feet all day.'

Hanging gale. On some estates it is customary to allow one gale of rent to lie always in arrear. This is called the *hanging gale*.

Hank, *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. See under **Spangle** and **Lea**.

Han'le, *v.* to hurry; to exert oneself.

Hansel, (1) *sb.* an early meal given to farm-labourers before they commenced work.

(2) *v.* The first purchase made from a dealer *kansels* him, *i. e.* brings luck.

Hansel Monday, the first Monday of the year.

Han' stav, *sb.* the handle of a flail. See **Flail**.

Hap, (1) *sb.* a covering, as a cloak or a blanket.

(2) *v.* to cover; to wrap up in muffling or bed-clothes.

Hap aff, a call to a horse to turn to the off, or right, side.

Hape of dacency, much politeness or good manners.

"Boys, A had a *hape o' dacency*,
When A first come among ye."

Hard, (1) *adj.* close-fisted; penurious.

(2) *adj.* quickly; fast. 'Now run *hard*!'

(3) *adj.* strong: as applied to strong drink, whisky, &c.

Hard bowed, *adj.* said of flax when the seed has formed.

Hardies, *sb.* broken stones used as road metal. 'Nappin' *hardies*,
breaking stones.

Hardy, *adj.* frosty. 'It's a *hardy* mornin'.'

Hare The, *sb.* the last handful of growing corn at harvest. Same as **The Granny**, *q. v.*

Hare scart, *sb.* a hare lip.

Harey, *adj.* cunning; knowing (like a hare?).

Harl, *adj.* a rough, coarse, field labourer.

Harn, *v.* to harden bread on a griddle.

Harnishin, *sb.* harness.

Harp, *sb.* an Irish shilling (temp. Eliz. and Jas. I.) equal only to 9d. sterling money (*HILL's Plantation in Ulster*).

Harrow goose, *sb.* a 'large' bird mentioned by Harris, *Hist. Co. Down* (1744).

Hash, *sb.* a lazy, untidy person.

Hasky, (1) *adj.* husky; hoarse.

(2) *adj.* harsh: applied to flax, fibre, &c.

Haste. 'The more *haste* the worse speed, as the tailor said to the long thread,' saying.

Hatterel, (1) 'He's all in a *hatterel*,' *i. e.* his body is all over sores.

(2) a great many; a flock. 'A *hatterel* o' weans.'

Haud, *v.* to hold.

Haud awa', go away.

Haughle, *v.* to walk badly; to hobble.

Have no mind, to forget. 'I *had no mind* of it' — I forgot it. 'Have you mind of that, Sam?'

Hawthery, Huthery, *adj.* untidy; tossed.

Hay-bird, *sb.* the willow wren, so called from its using hay largely in building its nest.

Hazelly, *adj.* 'Light *hazelly* land,' *i. e.* light, poor soil.

Hazerded, *adj.* half dried, as linen, &c., spread on grass. 'Them clothes are not dry at all; they're only *hazerded*.'

Head, (1) *sb.* used for mouth. 'Not a word out of your *head*.' 'Every tooth in my *head* was aching.' 'The doctor said he was never to have the milk away from his *head*.' This of a person who required constant nourishment.

(2) 'He was like to ate the *head* off me,' *i. e.* he was very angry with me.

(3) 'Hould up your *head*, there's money bid for you:' said as encouragement to a bashful person.

(4) 'Over the *head* of,' on account of. 'I got dismissed over the *head* of a letter the master got.'

(5) 'To stand over the *head* of,' to warrant the quality or quantity of anything.

Head beetler, the foreman beetler in a beetling mill, and hence any foreman or head man over workpeople.

Head fall. "An infant at its birth is generally forced by the midwife to swallow spirits, and is immediately afterwards suspended by the upper jaw with her fore-finger; this last operation is performed for the purpose of preventing a disease called *head-fall*. Many children die when one or two days old of the *trismus nascentium*, or 'jaw-fall,' a spasmodic disease peculiar to tropical climates; here, however, it is probably a dislocation caused by the above-mentioned barbarous practice."—MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, Parish of Culdaff, Co. of Donegal, 1816.

Heaghmost, *adj.* highest.

Hear tell, *v.* to hear. 'Did ever ye *hear tell* o' the like?'

Heart. 'I could find in my *heart* to,' &c., *i. e.* I have the heart to, &c. 'I couldn't find in my *heart* to leave her.'

Heart fever. 'Measuring for the *heart fever*,' a country charm. A tape is passed round the chest.

Heart lazy, *adj.* very lazy.

Heart's disease, *sb.* heart disease.

Heart sick, *adj.* wearied ; disgusted. 'I'm *heart sick* of your goin's on.'

Heartsome, *adj.* cheerful ; lively.

Heartsomeness, *sb.* cheerfulness.

Hear your ears, to hear yourself speak. 'There was sich a tar'ble noise A couldn't *hear ma ears*.'

Heather bleat, *sb.* the common snipe.

Heatherling, *sb.* the twite or mountain linnet. Called also **Heather Grey**.

Heavy. 'He's very *heavy* on the strawberries,' *i. e.* he eats a great many. A heavy drinker.

Heavy-footed, *adj.* pregnant.

Heavy handful, *sb.* a weighty charge. 'She has a *heavy handful* : ' said of a widow who is left with a large family.

Hech, *faith*. '*Hech* man, but ye're dreigh o' drawin',' *i. e.* *faith* man, but you have been slow in coming to call. Same as **Heth**.

Heddle, *sb.* part of a loom.

Heeler, *sb.* a sharp, prying, managng woman.

Heel in, *v.* to plant young trees in a temporary way, to keep them safe till it is convenient to plant them permanently. They are placed in a slanting position.

Heel of a loaf, the last bit of a loaf.

Heel of the hand, the part of the hand nearest the wrist.

Heels foremost, dead. 'Never ! till A'm taken *heels foremost*.'

Heir, *v.* To heir a person is to inherit his property.

Heir skip, *sb.* inheritance. 'He got it by *heir skip*.'

Hen. 'Like a *hen* on a hot griddle,' a comparison for a very restless person.

Hen fish, *sb.* the poor or power cod, *Morrhua minuta*.

Hern oran, **Hern crane**, *sb.* the heron.

Herring hog, *sb.* the bottle-nosed whale.

Het, *v.* heated. 'He over *het* himsel'.

Heth, *faith.* 'Heth no.' 'Heth aye.' 'Heth an' soul, but you won't.'
Same as **Feth**.

Heugh, *sb.* a rocky height. 'The Gobbin *Heughs*,' precipitous rocks on the coast at the east of the Co. of Antrim.

Higglety-pigglety, in confusion.

Hi-how, *sb.* the hedge parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Of the parts of the stem between the joints children make 'pluffers' to 'pluff' haw-stones through. Children also make 'scouts,' *i. e.* squirts, of the stem of this plant. An instrument for producing a noise is also made. Could this sound have originated the curious name? A correspondent says: "When we were wee fellows we used to make horns of the *hi-how*." Called also **Da-ho**. Compare the Sco. *heck-how*.

Hinch, (1) *sb.* the thigh. 'The corn was that short a Jinny Wran might ha' sat on her *hinch*es, an' picked the top pickle off.'

(2) *v.* to throw stones by bringing the hand across the thigh.

Hingin' lock, *sb.* a padlock.

Hingit, *adj.* drooping: applied to flowers or plants.

Hintin, **Hint**, *sb.* the furrow in a ploughed field between the ridges.

Hippo, *sb.* ipecacuanha.

Hip-roofed house, a house the roof of which has no gables.

Hirple, *v.* to walk lame.

Hisself, himself.

Hitch, *v.* to run.

Hives, *sb.* red, itchy, raised spots on the skin.

Hize, **Hoise**, *v.* to hoist.

Hoag, **Hogo**, *sb.* a strong smell.

Hock, **Hawk**, **Hough**, *v.* to throw stones under the thigh.

Hoges. 'The *hoges*,' a boys' game played with 'peeries' (peg-tops). The victor is entitled to give a certain number of blows with the spike of his peerie to the wood part of his opponent's.

Hoggat, **Hoggart**, *sb.* a dry measure consisting of ten bushels. (I believe obsolete.)

Hoke, *v.* to hollow-out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog *hokes* out the earth from a rabbit hole.

Hokey Oh! an exclamation.

Hole and taw, a game of marbles.

Holed, *v.* worn into holes, or suddenly pierced.

Hollan, *sb.* a wall in a cottage. Same as **Haddin**. See under **Spy-hole**.

Holland hawk, sb. This name is applied to two birds—the great northern diver and the red-throated diver. Same as **Allan hawk**.

Holy show, sb. a ridiculous or absurd exhibition of oneself. 'He made a *holy show* of himself.'

Honey, a term of endearment.

Hooden, sb. the hinge or joint of a flail. Called also the **Mid-kipple**.

Hooden sheaves, Hudden shaves, sh. the sheaves which are placed on the top of a 'stook' of corn to turn off the rain. Also called **Head sheaves**.

Hook, Hyenk, sb. a reaping-hook.

Horn, (1) v. to gore.

(2) 'To have got the *horn* in him,' to be slightly tipsy.

(3) *v.* to saw the horns off cattle.

Horned, adj. Applied to cattle which have had their horns sawed off. Same as **Skulled** or **Polled**.

Horn-eel, sb. the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. Called **Mackerel scout** at Strangford Lough, and **Spearling** at Portrush.

Horney, sb. a constable.

Horn ouzel, sb. a bird mentioned by Harris (1744) as found in the Co. of Down.

Horse elf stone, sb. a petrified sea urchin.

Horse pipes, sb. the great horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum*.

Host, sb. a large number. 'I've a whole *host* of things to do.'

Hot. 'You were *hot* in the house:' said to persons who come out in wet or inclement days without apparent reason.

Hough, (1) 'It's the last *hough* in the pot,' *i. e.* the last of anything, particularly anything to eat.

(2) *v.* to hamstring.

Houghel, sb. a person who walks in an awkward, loose, clumsy way. 'He's a sore *houghel* of a craithur.'

Houldin', sb. something held, such as a farm.

Hoults, holds. 'When I first seen them they were in *hoults*,' *i. e.* they were grappling with each other.

Houl' yer han', stop work for a moment.

Houl' yer loof, i. e. hold out your hand: an expression used in bargaining at markets.

Houl' yer tongue, be silent.

Houl' yer whisht, be silent.

Hoved up, swollen; inflated.

Hovel, *sb.* the stand on which a corn rick is built.

Hovel-cap, *sb.* the broad stone, or piece of iron, laid on the top of each pillar of a 'hovel' to prevent rats, &c., from climbing up to the grain.

How-an'-divir, however.

'How are you comin' on?' how do you do?

How do you come on? how do you do?

How do you get your health? a common salutation, meaning how do you do?

Howziver, however.

Hulge, any large unshapely mass. 'A *hulge* of a horse,' a loose-limbed horse. Same as 'a wallop of a horse.'

Hum, *sb.* a morsel of food masticated by a nurse, and then put into an infant's mouth.

Hummin', *v.* feeding a child with 'hums.'

Humplock, *sb.* a shapeless heap: applied to a badly-built hayrick.

Hungry. 'A *hungry* eye sees far,' saying.

Hungry grass, *sb.* some plant. When a person treads on it in the fields he is seized with an intolerable hunger and weakness. A crop of *hungry grass* is said to spring up if persons who have dined in the fields do not throw some of the fragments away for the fairies.

Hungry heart, *sb.* an empty, craving stomach.

Hungry land, poor, sandy soil.

Hunker, *v.* to crouch on the ground with the heels under the hams.

Hunkers. 'To sit on one's *hunkers*,' is the same as 'to hunker.'

Huntagowk, *sb.* a person sent on a fool's errand.

Hunter, *sb.* A cat that is a good mouser is a *hunter*. 'Her mother was a right *hunter*:' said of a kitten.

Hup, a call to a horse to go on; a call to a horse to go to the right or off side.

Hup! hup! a car-driver's cry to get out of the way.

Hurlbassey, *sb.* a star which when it is seen near the moon foretells stormy weather.—McSKIMIN'S *Hist. Carrickfergus*.

Hurly, (1) *sb.* a game; hockey. Same as **Shinney** or **Common**.

(2) *sb.* a long, low cart with two wheels.

Hurly burly, *sb.* a boys' game. In it the following rhyme is used:

'*Hurly-burly*, trumpy trace;
The cow stands in the market-place;
Some goes far, and some goes near,
Where shall this poor sinner steer?'

Hurries, The, *sb.* a term for the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Called also the Turn-out.

Hurrish, Thurry, a call to pigs.

Hurry, (1) *sb.* a row or fight; a quarrel.

(2) 'Take your *hurry*,' or 'Take yer *hurry* in yer han',' take your time.

Hurstable, Hurstling, the sound of rough breathing caused by mucus in the air passages.

Hush, to drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, '*Hush, hush.*' Sometimes **Whush**, or **Wheeshoo**.

Hut, tut! an exclamation of impatience.

Hy spy, *sb.* a boys' game.

I, *adv.* yes.

I-dent, *adj.* diligent; hard-working; attentive.

Idleset, *sb.* off work; idle time. 'The horse was kept *idleset*.' 'There wasn't much *idleset* since you went away.'

If I know, I don't know. 'Deed *if I know* when he's commin'.'

Ignorant, *adj.* wanting in manners.

Il-convainient, Onconvainient, *adj.* inconvenient.

Ill, *adj.* difficult. 'That stuff's *ill* to grind.'

Ill done, wrong. 'It was very *ill done* of you to go there.'

Ill faured, *adj.* ill-favoured; ugly.

Ill-like, *adj.* ugly.

Ill put on, badly or carelessly dressed: said of a person.

Ill to learn, difficult to teach. 'I wasn't *ill to learn* when I was young.'

Ill willie, Ill wullie, *adj.* disobliging; not willing to share anything with neighbours.

Immaydiantly, *adv.* immediately.

Impedent, *adj.* impudent.

Impediment, *sb.* 'There was a man there who had an *impediment*; he had lost more than the half of his hand.'

I'm sure! indeed! really!

Income, *sb.* a running sore. 'What makes you lame?' 'A tuk' it first wi' an *income* in ma knee.'

In coorse, of course.

Indeed-an'-doubles, a strong way of saying indeed.

India buck, *sb.* meal or porridge made from Indian corn (maize).

Indue, *adv.* due. 'He was *in/du*e me a year's wages.'

Industrious, *sb.* an industrious person. 'He was a good *industrious*.'

Infair, *sb.* the bringing home of a bride.

Innocent, *sb.* a simpleton.

Inns, *sb.* inn. 'I put up at the head *inns*.' 'He went to the horse show, and stayed at the *inns*.'

Innundher, *adv.* underneath. Same as **Annundher**.

In or over, near about any fixed date or any exact quantity.

Ins and outs. 'The *ins and outs*' of anything, *i. e.* all that can be known about a thing.

Insense, *v.* to explain. 'Come here, and I'll *insense* you into it.'

Inshave, *sb.* a cooper's tool, like a drawing knife, but curved.

In the inside of an hour, within an hour.

Intill, *prep.* into.

It's lone, alone. 'Can the chile go *it's lone* ?'

It took me all my time, *i. e.* I found it very difficult to do ; it kept me very busy to do it.

Ivory, *sb.* ivy.

J. This letter is sometimes called *jaw*.

Jabble, *sb.* a sea with small broken waves.

Jack in the box, *sb.* the wild arum.

Jacks, (1) *sb.* parts of a loom.

(2) *sb.* a children's game played with five white pebbles, called 'Jack stones.'

Jag, (1) *sb.* a prick.

(2) *v.* to prick. 'A wee bit o' spruce fir *jagged* me in the sight o the eye.'

Jap, Jaup, *v.* to splash water.

Japs, *sb.* splashes or sparks of water or mud.

Jaw, (1) *v.* to talk in an offensive way ; to give saucy answers.

(2) *sb.* saucy talk. Same as **Back talk**.

Jaw tub, Jaw box, *sb.* a scullery sink.

Jay, *sb.* the missel thrush is called the *jay* here. The jay does not occur.

Jeesey, *adj.* juicy.

Jennerwerry, January.

Jig, (1) *v.* to dandle a baby.

(2) *v.* To *jig* for herrings is to catch herrings by means of an apparatus composed of a number of wires with fish-hooks attached. The *jig* is lowered into the sea where the fish are numerous, and is *jigged* up and down. Any herrings that come in contact with the hooks are caught and pulled into the boat.

Jigger, *sb.* a sail that projects over the stern of a boat, set on a short mast called the '*jigger* mast.'

Jing-bang, *sb.* a number of people. 'I don't care a pin about the whole *jing-bang* of them.'

Jingle, *sb.* gravel.

Jinnys. 'A pair of *jinnys*,' a pair of callipers.

Jirging, *sb.* creaking, as shoes.

Job of work, anything to do. 'I hav'n't had a *job of work* this month.'

Jog, *sb.* a push or nudge.

Joggle, *v.* to rock ; to be unsteady.

Joggles, *sb.* the projecting pieces of wood left at the ends of a wooden cistern, or at the end of a window-sash.

Johnny Nod. '*Johnny Nod* is creeping up your back : ' said to children who are very sleepy, but who don't wish to go to bed.

Joiant, *sb.* a giant.

Joice, *sb.* a joist.

Join, (1) *sb.* a number of farmers, generally from eight to twelve, who join together for the purpose of making cheese. " Each *join* has vats, tubs, pans, and the like implements, which are kept up at the expence of the whole."—*Hist. Carrickfergus*, 1823. Also a number of persons who join together for the purpose of purchasing drink for a carouse.

(2) *v.* to commence work.

Jotther, *sb.* a small quantity or dash of a liquid, *i. e.* 'a *jotther* o' whisky.'

Joult, Jolt, *sb.* a lump. 'A *joult* of meat.'

Juke, *v.* to stoop the head suddenly, so as to avoid a blow ; to turn off quickly when running away ; to hide round a corner. Same as **Duke**.

Jukery, *sb.* roguery.

Juke the beetle, *sb.* a lump in stirabout, or in 'champ.'

Jump, *v.* to make a hole in stone for blasting purposes with a **Jumper** (*q. v.*). The steel bar is *jumped* up and down, or is struck with a hammer, till the hole has been sunk the required depth.

Jumper, (1) *sb.* a kind of maggot in meat.

(2) *sb.* a bar of steel or iron used at a quarry for boring a hole in the rock to receive a charge of powder for blasting.

Jump jack, *sb.* the breast-bone of a goose made into a child's toy, with cobbler's wax, a string, and a stick.

Jundy, (1) *sb.* a push.

(2) *v.* to jostle; to gush.

Jurr, *sb.* a cart-load of flax offered for sale, which it is suspected is not the genuine production of the farmer, but has been manipulated by some unscrupulous dealer, is called a *jurr*, or a *jurred* load.

Jute of tea, *sb.* a small quantity of tea.

Kail runt, *sb.* a cabbage stalk.

Kailyee, *sb.* a friendly evening visit.

Kaimin' kaim, *sb.* an ivory or 'fine-tooth' comb.

Kaivel, **Kevel**, *v.* to toss the head, as a horse does. Also applied to the same kind of gesture in a person. 'Watch the way yon girl *kaivels* her heed.'

Kam, *sb.* a small iron pan used for holding the melted grease from which rushlights were made. A mould for casting several small bullets at once, or for casting small articles in.

Kash, *sb.* a bog road, or causeway of uncut turf.

Keckle, *sb.* a smothered laugh.

Keddis, *sb.* a small quantity of silk, or woollen material, or flax, stuffed into an ink-bottle, and then saturated with ink. The pen is supplied by coming in contact with the *keddis*, and if the bottle is upset the ink does not spill.

Keed, *sb.* cud. 'Chow the *keed*.'

Keek, *v.* to peep.

Keel, *sb.* ruddle, a red earthy substance.

Keel men, *sb.* the term for a class of illiterate buyers, who used to attend the country linen markets. When one of them purchased a web of brown hand-loom linen, he marked with a piece of 'keel,' on the outside lap, some obscure characters, which were to the *keel man* a record of the cost price, &c.

Keen, (1) *adj.* anxious; eager. 'She's *keen* to be married.'

(2) *sb.* a cry of lamentation over a corpse.

(3) *v.* to wail or cry over a corpse. 'When I heard the ban-shee it was just like an old woman *keenying*.'

Keenk, *v.* to cough; to laugh in a convulsive way.

Keep company, *v.* to be lovers.

Keeshion, *sb.* the hedge parsley.

Keeve, *sb.* a large tub used in bleach works, &c.

Kell, *sb.* the *debris* of the skin.

Kelp, *sb.* the ash of burnt seaweed, of value for the alkali and iodine contained in it.

Kemp-stone, *sb.* a large cromlech near Dundonald, Co. of Down.

Ken, *v.* to know.

Kennel, *v.* to kindle.

Kenspeckled, *adj.* remarkable looking ; easily recognised.

Keos, *sb.* funny tricks ; jokes ; nonsense.

Keous, *sb.* the rootlets of the potato plant.

Kep, *v.* to catch ; to stop ; to head or turn back any animal.

Kerries, *sb.* fleecy driving clouds. See **Carry of the sky**.

Kettle-bellied, *adj.* big bellied.

Kib, *sb.* a kind of spade used in stony or hilly ground where a plough cannot work. It is very narrow and thick.

Kilmaddy, *sb.* the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Kilt, *v.* badly hurt. 'The wean's *kilt*.'

Kimlin, *sb.* a small wooden vessel, used for dressing butter in.

Kindlin', *sb.* fuel.

King of the mullet, a fish, the *basse*, *Labrax Lupus*. Called also **White Mullet**.

Kink, *sb.* a twist in a rope or chain.

Kink, **Keenk**, *sb.* a paroxysm of coughing or of laughter.

Kipple, *sb.* the coupling of the frame of a roof.

Kipple butt, *sb.* that part of the principal of a roof which rests on the wall.

Kisses, *sb.* small sweetmeats rolled up along with mottoes in a piece of coloured paper.

Kist, *sb.* a chest.

Kitchen, (1) *sb.* anything eaten as a relish with other food. 'Butter to butter's no *kitchen*,' saying.

(2) *v.* to save or husband anything carefully.

Kitlin, *sb.* a kitten.

Kittagh handed, left-handed. Colla Macdonnell (*circa* 1600) is known as Coll Kittagh.

Kittle, *v.* to bring forth kittens ; to bring forth young alive. 'Some fishes spawn and others *kittle*.'

Kittling, *adj.* A hare with young is called a '*kittling* hare.'

Knab, *v.* to snatch up ; to steal.

Knap, *v.* to strike repeated blows, as with a hammer.

Knapsack breed, children born in the army.

Knockin' trough, *sb.* a large mortar made of stone, formerly used for pounding barley in. It held about twenty quarts. The 'mell' used was of wood.

Knowd, Nowd, *sb.* the grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

Knowe, *sb.* a knoll ; a small hill.

Knowin', *sb.* a knowing ; just what could be perceived. 'We took a wee *knowin'* o whisky.'

Knowledgible, *adj.* knowing. "Pigs is a dale *knowledgibler* nor people think."—OLLMINICK.

Knur, *sb.* a dwarf ; anything small or dwarfish ; any animal that has become stunted in his growth.

Krittity, *adj.* of uncertain temper ; skittish ; cross ; unreliable.

Kye, *sb.* cows.

Lab, *sb.* a game of marbles.

Labour, *v.* 'To *labour* a field,' to dig it or cultivate it.

Lachter, *sb.* a brood of chickens, &c. ; a quantity.

Lacken day, *sb.* a wet day.

Lag, lag, Leg, leg, the call to geese.

Laimeter, Lamiter, *sb.* a lame person.

Lair, *sb.* A man or horse is said to *lair* when he sinks in mud or snow, and cannot extricate himself.

Laivins, *sb.* the refuse.

Lamed to the ground. 'I got a stab of a bayonet in the groin, which has *lamed me to the ground*.'

Lament'able, *adj.* unpleasant ; disagreeable. 'It's a most *lament'able* wet day.' 'The smell of the fish was most *lament'able*.'

Lammas floods, *sb.* heavy rains which are expected about the first of August.

Land, *sb.* cultivated land or pasture, as opposed to a road. 'Come on the *land*,' *i. e.* come off the road into the fields.

Landed, *v.* arrived ; placed. 'I *landed* off the car at six o'clock.' 'I gave him won skite, an' *landed* him into the middle of a whin-bush.'

Langle, (1) *sb.* A 'sheep's *langle*' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep. The animal is thus *langled*, and cannot go over fences. Hence the saying, 'He goes out of the *langle*,' applied to a person who goes on the spree occasionally.

(2) *v.* to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

Lap, or Lapcock, *sb.* a small roll of grass cut for hay. Same as a **Cole of hay**.

Lap, *v.* to roll up grass. 'They *lap* it from the swathe.'

Lapped up, wrapped up.

Lapsther, *sb.* a lobster.

Lark heeled, *sb.* having long heels: a term of derision.

Lash, (1) *sb.* a large quantity. 'The master bought a *lash* o' things from them.'

(2) *v.* to throw anything down violently.

Lashins, *sb.* plenty. '*Lashins* and lavins,' more than plenty.

Lash wheat, *v.* to beat the grains of wheat out of the ears.

Last day. 'I wouldn't have lifted it, not if it had lay till the *last day* in the afternoon,' *i. e.* I would never have taken it.

Latter end, *sb.* the end. 'The *latter end* of the week.'

Laugh. '*Laugh* with the wrong side of your mouth' = to cry.

Laughin' sport, *sb.* sport; fun. 'You'll find it no *laughin' sport*,' *i. e.* it will turn out more serious than you expect.

Lave, (1) *sb.* the remainder; the rest. 'Ye may have the *lave* o't.'

(2) *v.* to lift or throw water out of a pool by means of anything, such as a bucket or scoop.

Laverock, *sb.* a lark; also a hare.

Law, *v.* 'To take the *law*' of a person is to go to law with him.

Laws. 'By the *laws*,' a mild oath.

Lay a finger on, to touch, in the way of hurting or harming.

Lay down yer bone, *v.* to work hard or earnestly.

Lay out, *v.* to arrange; to plan. 'I *laid myself out* to do it.'

Lazy led, *sb.* a broad ridge of potatoes.

Lea, *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. Same as **Cut**. The '*lea*' or '*cut*' contains 300 yards, a '*hank*' contains 12 '*cuts*,' and a '*bundle*' of yarn 200 '*cuts*.'

Leagh, *v.* low.

Leagh the brae, at the foot of the hill.

Leal, *adj.* loyal ; true ; faithful.

Leap the bullock, a boys' game. Same as **Leap-frog**.

Leasing, *sb.* a twisted thread of cotton or flax used for tying the 'cuts' of linen yarn.

Leasing, *v.* putting in order or disentangling anything, such as thread, that has been tossed or tangled.

Leather-winged bat, a bat.

Leave over ! *v.* stop ! desist !

Lees. 'I hav'n't got the *lees* of you,' *i. e.* I don't comprehend you.

Lemon sole, *sb.* the lemon dab, *Platena microcephala*.

Lend, *sb.* a loan. 'Give me the *lend* of it.'

Lerk, Lurk, *sb.* a wrinkle or fold. 'The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his *lerks*.'

Lerked, *adj.* wrinkled. 'The uppers of your boots is all *lerked*.'

Let, *v.* to hinder ; to interfere with. A boy's term in ball-playing, &c. 'Don't *let* the game.'

Let alone, besides. 'I fell in and got hurt, *let alone* bein' all wet.'

Let on, to show knowledge of a thing. 'I never *let on* I seen him.'
'Don't *let on*,' *i. e.* don't tell.

Libel, *sb.* a label.

Libbock, *sb.* a small, loose piece of something.

Lick, (1) *sb.* a blow.

(2) *v.* to beat.

Licking, *sb.* a beating.

Lieve, lief.

Lift, (1) *sb.* the bend in the shaft or blade of a spade. 'I would like a spade with more *lift*,' *i. e.* with the shaft more bent.

(2) *v.* to collect, as tickets, subscriptions, &c.

(3) *v.* 'Lift it and lay it like the lugs of a laverock:' applied when persons make frequent changes, such as moving things about from one place to another.

(4) 'Come here to I *lift* you:' said in derision or in fun to a person who has fallen down.

(5) *v.* to start a funeral. 'What time do they *lift* ?'

Lift yer han', *v.* to strike. 'Wud ye *lift yer han'* to a wöman ?'

Lig, *v.* to lie : a boy's term in playing marbles. 'Let him *lig*,' *i. e.* let his marble lie.

Light, *adj.* 'Old *light*,' 'new *light*,' the terms for two sects of Presbyterians. The former subscribe the Westminster Confession, the latter are principally Unitarians.

Light.

' *Light, light, low,*
The butterfly low.'

Sung by children who are chasing butterflies.

Like. 'What *like* is he?' i. e. what is he like?

Like is applied to words thus: 'I'm all tremblin' *like*.' 'He was all frightened *like*.' 'He seems careless *like*.' 'Summer *like*.'

Like I don't know what, a vague but common comparison.

Lilt, *v.* to sing or hum an air.

Limber, *adj.* flexible; light; frail.

Limner, *sb.* a portrait painter: hence sometimes applied to a photographer.

Limpy coley, *sb.* a boys' game.

Line, (1) *sb.* dressed flax.

(2) *sb.* a road. The new roads are so called.

Linen lease, *sb.* a lease granted under the provisions of the 'Linen Act.' It was for lives, renewable, and provided for the keeping of a certain number of looms on the farm.

Lines, (1) When a dispensary doctor is engaged making calls in his district he is said to be out on *lines*, i. e. when he has received a *line* or order.

(2) *sb.* a discharge given to a worker or servant.

Line yarn, *sb.* yarn made from flax that has been dressed and sorted, so that the fibres are long and run in one direction.

Ling, *sb.* Heather, *Erica cinerea*, is especially called *ling*.

Linge, *v.* to beat; to chastise; to lunge.

Linging, *sb.* a beating.

Lingo (*pl.* **Lingoes**), *sb.* a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

Lint, *sb.* flax.

Lint-hole, *sb.* a pit or dam for steeping flax.

Lint-white, *sb.* a linnet.

Lint-white, *adj.* very white.

Linty, *sb.* a linnet.

Lip, *sb.* 'Give us none of your *lip*,' i. e. impudent talk. Same as **Jaw**.

Lippen, *v.* to trust; to depend on. 'I wouldn't *lippen* her to carry it.'

Lisk, *sb.* the groin.

Liths, *sb.* the layers of a slaty rock; the layers of an onion; the divisions of an orange.

Lithy, *adj.* flaky; in layers.

Loaden, *v.* to load. 'I was told to *loaden* up with flax.'

Loadened, *adj.* loaded.

Load of coul', a heavy cold. Same as **Morth o' coul**.

Loaning, *sb.* a country lane.

Lock, *sb.* a quantity. 'A big *lock*.' 'A wee *lock*.'

Lockjaw, *v.* to take lockjaw. 'He *lockjawed*.'

Lock spit, *v.* to mark off the boundaries of land by cutting a slight furrow.

Lodged, *adj.* Growing corn that has been laid by the wind and rain is said to be *lodged*.

Loghter, **Lughter**, *sb.* a handful of growing corn, or crop of any kind cut with a reaping-hook.

Loke smell, *sb.* a nasty, sickening smell.

Long. 'The *long* eleventh of June,' a saying.

Long last, the very last. 'Well, at *long last* he did it.'

Long line, *sb.* a fishing line with several hundred hooks. Also called a **Bulter**.

Longsome, *adj.* tedious; slow.

Looby, *sb.* a great, loose, indolent fellow.

Loof, *sb.* the open hand. 'They're scuddin' *loofs* an' buyin',' i. e. they are striking hands over their bargains.

Look, *v.* to search. 'Away an' *look* the child's head.'

Loose, *adj.* unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's *loose*.'

Loot your broos, to look sulky.

Loss, *v.* to lose.

Lossin' (*i. e.* losing), *v.* going to the bad. 'Them childre's *lossin'* for the want o' somebuddy t' see after them.'

Lost, *adj.* cold; wet; perished. 'Come in, chile, out o' the cowl'; yer *lost*.' 'Och, ye craythur, ye'll be *lost* if ye go out the day.'

Loughry men, a race of small hairy people living in the woods. It is said that 'they would get your gold.' They are very strong.

Louin, *adj.* hot. 'My ears are *louin*.'

Loun, *sb.* a boy; a low, idle fellow.

Loup, *v.* to jump.

Louse. 'They wad skin a *louse*:' said of very grasping people.

Low, *sb.* a flame.

Low come off, *sb.* a low expression ; an offensive remark. 'They toul' me to ate ma wee dog, an' A sayd to them, it's a *low come off* in ya to say the like o' that.'

Lown day, a calm day.

'**Lown yer crack**,' speak lower.

Lowze, *v.* to loosen.

Lozenger, *sb.* a lozenge.

Luck. 'It was more by good *luck* than good guiding,' saying.

Lucky, *adj.* full ; something over in count or measure.

Lucky half, rather more than half.

Lucky stones, *sb.* small pebbles of hard, white limestone, which have been perforated by a sea-worm. They are found on the beach, and when the perforations extend in such a way that a string could be passed through the stone, and it could thus be suspended round the neck, it is called a *lucky stone*.

Lue warm, luke warm.

Lug, (1) *sb.* the lob-worm, *Arenicola piscatorum*, a large sea-worm used for bait.

(2) *sb.* the ear ; the ear at the side of a can or bucket.

Luggie, *sb.* a boys' game. In this game the boys lead each other about by the 'lugs,' *i. e.* ears, hence the name.

Lump, (1) *sb.* anything big. 'A *lump* of a girl.'

(2) *sb.* a quantity. 'A *lump* of people.'

Lump it. 'If you don't like it you can *lump it*,' *i. e.* you must put up with it.

Luppen shinnen, *sb.* a started sinew.

Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk, *sb.* a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait.

Lusty, *adj.* healthy looking.

Lying, *adj.* sick. 'He's *lying* these two months.'

Lying heads and thraws, lying in different directions.

Lythe, (1) *sb.* a fish, the pollack, *Merlangus pollachius*.

(2) *v.* to thicken broth with flour or meal.

Lything, (1) *sb.* flour or meal put into broth to thicken it.

(2) *v.* fishing for *Lythe*.

Machine, *sb.* any kind of conveyance, such as a carriage, car, &c.

Mackerel-cock, *sb.* a sea bird, the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

Mackerel-scout, *sb.* the gar fish. Same as **Horn-eel**.

Mad, *adj.* angry.

Mad angry, very angry ; raging.

Magnify, *v.* to signify. 'That hurt won't *magnify*.'

Mailie, Mailie, a call to a pet sheep.

Mails, *sb. pl.* small perforated scales made of copper or other metal used in Jacquard weaving.

Maist feck, *sb.* the greater part.

Make, *v.* to attempt ; to offer. 'He *made* to strike me.'

Make moan, *v.* to pity. 'When you've tooth ache they *make* no *moan* for you.'

Make off, *v.* to run away.

Make up, *v.* to accost a person with a view of making acquaintance. To be attentive to, or to make love to a person.

Man. 'You'll be a *man* before your mother,' said to comfort a little boy in trouble.

Man alive! an impatient mode of address.

Man-big, *adj.* full grown ; the size of a man.

Mankeeper, Mancreeper, *sb.* a water newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*. It is said that *mankeepers* will creep down the throat of a person who falls asleep near any water where they are.

Manner, *v.* to prepare. 'It's hard to *manner* that ground.' 'The land will be well *mannered* by the frost.' Flax is said to be well-*mannered*, or the reverse, according to its having been carefully treated, or the reverse, in the various processes of preparation. Flax is passed through rollers to *manner* it for the scutchers.

Man or mortal, any one. 'Now don't tell this to *man or mortal*.'

Mansworn, *adj.* perjured.

Manx puffin, *sb.* the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum* (HARRIS, 1744).

Many's the time, many a time.

Map, *sb.* a mop.

March, (1) *sb.* a boundary of land.

(2) *v.* to border on ; to be contiguous to. 'This is where my land *marches* with his.'

March dike, *sb.* the dike (fence) between adjoining farms or townlands.

Margy more, *sb.* the big market, *i. e.* the market before Christmas.

Marksman, *sb.* a man who cannot write his name, and has therefore to make his mark.

Mark the ground, put foot to the ground. 'He could hardly *mark the ground*:' said of a horse that was very lame.

Marred, *v.* hindered; interfered with.

Married upon, **Married on**, *v.* married to. 'She was *married upon* a man they call McKee.'

Marrow, *v.* to lend men or horses for labour to a neighbour, and to receive a similar loan in return when needed. Same as **To neighbour**.

Marvel, *sb.* a marble.

Masheroon, *sb.* a mushroom.

Mashy-corns, **Mash-corns**, *sb.* roots of 'silver-weed' (*Potentilla anserina*). The root is roasted and eaten. It tastes much like a parsnip (TATE'S *Flora Belfastiensis*).

Mass. 'If ye missed *mass* ye hut the gatherin',' *i. e.* you nearly did something.

Master, sir; a term of address. 'Are you wanting any bog-wood the day, *master*?'

Mate, *sb.* meat; *i. e.* food of any kind. 'The horse dos'nt take his *mate* now at all.'

Material, *adj.* good; excellent. 'A *material* cow.'

Maug, *v.* to walk away. '*Maug* off with you.'

Maunder, *v.* to talk in a wandering way.

Maunna, **Maunnae**, *v.* must not.

Mavis (*pron.* maivis), *sb.* a thrush. 'You can sing like a *mavis*,' a saying, generally used satirically.

May be that! Oh! indeed!

May flower, *sb.* the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

May I never stir, an appeal, used to give force to any statement.

May jack, *sb.* the whimbrel. It is erroneously believed to be the young of the curlew.

May shell, *sb.* the bone of a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Mays. 'Between the two *Mays*,' between the 1st and 12th of May.

Meal ark, *sb.* a large chest or bin for holding a store of meal.

Meal's meat, *sb.* a meal; the food taken at one meal.

Mealy-crushy, *sb.* oatmeal, fried in dripping. Same as **Durgan**.

Mealy-mouthed, *adj.* shy; backward in asking; not speaking out plainly when something disagreeable has to be said.

Mean. 'As *mean* as get out,' very mean.

Means. 'Not by no manner of *means*,' *i. e.* by no means.

Meat and Mense, food, and manners or politeness. "Ye shud still ax a frien' t' take a bit o' whativver's goin', if he diz, why A wish him his health, an' much good may it do him; if not ye hae yer *meat* and *mense* both."—OLLMINICK.

Meekin'. 'Meekin' a chimley o' yer mooth,' smoking.

Meddle, *v.* to hurt or annoy. 'The dog won't *meddle* you.'

Meg, *sb.* a boy's term for a bad old 'peerie,' *i. e.* peg-top.

Meg-many-feet, *sb.* a centipede.

Meer, *sb.* a mare. 'The white *meer* come oot o' some ermy,' *i. e.* the white mare had been in a cavalry regiment.

Meerin, Mearing, *sb.* a land boundary.

Melder, *sb.* the quantity of meal ground at one time for a person; a large vague quantity. 'I've eaten a *melder*,' *i. e.* I've eaten too much.

Mell whuns, *v.* to bruise whins (furze) with a mallet or 'beetle,' for cattle feeding.

Melt, (1) *sb.* the milt, or soft roe of a fish.

(2) slang, *sb.* the tongue. 'Keep in your *melt*.'

(3) 'I'll knock the *melt* out of you,' a threat.

Ment, *v.* mended.

Meout, *sb.* a slight sound. 'There wasn't a *meout* out o' the childre.' 'Don't let a *meout* out o' you.'

Messen, *sb.* a contemptuous term for a little person of either sex.

Mich, *v.* to play truant.

Mid kipple, *sb.* part of a flail. Same as **Hooden**.

Midden, *sb.* a manure heap, or pit.

Midge's knee-buckle, *sb.* a very small article.

Miles, Milds, *sb.* a wild plant used as spinach, *Chenopodium album*.

Miller's lift, *sb.* an upward thrust with the point of a crowbar, to move a heavy object forwards.

Miller's thumb, *sb.* two small sea fishes are so called, *Cottus scorpius*, and *C. bulbalis*.

Mill eye. 'Hot from the *mill eye*,' a comparison for something freshly made.

Mim, Mimsey, *adj.* prim; prudish.

Mind, (1) *v.* to remind. 'Now *mind* me of that to-morrow.'

(2) *v.* to observe. 'See! d'ye *mind* the way she's walkin'.'

(3) *v.* to remember. 'I *mind* the time,' a common beginning to a story. 'I don't *mind* much about my father being killed' = I don't remember much, &c.

(4) *sb.* recollection. 'I hadn't a bit *mind* of it.'

(5) 'I was a *mind* to ha' done it,' *i. e.* I intended to do it.

(6) 'I had no *mind*,' *i. e.* I forgot.

Mint, *v.* to beat; to aim a blow at; to hit with a stone; to hurt.
'*Mint* the gowler,' *i. e.* hit the dog with a stone or anything.

Misdoubt, *v.* to doubt; to suspect. "He *misdoubted* there wud be blood dhrawed somewhere or another."—OLLMINICK.

Misert, *sb.* a miser.

Misertly, *ad.* miserly.

Mislippen, *v.* to neglect.

Mislipped, *adj.* neglected; not cared for. 'A *mislipped* child.'

Mislist, *v.* to molest.

Mismay, *v.* to annoy; to disturb.

Misses, *v.* 'There's not much *misses* you,' *i. e.* you notice every thing that goes on.'

Miss yer fut, to make a false step; to stumble.

Mistress, *sb.* wife. 'His *mistress* opened the door to me,' *i. e.* his wife.

Mizzle, (1) *sb.* a drizzle.

(2) *v.* to drizzle; to run away; to disappear.

Moan, *v.* to pity.

Moan you a hair, pity you in the least.

Moat, *sb.* an earthen mound, or tumulus.

Mockin' 's catchin', *i. e.* mocking is catching. A warning not to mock or laugh at a person who is suffering from anything unpleasant, lest the same misfortune may happen to one-self. It is said particularly to persons who are mimicking the personal defects of others.

Moiled, *adj.* bare, applied to a bare-looking building.

Moily, Moilya, *sb.* a hornless cow.

Moily, *adj.* hornless.

Molly gowan, *sb.* the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Molrooken, *sb.* the great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*.

Money. 'Money 's roun', an' it goes roun', saying.

Monkey flower, *sb.* mimulus.

Mools, *sb.* broken chilblains.

Mooly heels, *sb.* heels affected with 'mools.'

Mooth, *sb.* mouth. 'Ma heart was in ma *mooth*,' *i. e.* I was very much startled.

Mootther, *sb.* the proportion of meal or seeds that the miller takes as his payment for grinding.

Mope, *sb.* a mop.

More betoken. Besides, generally used when adding a circumstance to prove the correctness of a statement.

More holy nor godly, applied to a tattered garment.

More red nebs than midges: said in very cold weather.

More than middling, very superior. 'His mother was *more than middling*.'

Morn's morra, *sb.* the day after to-morrow.

Morra. 'The *morra* come niver' = never.

Morrian, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**.

Morth o' cowl, *sb.* a very heavy cold.

Mortial, or **Mortal**, very, or very great. '*Mortial* cold.' 'A *mortial* lot.'

Moss, *sb.* a peat bog.

Moss-ban, *sb.* the edge or boundary of a peat bog.

Moss-cheeper, *sb.* the titlark or meadow pipit.

Mother naked, *adj.* quite naked.

Mountain men, *sb. pl.* "That sect of dissenters called 'Covenanters'."
—McSKIMIN'S *Carrickfergus*.

Mountainy, *adj.* mountain. '*Mountainy* people.' '*Mountainy* land.'

Mouth. 'Entry *mouth*,' i. e. entry end; where an entry opens on a street.

Mouth, (1) 'A *mouth* on you like a torn pocket,' a comparison.

(2) 'He niver as much as axed me if A had a *mouth* on me,' i. e. he did not offer me anything to eat or drink.

(3) 'You're a *mouth*,' an expression of contempt.

Mowls, **Mowl**, *sb.* i. e. moulds; earth.

Muckle, *adj.* much; big.

Muddle for potatoes, *v.* to get them out with the hands, surreptitiously.

Mud fat, *adj.* very fat. 'The grass here is that good, that in six weeks a beast will get *mud fat* on it.'

Mud-lark, *sb.* a navvy, working at muddy embankments or excavations.

Mudler, *sb.* a small metal stamper, used in public houses to crush the lumps of sugar in punch.

Mudyees, *sb.* short tongs.

Mug, *sb.* the mouth ; a sulky person.

Muggy, (1) *sb.* a hand-basket made of well twisted straw rope.

(2) *adj.* foggy ; close and wet ; dark, applied to the weather.

Mull, *sb.* a mess ; something spoiled.

Murphies, *sb. pl.* potatoes.

Murran-roe, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**.

Mussel picker, *sb.* a bird, the oyster catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

My day, *sb.* all my life. 'He's the wee-est man ivir A seen in *ma day*.'

My lone, **His lone**, &c., *ad.* alone.

My lord, *sb.* a hunch-backed man.

My O! an exclamation of surprise.

Naethin' ava, *sb.* nothing at all.

Nag, *sb.* the wooden ball or 'knur,' used in the game of 'shinney' (hockey); also called a 'golley.'

Nager [naiger], *sb.* a niggardly person.

Nagerliness, *adj.* niggardliness.

Naggin, *sb.* a measure of liquid = quarter of a pint.

Naigies, *sb. pl.* horses.

Nail, *v.* to strike with a sure aim.

Nails. The little white marks that come and go on the finger-nails are the subject of the following divining rhyme: we begin at the thumb—a gift; a friend; a foe; a lover; a journey to go.

Naperty, *sb.* a vetch, with a fleshy root, *Lathyrus macrorhizus*. Children dig up and eat the little knobs at the roots.

Napper, **Nabber**, *sb.* anything large and good of its kind.

Nature, *sb.* the name for a particular quality in flax, an oiliness, softness, or kindliness in working, which is of great value. 'This flax is hard and birsely, it has no *nature*.' 'Now here's a flax full of *nature*.'

Nauky, *adj.* cunning.

Neaped in, *adj.* term used when a vessel cannot get out of a harbour in consequence of tides or winds causing the water to be shallow.

Near, *adj.* miserly ; penurious.

Near begone, *adj.* penurious ; stingy. 'Near begone people disn't give the workers mate enough sometimes, an' that's a burnin' shame.'

Near by, *adv.* near at hand. 'Do you live *near by* ?'

Neardest, *adj.* nearest.

Near hand, *adv.* near; nearly; almost. 'I was *near han*' kilt.'
'Not a shot came *near hand* us.' 'The rope was not *near hand* long enough.'

Neayghen, *sb.* a small marine bivalve, about the size of a cockle, used for bait.

Neb, *sb.* the nose; a bird's bill.

Neck, *v.* to catch and shake a person.

Nedcullion, *sb.* the wood anemone. Said to be derived from *colleen*, Ir. for girl (Co. Derry).

Needcessity, *sb.* necessity.

Neeze, *v.* to sneeze.

Neighbour, (1) *sb.* a fellow; a match. 'A'm lookin' for the *neighbour* of ma shai,' i. e. I'm looking for the fellow of my shoe.

(2) *v.* to give mutual assistance in farming, by lending and borrowing men and horses. Same as to **Marrow**.

Neugh, *v.* to catch, or grasp a person.

Never off his back, never ceasing to advise, or scold, or look after a person.

New-ans, or **Newance**, something new; a novelty. 'It's *new-ans* to see you down so early.' 'Ye'r behavin' yerself for *new-ans*,' i. e. you are behaving well for a novelty.

New-fangled, *adj.* strange; new-fashioned; much taken up with some new thing.

Next, *adv.* near. 'Are you going *next* the quay ?'

Nick and go, *sb.* a close shave. 'It was just *nick and go* with him.'

Nicker, *v.* to neigh.

Nick my near, *sb.* a narrow escape; a close shave. Same as **Nick and go**.

Nick of time, *sb.* the right moment. 'I arrived in the *nick of time*.'

Nieve, *sb.* the fist, or closed hand.

Nievy.

'*Nievy*, navy, nick nack.
Which han' will ye tak',
The right or the wrang,
I'll beguile ye if I can.'

The rhyme is used in a game played with the closed hands; in one hand of the player is a marble, or any small object; the other is empty. The second player tries to choose the hand that is not empty. Same as the old English game of 'Handy-Dandy.'

Nignay, Nignoy, *v.* to do what is useless ; to do something, but with no good result.

Nignays, Nignoys, *sb. pl.* useless profitless doings.

Nigh han', *adv.* near ; nearly.

Nippin', *adj.* painful with cold. 'Ma toes is just *nippin'*.'

Nits, *sb. pl.* small objects among the hair, supposed to be the eggs of vermin, or young lice.

Niver 's a long day, a saying.

No, *adv.* not. 'I'll *no* do it.'

Noan, *adv.* none.

No canny, *adj.* not lucky.

No fit, *adv.* not able. 'I'm *no fit* to draw a herrin' off the brander,' *i. e.* I am in the last stage of weakness.

Noggin, *sb.* a wooden vessel with a handle smaller than a 'piggin.' Porridge and milk used to be eaten out of *noggins*.

Noit, *sb.* 'A *noit* of a crayture,' an insignificant person.

No odds, no matter.

Noole-kneed, *adj.* knock-kneed.

Norraption, *sb.* a great noise. 'The dogs are making a great *norraption*.'

Not a founded, *sb.* nothing at all.

Not at himself, *adj.* mad ; not in health.

Not can, *v.* cannot. 'You'll *not can* do that.'

Note, *sb.* A cow is said to be 'commin' forward to her *note*' when the time of her calving draws near. 'When is she at her *note*?' *i. e.* when will she calve? The expression seems to originate in a note that is kept of the expected time. "For sale, a Kerry cow, five years old, at her *note* in May."—BELFAST PAPER, 1875.

Not expected, *adj.* not expected to recover from sickness.

Notionate, *adj.* obstinate ; self-opinionated ; fanciful.

Notish, *v.* to notice.

Nout, *sb.* nothing. 'I got it for *nout*.'

Nowd, *sb.* the grey gurnard. Same as **Knowd**.

Nudyan, *sb.* a bunnian.

Nurg, *adj.* miserly ; stingy.

Nurr, *sb.* a small insignificant thing.

Nurse tender, *sb.* a monthly nurse.

O, *sb.* 'a round O;' a stupid or silly fellow; a softy.

Oberins, *sb.* 'Wee oberins,' means trifling work.

Obledgement, *sb.* a kindness.

Och-a-nee! *int.* an expression of weariness or sorrow.

Odd or even, *sb.* a boys' game. A boy shuts up a few small objects, such as marbles in one hand, and asks his opponent to guess is the number *odd or even*. He then either pays or receives one, according as the guess is right or wrong.

Of, *as.* 'The same *of* that,' *i. e.* the same as that.

Offal, *sb.* the refuse part of ground wheat.

Off and on, more or less; there about.

Offence. 'No *offence*,' is a rejoinder when a person has said, 'I beg your pardon.'

Offer, (1) *sb.* an attempt.

(2) to attempt. 'Don't *offer* to do it,' *i. e.* don't attempt; don't dare.

Ogenagh, *sb.* a simpleton.

Oh then! *int.* Oh indeed!

Old-fashioned, **Oul-fashioned**, *adj.* knowing or cunning.

Old May day, *sb.* the twelfth of May.

Old stock, *sb.* a familiar term in greeting an acquaintance. 'Well, *old stock*, how are ye the day?'

Old wife, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*.

On, (1) *prep.* used for 'to.' 'Who did it *on* you?' 'Who done it *on* you?' *i. e.* who did it to you? There is another idiomatic use of *on* in the expression, 'Don't break it *on* me,' *i. e.* don't break that thing of mine.'

(2) *adv.* continually; without stopping. 'They would sit there and eat *on*.'

(3) *adv.* ready. 'On for sport.'

(4) is sometimes prefixed to the words to-morrow and yesterday, thus—'I'll do it *on* to-morrow.'

Ondaicent, *adj.* unfair.

On dying, dying. 'They say he's just *on dying*.'

One purpose, on purpose.

Ones, *sb.* people. 'What's the reason, sir, that Tomson's *ones* always sends them kind o' coals?'

Onset, *sb.* a small cluster of houses: 'McCullough's *onset*.'

Ontorious, *adj.* notorious.

On you, on your person; about you. 'Have you any money *on you*?'

Open weather, *sb.* weather in winter that is not frosty.

Or, *adv.* till. 'It won't be long *or* we'll be back.'

Orchit, *sb.* an orchard.

Ordinary, *adj.* plain-looking, as a person.

Or ever, *adv.* before. 'It's twelve *or ever* you're in bed.'

Ortin', *v.* rejecting; taking out, as a cow does the good fodder from the bad.

Ortins, Oartins, *sb.* refuse; anything rejected. "Other weemen's *ortins* shan't be Sally's pick."—FLECHER. 'The mornin's *oartins* is the evenin's fodther,' saying. It arises from cow-house experience.

Other, each other. 'If they take out the gun they'll shoot *other*.'

Other morrow, *sb.* the day after to-morrow.

Our, *adv.* over.

Our ones, Our uns, *sb.* my own family. '*Our ones* all goes to meetin'.'

Out-by, *adj.* out of doors; outside the house.

Outlandish, *adj.* foreign, such as ships belonging to foreign countries.

Out of the face, *adv.* to do a thing '*out of the face*' is to do it right through from first to last without stopping.

Out of one's name, by a wrong name. 'He called me *out of my name*,' *i. e.* not by my own name.

Out ower, *adv.* out; quite over.

Out-relation, *sb.* a distant relative.

Out-wailins, *sb.* refuse.

Over, *adj.* asleep. 'The chile's just *over*.'

Over all, *adv.* 'That's *over all* ivir A heerd,' *i. e.* that surpasses all, &c.

Over-looked, *v.* the same as **Over-seen**, and means having received the 'blink of an evil eye.'

Overly much, *adv.* too much. 'That meat's *overly much* done.'

Owrance, *sb.* mastery; authority; having command over.

Oxther, *sb.* the armpit.

"Whether would you rather
Or rather would you be
Legs to the *oxther*
Or belly to the knee?"

Oxther-cogged, *v.* 'They *oxther-cogged* you home,' *i. e.* helped you along by holding you up by the arm-pits.

Pad, *sb.* a path.

Paddlin' walk, *sb.* a gait, in which the steps made are very short.

Paddock, Poddock, *sb.* a frog.

Padrolls, *sb.* 'On his *padrolls*,' *i. e.* on his walks or rounds.

Paidlin', *v.* wandering; walking or running with short steps. 'A *paidlin'* collie,' a wandering dog. A horse that is standing, and lifts his feet in an uneasy way, is said to be *paidlin'*.

Pairins, *sb.* thin fragments of pork pared off the bones, in pork-curing stores.

Palms, *sb. pl.* small branches of the Spruce fir, also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches.

Pamphrey, *sb.* a kind of cabbage.

Pandy, *sb.* a punishment at school, being a blow on the hand from a cane or ruler.

Pane, *sb.* a section of ground in a garden.

Pangd, *v.* stuffed full (of food).

Paps, *sb. pl.* teats. 'A cow's *paps*.'

Paramoudra, *sb.* a large cylindrical mass of flint, sometimes the shape of the human trunk. It is said that this curious word is merely gibberish, coined by a facetious quarryman to puzzle the late Dr. Buckland, when he was geologizing among the co. Antrim chalk rocks.

Parfit, *adj.* perfect.

Parge, *v.* to plaster the inside of a chimney with mortar.

Parritch, *sb.* porridge.

Parten, *sb.* the shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*. Also called **Butcher**.

Pastre, *sb.* the pastern of a horse.

Patch. 'Not a *patch* on it,' *i. e.* not to compare to it.

Pattheridge, *sb.* a partridge.

Pawky, *adj.* sly; cunning.

Pea shaups, *sb. pl.* pea shells.

Peaswisp, *sb.* a small bundle of anything tossed roughly together like a wisp of pea straw. 'Your head 's just like a *peaswisp*.'

Peat waight, or weght, *sb.* a tray or sieve on which peat was carried into the house.

Peeler, *sb.* a crab which has cast its shell, and is soft; used for bait.

Peel garlick, *sb.* a yellow person: a person dressed shabbily or fantastically.

- Peely grass**, *sb.* barley, with the 'hulls' and 'auns' removed.
- Peen**, *sb.* the cross end of a mechanic's hammer, opposite to the face.
- Pee-pee**, the call for pea-fowl.
- Peep hawk**, *sb.* the kestrel.
- Peerie**, *sb.* a peg-top.
- Peewee**, **Peesweep**, *sb.* the lapwing.
- Pegh**, *s.* to pant ; to puff.
- Pelt**, *sb.* the skin of an animal. 'Bare *pelt*,' one's bare skin.
- Penned**, *v.* contracted. A horse sometimes has its knee '*penned* in the sinews.'
- Penny bird**, *sb.* the little grebe. Also called **Drink-a-penny**.
- Pens**, *sb. pl.* the old twigs in a hedge.
- Pernicketty**, *adj.* particular ; hard to please.
- Perswadians**, *sb. pl.* persuasion ; entreaties. 'Through *perswadians* I done it.'
- Peter Dick**, *sb.* a child's toy made of a half walnut shell, a small piece of stick and some thread. When played upon by the fingers in a particular way, it makes a ticking noise, and is supposed to say :—
 ' Peter Dick,
 Peter Dick,
 Peter Dick's peat stack.'
- Petted on**, *v.* to be fond of a person, as a child is.
- Pevil**, *v.* to strike rapidly.
- Phaisians**, *sb.* pheasants.
- Piano rose**, *sb.* the peony.
- Pickin' calf**, *v.* Same as **Casting Calf**, *i. e.* dropping a calf before the time.
- Pickle**, *sb.* a very small quantity ; one grain.
- Pickcock**, or **Picky**, *sb.* Same as **Blockan**. A small fish, the young of the coal-fish.
- Piece**, *sb.* what a child gets for lunch ; it is generally a piece of bread.
- Pied**, *v.* searched ; examined.
- Pig-croo**, *sb.* a pig-sty.
- Pigeon**. 'A *pigeon's* pair,' a term for a family of two children only.
- Pigeon walk**, *sb.* a boy's game.
- Piggin**, *sb.* a small wooden vessel made of hoops and staves, with one stave prolonged so as to form a handle, used for milking in, &c.
- Pig's whisper**, *sb.* a loud whisper, one meant to be heard.

Pig's wrack, *sb.* a kind of sea wrack, boiled with meal or potatoes, and given as food for pigs.

Pike, *sb.* a rick of hay.

Piky dog, *sb.* the piked dog-fish. Same as **Gobbuck**.

Pile, *sb.* a single grain of shot.

Pill, Bad pill, or Bitter pill, *sb.* a disagreeable person.

Pillaber, *sb.* a pillow.

Pin bone, *sb.* the pointed bone above a horse's flank.

Pingey lookin', *adj.* tight; pinched looking.

Pink, (1) *sb.* a term of endearment applied by a young man to his sweetheart.

(2) *v.* to strike with a sure aim.

Pin well, *sb.* a well in the demesne of Red Hall, near Carrickfergus, is so-called. A person having drunk from it throws in a pin as an offering.

Pipe. 'Put *that* in your *pipe* and smoke it,' an expression enforcing some rather disagreeable piece of advice or information.

Pipers, *sb. pl.* stems of grass.

Pipe stapple, *sb.* the stem of a clay pipe.

Pirn, *sb.* a wooden bobbin.

Pirn cage, *sb.* an arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, and in which '*pirns*' or bobbins are stuck—used in power-loom factories.

Pirre-maw, *sb.* the tern.

Pismire, Pishmither, *sb.* an ant.

Placket hole, *sb.* a pocket hole.

Pladdy, *sb.* (**Pladdies**, *pl.*) a sunken rock.

Planet showers, *sb. pl.* short heavy showers.

Plan of wrack. In parts of the co. of Down the flat portion of the shore, between high and low water mark, is divided into plots, each of which belongs to a certain farm, and on these plots or '*plans*' the farmers grow sea-weed for manure, cutting the wrack periodically, and carting it inland. Stones are placed for the wrack to grow on.

Planting, *sb.* a plantation of young trees.

Plants, *sb.* young cabbage plants fit for planting out.

Plarted, *v.* fell down.

Plaster, *sb.* anything overloaded with vulgar showy ornament.

Plastery, *adj.* gaudy; over-ornamented.

Plates, *sb. pl.* flat rocks in a harbour.

Play oneself, *v.* to play. 'Play yourselves,' *i. e.* go and play. 'The chile 's playin' his self.'

Pleaich, *sb.* the 'sea devil' or fishing frog, *Lophius*. Also called **Molly gowan**, **Kilmaddy**, &c.

Pleasement, *sb.* what pleases; satisfaction; gratification. 'I was glad to hear it, but perhaps it's no *pleasement* to you.' 'I'll do it to your *pleasement*.'

Plenishing, *sb.* the furnishing of a house.

Ploigher, *v.* to cough in an asthmatic or wheezing way.

Ploitin' down, *v.* falling down. 'What are ye *ploitin' down* for there, ye fitless falla.'

Plout, *v.* to splash.

Pock-arred, *adj.* pock-marked.

Poddock-stool, *sb.* a toad-stool.

Podes, *sb.* lice. Children are warned that if they do not allow their heads to be combed with a 'fine tooth comb,' the *podes* will make ropes of their hair, and drag them into the sea and drown them.

Point. 'Potatoes and *point*,' *i. e.* potatoes and nothing. The potatoes are supposed to be pointed at a herring as they are eaten, to give them an imaginary flavour.

Poitered out, **Pontered out**, *v.* said of land which has been exhausted, and has received only slight superficial cultivation.

Poke, *sb.* a bag.

Poke shakins, *sb.* the last child borne by a woman—supposed to be puny. 'That's a brave chile, it's no the *poke shakins* I'm thinkin'.'

Polled, having the horns cut off. Same as **Skulled**.

Polluted, *adj.* puffed up with pride; conceited; overrun. 'Them people 's got quite *polluted*.' 'The house is *polluted* with books.' 'Polluted with beggars,' &c. 'The other man *polluted* the mearing,' *i. e.* he tampered with the boundary.

Pont, *sb.* a kind of boat which carries thirty hundred-weight of turf, used on Lough Neagh (**MASON'S Par. Survey**).

Pooin', *v.* pulling.

Poor mouth, *v.* to 'make a *poor mouth*,' to complain of troubles or poverty, and to make the most of these, for the purpose of exciting pity.

Poppel, *sb.* a flower, the corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.

Porvent, **Purvent**, *v.* to prevent.

Poss-tub, **Pouss-tub**, *sb.* a kind of wash-tub.

Post. 'Between you and me and the *post*,' a preliminary to something confidential being told.

Posy, *sb.* a flower.

Potyeen, Poteen, *sb.* illicit whiskey.

Pouce, *sb.* the floating dust in rooms where flax is being dressed.

Poucy, *adj.* asthmatic, from the effects of inhaling '*pouce*.'

Pounder, *sb.* a person who sells freestone for scouring; the freestone is sold pounded.

Pouss, *v.* to push clothes against the bottom of a tub when washing.
'Gie the claes a guid *poussing*.'

Power, *sb.* a great quantity. 'He made a *power* o' money.'

Pox, *sb.* the small-pox. 'Cut for the *pox*,' vaccinated.

Praity-oaten, *sb.* a kind of bread made of potatoes and oaten meal; in texture it is very coarse. 'As coarse as *praity-oaten*,' saying.

Prank, *v.* to amuse oneself.

Free, *v.* to taste.

Presha, Presha bhwee, Prushus, *sb.* the wild kale, *Sinopsis arvensis* (*bhwee* is from Ir. for yellow).

Prick at the loop, a cheating game played with a strap and skewer, at fairs, &c., by persons of the thimble-rig class, probably the same as the game called **Fast and Loose**.

Prig, *v.* to beat down in price. Same as to **Haggle**.

Prittaz, Praitays, *sb.* potatoes.

Prod, (1) 'He gave me a *prod*,' *i. e.* he cheated me in something he sold me.

(2) *v.* to prick or stab. '*Prod* him with a pitch-fork.'

Proddled, *v.* prodded, *i. e.* stabbed or poked up. 'Your eyes are like a *proddled* cat under a bed,' saying.

Proker, *sb.* a poker.

Proper, *adj.* good. 'A *proper* spade.'

Pross, (1) *sb.* a process at law.

(2) *v.* to sue a person. 'I *prossed* him.'

Puck, *sb.* a blow. 'He got a *puck* in the eye.'

Puckan-sulla, *sb.* a basket or hamper made of well twisted oat straw rope, used for holding seed potatoes; it holds about two and a half bushels.

Puddle, *sb.* a small dirty pool; prepared or tempered clay.

Pullan, Pollan, *sb.* the 'fresh water herring' of Lough Neagh, *Coregonus Pollan*.

Purre, *sb.* two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. See **Pirre** and **Pymaw**.

Party middlin', *adj.* pretty well; reply to a salutation.

Pushla, *sb.* See **Coo-pushla**.

Put down one's foot, to come to a determination of stopping something which has been going on.

Put on, *v.* to put on clothes; to dress oneself. 'I had hardly time to *put on* me.' 'He rose an' *put on* him.'

Pyot, *sb.* a magpie.

Pymaw, *sb.* a sea bird, probably the tern or 'parre' (HARRIS, *Hist. Co. Down*, 1744).

Quaa, **Quah**, *sb.* a marsh; a quagmire, or shaking bog.

Quait, *adj.* quiet.

Quaker. 'You're not a *quaker*?' said in bargaining to persons who will not abate the price they have asked.

Quakin' esp, *sb.* a kind of poplar with trembling leaves.

Quality, *sb.* gentry.

Quare, **Queer**, *adj.* very '*quare* an' nice' = very nice.

Quarter cleft, *sb.* a crazy person.

Quern, *sb.* the old hand-mill, consisting of two stones.

Quey, or **Quy**, *sb.* a female calf.

Quickens, *sb. pl.* couch grass. Same as **Scutch grass**.

Quicks, *sb. pl.* young thorn plants for setting.

Quo' he, *v.* said he. This with '*quo' she*, *quo' I*,' are in very general use.

Quut, **Quet**, *v.* quit. '*Quut* yer cloddin',' *i. e.* stop throwing stones.

Baave, *sb.* a fresh water plant, *Anacharis*.

Rack comb, *sb.* a dressing comb.

Rack of mutton, *sb.* a breast of mutton.

Ram-stam, *adj.* headlong; rash.

Randy, *sb.* a wild reckless fellow; an indelicate romping woman; a scold.

Rannel, *v.* among school-boys; to pull the hair.

Rannel-tree, Raivel-tree, sb. the cross-beam in a byre to which the cows' stakes are fastened; hence a long thin person is called a '*rannel-tree*,' or is said to be 'as thin as a *rannel-tree*.'

Ranners, sb. pl. wild indistinct dreams.

Ranty-berries, sb. rowan-tree berries.

Ratherly, or Retherly, adv. rather.

Rausps, sb. pl. raspberries.

Ream, v. to froth or foam, as a liquor.

Red, (1) done work. 'What time will you get *red*?'

(2) *v.* to put in order; to separate fighters.

Reddin' kaim, sb. a dressing-comb. Same as **Rack-comb**.

Red head.

'Red head, fiery skull,
Every hair in your head would tether a bull.'

Said derisively to a red-haired person.

Red loanin', sb. the throat (inside).

Redshank, (1) a flowering plant, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

(2) 'Run like a *redshank*,' i. e. as fast as you can. I suppose the *redshank* is the wading bird so called, and not the human *redshank*, known to readers of the Irish wars.

Red the road! clear the way!

Ree, adj. fresh as a restive horse; wanton.

Reef, sb. a rent or tear.

Reek, sb. smoke; the smell of peat smoke.

Reel, v. to quiz or humbug.

Reel-fitted, adj. club-footed.

Ree-raw, adj. untidy; confused.

Reeve, v. to split wood by heat. 'The sun will *reeve* it.'

Remember, v. to remind. 'Well, sir, I'll call in the morning and *remember* you about it.'

Remlet, sb. a remnant.

Remove, sb. the re-shoeing of a horse with the old shoes.

Rench, Range, v. to rinse.

Renlet, Runlet, sb. a small barrel.

Residenter, sb. an old inhabitant.

Ret, v. to steep flax.

Rex, v. to reach.

Ribish, *adj.* thin, as applied to persons, but more especially to pigs.
'They come of a *ribish* breed.'

Rice, *sb.* a small branch of a tree; a twig.

Ricketty, *sb.* a ratchet brace for boring metal.

Rift, *v.* to belch.

Rig, *sb.* a ridge.

Rig and fur, ridge and furrow in a field. A particular kind of knitting is also called '*rig and fur*.'

Riggin, *sb.* the ridge of a house.

Right, *adv.* thorough; very; good. 'He's a *right* rascal.' 'You're a *right* bad boy.' 'He's a *right* wee fellow.'

Rightly, *adv.* in good health; right well; very well. 'I'm *rightly*.' 'I know him *rightly*.' 'He got *rightly* frightened.'

Rip, *sb.* a handful of unthrashed corn.

Rippet, *sb.* a row, or disturbance.

Ripple, *v.* to take the seed off flax. See **Flax ripple**.

Ripple grass, *Plantago lanceolata*.

Rive, *v.* to tear; to split.

Roach, *sb.* the rudd or red-eye, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*.

Road, (1) *sb.* way. 'What *road* are you going?'

(2) 'No *road*,' is the formula for 'no thoroughfare.'

(3) *v.* to direct; to show the way. 'Who *roaded* you?'

Roans, *sb. pl.* 'Hazely *roans*,' hazel brakes. 'Brackeny *roans*,' fern brakes.

Robin-run-the-hedge, *sb.* a plant, *Galium aparine*. The juice of this plant is extracted and boiled with sugar, and given as a remedy in whooping-cough.

Rockets, *sb. pl.* the plumes of a hearse.

Rodden, *sb.* a little road; a mountain path.

Rope, *v.* 'The clay *ropes* off my spade like putty.'

Rose, *sb.* 'The *rose*' is a name for erysipelas.

Rosit-slut, or **Resin-slut**, *sb.* a rag dipped in resin and used as a substitute for a candle.

Rot-heap, *sb.* a heap of weeds left to rot for manure.

Roughness, *sb.* plenty; abundance. 'There's a great *roughness* about his farm,' i. e. great plenty. 'Them people has a great *roughness* of money about them.'

Rough weed, *sb.* *Strachys palustris*.

Round cast, *sb.* a particular throw in sowing grain. 'He sows with a *round cast*.'

Roup, *sb.* an auction.

Routh, or **Rouths**, *sb.* plenty ; abundance.

Reuting-wheel, *sb.* an eddy or whirlpool at the entrance of Strangford Lough. Mentioned by Harris (1744).

Rewt, *v.* to bellow or roar as a bull.

Brog, a sea-weed, the long tangle, *Chorda filum*.

Rubber, *sb.* a housemaid's dusting-cloth ; a coarse kitchen towel.

Rubber apron, *sb.* an apron made of a coarse material.

Ruchness. Same as **Roughness**, abundance.

Ruction, *sb.* a row, or disturbance.

Rue, *v.* to change one's mind ; to draw back. 'To take the *rue*,' to repent of an engagement, or promise.

Rugg, *v.* to pull about roughly ; to pull the hair.

Ruggle o' banes, *sb.* a thin person.

Ruinate, *v.* to destroy.

Ruination, *sb.* ruin.

Rullion, *sb.* a big, coarse, dirty fellow.

Rummle, (1) 'Put that in your jug an' *rummle* it,' *i. e.* consider that piece of information or advice. Same as **Put that in your pipe and smoke it**.

(2) *v.* to rumble ; to shake about. 'I feel that *rummlin'* about in my inside.'

Rundale, a plan of working farms in partnership ; mentioned as a 'pernicious practice' in M'SKIMIN'S *Carrickfergus*, 1822. Anciently many farms were wrought in '*rundale*.'

Rung, (1) a round or step of a ladder ; the rail of a chair.

(2) *sb.* an old woman. 'That auld *rung* o' mine's bravely,' a young lad.

Runners, *sb. pl.* small channels for water. 'I made *runners* across the pad to keep it dry.'

Runrig, *sb.* Same as **Rundale**.

Runt, (1) *sb.* a dwarfish person ; an old woman.

(2) *sb.* a stalk. 'A kale *runt*.'

Rust, *v.* to be restive or stubborn.

Rusty, *adj.* restive or stubborn.

Sack, *v.* to vanquish an opponent by a show of superior learning.
—W. CARLETON.

Sacrament, *sb.* an oath.

Sad, *adj.* sodden, as badly-baked bread.

Sada. 'Sitting over their *sads*,' *i. e.* regretting something; repenting.

Safety, *adj.* (pronounced sometimes as a trisyllable). A useful article in nurseries is called a '*saf-e-ty* pin.'

Saggan, *sb.* the wild iris.

Said, *v.* 'To be *said*,' to be advised. 'Now be *said* by me.'

Sail, *sb.* a ride in a cart or carriage of any kind.

Sailor-man, *sb.* a sailor.

Sailor's grip, *sb.* a mode of holding hands by hooking the fingers.

Sair-bones, *sb.* 'A'll gi'e ye *sair-banes*,' *i. e.* I'll give you a beating.

Saired, *v.* served.

Sair sought, *adj.* nearly worn out with age or weakness.

Sair-wrought, *adj.* hard-worked.

Sally, *sb.* a willow.

Sally wran, *sb.* the willow wren.

Salt. 'You will shed a tear for every grain of *salt* you waste.'

Same of, same as. 'Can you give me a knife the *same of* that?'

Sang. ''Pon my *sang*,' a mild kind of oath.

Sannies. 'Upon my *sannies*,' a mild oath.

Sark, *sb.* a shirt.

Sarking, *sb.* a coarse kind of linen; a sheeting of wood under the slates of a roof.

Saturday. '*Saturday* flit, short sit.' Servants think it unlucky to go home to a new place on Saturday.

Saugh, *sb.* a willow.

Sauny-go-softly, *sb.* a soft fellow.

Saut, *sb.* salt.

Saving your presence, excuse the word. 'But, *savin'* your *pre-sence*, the smell was that bad that,' &c.

Saw doctor, *sb.* a workman who repairs and sharpens saws.

Scabbling, or **Scaveling**, **hammer**, *sb.* a large hammer for chipping stone.

Scald, *sb.* 'A heart *scald*,' a sore trouble. 'He's heart *scalded* with her,' greatly troubled by her.

Scale-drake, *sb.* the shell-drake, *Anas Tadorna*.

Scame, Scam, *v.* to scorch.

Scantling, (1) *sb.* wood cut to special sizes for carpenters' use.

(2) *sb.* measurement of wood or iron to be used in work. 'What *scantlings* of iron will you put into the gate?'

Scart, *v.* to scratch.

Scaud, *v.* to scald. 'It's sae het it wud *scaud* a pig,' a comparison.

Scaur, Scar, *sb.* a steep or overhanging bank of earth; a reef or ridge of rocks.

Scheme, *v.* to endeavour to escape work by false pretences.

Scholar, *sb.* one who can read and write. 'It's a sore thing not to be a *scholar*.'

School, Schull, *sb.* a shoal of fish.

Scobes, *sb. pl.* rods of hazel or willow, sharpened at both ends, for pinning down the thatch to the 'scraws' or sods in thatching a house. Same as **Scollops**.

Scog, *sb.* an offensive or mocking valentine.

Scollops, *sb. pl.* See **Scobes**.

Sconce, (1) *sb.* a skulking person.

(2) *sb.* a hiding-place: used by wild-fowl shooters. It is generally a slight shelter built of stones on a beach.

(3) *v.* to joke or ridicule; also to feign illness, so as to escape having to work.

Sconcer, *sb.* one who pretends to be sick in order to escape work.

Scope, (1) *sb.* an extent of land. 'He owns a large *scope* of mountain.'

(2) *sb.* in trawling or dredging the extra length of rope which is paid out after the dredge has reached the bottom is called the *scope*. 'Give it a faddom or two more *scope*.'

Scotch lick, *sb.* a very slight wash of the face or hands.

Scotch penny, *sb.* the thick English penny of 1797.

Scout, (1) *sb.* a squirt or syringe.

(2) *v.* to squirt.

Scout-hole, Scoot-hole, *sb.* a rat-hole to which rats run for shelter when chased, or a concealed hole planned for exit, by which rabbits may escape when their principal holes are watched.

Scrab, (1) *sb.* a scratch.

(2) *v.* to scratch. 'The cat near *scrabbed* his eyes out.'

Scaigh, Scraik, *sb.* a scream, such as the cry of a sea-gull.

Seraigh o' day, *sb.* early morning.

Scran. 'Bad *scran* to you,' bad luck to you. *Scran* is said to mean *food*.

Scrat, *sb.* something small. 'The fowls he had were only wee *scrats*.'

Scraw, (1) *sb.* a thin strip of sward or turf. *Scraws* are laid under the thatch of a house to receive the points of the 'scobes' or 'scollops.'

(2) *v.* to strip sods off the surface of a field. 'Do you want to *scraw* the man's land?'

Scraw, Sora, *v.* to cover a bank with sods. 'To *scraw* a grave.'

Screech cock, *sb.* the missel thrush.

Screed, *sb.* a rent or tear in clothes; a discourse or harangue.

Screeding, *sb.* the mortar pointing round a window-frame.

Screenge, *sb.* a mean, miserly person.

Screw mouse, *sb.* the shrew.

Scrimpit, *adj.* scanty.

Scringe, *v.* to creak; to make a grinding or rasping noise.

Scrogs, *sb. pl.* places covered with furze, hazel, brambles, &c.

Scrubby, *adj.* mean; shabby.

Scruff, *sb.* a mean fellow.

Scruff of the neck, *sb.* the back of the neck.

Scrunch, *sb.* a crush or squeeze.

Send, *v.* to slap.

Scuff, *v.* to subject to abuse or wear; to make shabby.

Scuffed, injured in appearance by wear or abuse.

Scuffle, (1) *sb.* a hoe that is pushed—called in trade a 'Dutch hoe.'

(2) *v.* to hoe walks or beds with a *scuffle*.

(3) *v.* to scrape or drag the feet along the ground.

Sculder, Scaldar, *sb.* a jelly-fish (*medusa*) of any species.

Scunner, Scunhur, Scunder, *sb.* a disgust; a loathing. 'I've taken a *scunhur* at that man.'

Scutch, *v.* to remove the 'shives' or 'shows' from flax.

Scutch grass, *sb.* couch grass. Same as **Quickens**.

Scutch mill, *sb.* a mill where flax is 'scutched.'

Scutching tow, *sb.* the rough tow which is taken off flax at a scutch mill.

Scythe hook, *sb.* a reaping-hook that requires to be sharpened, as distinguished from a 'toothed hook' or sickle.

Seam, *sb.* 'Goose *seam*,' goose fat.

Selch, *sb.* a seal, *Phoca*.

'Seed, breed, and generation,' the whole of one's family and relatives.

Seeds, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats. See **Sowans**.

See outens, *v.* to go about for pleasure. 'If A didn't *see outens* when A'm young, when would A?'

Seep, *v.* to leak or ooze.

Seepage, *sb.* what 'seeps' or leaks. 'There's a great *seepage* from that cask.'

Sel, self: hence *himsel*, *hersel*, *themsel*, *m'sel*.

Server, *sb.* a small tray or salver.

Set, (1) *sb.* a spell. 'A long *set* of soft weather.'

(2) A 'low *set* person,' a person with a squat figure.

(3) *v.* to plant.

(4) *v.* determined. 'She's hard *set* to be married.'

(5) *v.* 'She *sets* that very well,' i. e. that becomes her very well.

(6) *v.* 'The night is *set*,' i. e. the night is fixed; night has come on.

(7) *adj.* applied to a person who has stopped growing taller. 'She's quite *set* lookin'.'

(8) *v.* to appoint. 'I can't *set* no time,' i. e. I cannot appoint a time.

Set a stitch, *v.* to make a stitch in sewing.

Sett, *sb.* the number of ridges of corn that a 'boon' or reaping party is spread over. If there are ten able-bodied reapers in the 'boon,' the *sett* would consist of ten ridges.

'Set tae lowe,' set on fire.

Setting down, *sb.* a scolding. Same as **Doing off**.

Setts, *sb. pl.* 'Paving *setts*' or 'cross *setts*,' rectangular blocks of stone used for paving streets.

Seven'dible, *sb.* thorough or severe; very great.

Severals, *sb. pl.* several persons or things. '*Severals* told me about it.'

Shaaps, **Shaups**, *sb. pl.* the shells of beans or peas.

Shade, *sb.* the parting or division of the hair on one's head; a shed.

Shai, *sb.* a shoe.

Shaima-hait, *sb.* nothing. Same as **Sorra hait**, **Deil a hait**.

Shamrock, *sb.* The lesser yellow trefoil (*Trifolium minus*) is the plant the leafy part of which is worn as a *shamrock* on Patrick's Day (March 17th).

Shandry-dan, *sb.* an old shaky and noisy car or carriage.

Shank, *sb.* a handle.

Shanks's mare, *sb.* on foot. 'We went there on *shanks's mare*.'

Shanough, (1) *sb.* a confidential chat.

(2) *v.* to talk confidentially; to gossip.

Sharn, *sb.* cow-dung.

Shaver, *sb.* a wag or funny fellow; a keen, shrewd fellow.

Shear, *v.* to reap corn.

Shearin', *sb.* the cutting of corn.

Shebeen, *sb.* a place where intoxicating drink is sold without a license.

Shebeening, *v.* keeping a place for the unlicensed sale of drink.

She-cock, *sb.* corruption of 'Shake cock,' a small hay-stack built up loosely.

Shedding, *sb.* the place where cross roads intersect.

Sheela, a 'molly-coddle' or effeminate man. *Sheela* is a woman's name.

Sheep's naperty, *sb.* a plant, *Potentilla tormentilla*.

Sheerman, *sb.* a workman employed at a bleach green. Obsolete.
"Wanted a skilful journeyman *sheerman* and dyer."—*Belfast Newsletter*, 1739.

She sole, *sb.* a fish, the whiff, *Rhombus Megastoma*.

Sheugh, *sb.* a ditch. 'I always let the *sheugh* build the dike,' *i. e.* I always let what was dug out of the ditch make the raised fence, a saying, my spending never exceeded my earning. 'Scourin' a dyke *sheugh*,' cleaning out a ditch.

Shill corn, *sb.* a small hard pimple on the face.

Shilling seeds, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats.

Shilling stones, *sb. pl.* the pair of stones in a corn mill which are used for taking the husks off oats.

Shilty, *sb.* a pony (corruption of Shetland).

Shin, Shoon, *sb. pl.* shoes.

Shinnen, *sb.* a sinew.

Shinney, *sb.* hockey, a boys' game, played with *shinneys*, *i. e.* hooked sticks, and a ball or small block of wood called the 'golley' or 'nag.'

Shired, *adj.* thin : applied to a part of any knitted article which is thinner than the rest owing to loose knitting.

Shirey, *adj.* thin : applied to the thin part of a crop or of a garment, or of woven materials.

Shoddy, *sb. pl.* the smaller stones at a quarry.

Shoddy men, *sb. pl.* the men who shape paving sets, &c., at a quarry.

Shods, *sb. pl.* the iron heel-tips on men's boots.

Shoe mouth, *sb.* the open of a shoe. 'I was over the *shoe mouth* in glar.'

Shog, *sb.* a jolt or shake.

Shoo, *v.* to sew.

Shoot, *v.* to set a long line or net : a fisherman's term.

Shore, *sb.* a sewer.

Shot, *sb.* a half-grown pig.

Shotten herring, *sb.* a spent herring ; one that has spawned.

Showl, *adj.* shallow, as '*showl* water.'

Shows, Shoughs, Shives, *sb. pl.* flax refuse. It is the hard part of the stem in small fragments.

Shuggy-shu, *sb.* (1) a beam of wood balanced so that persons sitting on the opposite ends go up and down alternately ; (2) a swing.

Shuler, *sb.* a vagrant.

Shunners, *sb. pl.* cinders.

Shut, *sb.* a shutter.

Si, *sb.* a dressmaker's term for the part of a dress between the arm-pit and chest.

Sib, *adj.* related by blood.

Sic, *such.*

Siccan, *such.* '*Siccan* a heap o' coos.'

Sicker, *adj.* sure ; precise in mode of speaking.

Sight, *sb.* a quantity. 'There was a quare *sight* of people there.'

Silly-go-saftly, Silly-go-sefly, *sb.* a foolish, useless creature.

Simper, *v.* to simmer.

Sinnerry, Sinthery, *adv.* asunder.

Sirraft Chooseday, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

'**Sit down off your feet**,' sit down.

Sit fast, *sb.* a ranunculus, *R. repens*.

Skart, Scart, sb. a cormorant.

Skeeg, sb. a small quantity. Same as a **Wee drop**. 'There's no a *skeeg* o' watter in the kettle.' Same as **Squig**.

Skee-weep, sb. a dash ; a smear ; something indistinct in writing.

Skeigh, adj. restless ; frisky.

Skelf, (1) sb. a splinter or chip. 'He got a *skelf* o' wud ondher 'is nail.'

(2) *v.* to splinter.

Skelly, (1) sb. a guess ; an unsuccessful attempt. 'You made a queer *skelly* at it.'

(2) *v.* to squint.

Skelp, (1) sb. a blow.

(2) *v.* to run ; to slap.

Skemlin, sb. a quantity of peat dug from the edges of a bog-hole, and thrown in to be mixed, and afterwards taken out and dried. 'Tak' a *skemlin* aff that side o' the hole.'

Skeow, sb. a large flat barge, used to receive the mud raised by a dredging machine.

Skep, sb. a straw bee-hive.

Skerry brand, sb. sheet lightning.

Skey, sb. a small artificial island forming part of an eel-weir.

Skiff, sb. a slight shower.

Skillet, sb. a small saucepan.

Skillop, sb. a gouge-shaped borer, of tapered form, for wood.

Skimp, v. to stint.

Skimpy, adj. a tight fit ; short ; deficient in quantity.

Skin a fairy, v. said of very cold weather. 'Dear, but it's that cowl it would *skin a fairy*.'

Skinadhre, sb. a thin, fleshless, stunted person.

Skink, sb. a mixture to drink.

Skip, a box in which stones are hoisted out of a quarry ; a basket or crate to contain live fowls in transit ; a large basket.

Skip-jack, sb. the merry-thought of a goose made into a child's toy. See **Jump-jack**.

Skirl, (1) sb. a cry or scream.

(2) *v.* to scream

Skirr, sb. a sea-bird, the tern.

Skirt, v. to run

Skite, (1) *sb.* a term of contempt; an empty, conceited fellow.

(2) *sb.* a sharp slap or blow.

(3) *v.* to slap.

Skiver, *sb.* a skewer.

Skiver the goose, *sb.* a boys' game. Two persons are trussed somewhat like fowls: they then hop about on their 'hunkers,' each trying to upset the other.

Skull, *v.* 'To *skull* cattle,' to cut off their horns close to the head.

Skulled, *adj.* Same as **Horned** or **Polled**. Applied to cattle which have been subjected to the cruel operation of having their horns sawn off close to the skull.

Skyble, *sb.* a thin person.

Slabby, *adj.* sloppy; muddy. 'Slabby wet clay.'

Slack, *adj.* neglectful; remiss.

Slack lime, *v.* to put water on quick lime.

Slack spun, *adj.* said of a person who is half a fool. The same kind of person is said 'to have only eleven cuts to the hank,' or 'he is not all there,' or 'he wants a square of being round,' &c.

Slap, (1) *sb.* a gap or passage through a hedge for occasional use. It is closed by filling up the opening with branches, &c.

(2) *sb.* a large quantity. 'A whole *slap* of money.'

Slater, or **Slate-cutter**, *sb.* the wood-louse, *Oniscus*, and several of the allied species of crustaceans.

Slats, *sb. pl.* The laths of a Venetian blind and the laths of a bedstead are called *slats*.

Slattering, *v.* going about like a slattern.

Slavers, *sb. pl.* water flowing from the mouth.

Slay hook, *sb.* a small implement used by weavers; in slang, a term for a dried herring.

Sleech, *sb.* fluviatile or marine silt; sea-wrack growing on mud banks.

Sleech grass, *sb.* *Zostera marina*.

Sleek, **Slake**, *sb.* a smear; a streak of dirt.

Sleekit, *adj.* cunning; underhand; hypocritical.

Sleep in, *v.* to lie too long in the morning, so as to be late for work.

Slep, *v.* slept. 'A've *slep* noan.'

Sleuster, *v.* to flatter.

Slever, *sb.* saliva.

Sliggaun, *sb.* the pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel, *Anodon cygnea*.

Slinge, *v.* to sneak about.

Slip, (1) *sb.* a pinafore.

(2) *sb.* a young pig.

(3) *v.* to let slip or escape from punishment. 'If ye do that again, see if I *slip* ye for it.'

Slipe, (1) *sb.* a triangular framework of wood on which large boulder stones are drawn out of fields; a large trough, like a cart without wheels, used for drawing earth or wet peat from one part of a field or bog to another; a kind of sledge on which stones are drawn down hilly roads.

(2) *v.* 'To *slipe* stones' = to draw them out of a field on a 'slipe.' 'To *slipe* mud' = to carry it in a 'slipe' from the bog-hole to a level place where it is spread out to harden and cake into turf.

Slip of a girl, *sb.* a young, growing girl.

Slither, *v.* to slip or slide.

Sliver, *sb.* Flax in process of being spun by machinery is drawn out into a ribbon or long lock before it is twisted: this lock is called *sliver*.

Sliver can, *sb.* a tall cylinder of tin in which the 'sliver' is coiled away and then carried to the 'roving frame' to get the first twist.

Sloak, *sb.* a seaweed, laver, *Porphyra laciniata*. Called in the Co. of Clare 'sluke' or 'slukane.'

Slobbering bib, *sb.* a small, thick pinafore worn by infants.

Slockan, *v.* to quench fire or thirst.

Sloiterin', Sluterin', *v.* loitering or lingering about pretending to work.

Slonk, Slump, *sb.* a ditch; a deep, wet hollow in a road.

Slonky, *adj.* having muddy holes. 'That *slonky* road.'

Sloosh, *sb.* a sluice.

Sludge, *sb.* wet mud.

Slummage, *sb.* a soft stuff produced at distilleries used for cattle feeding.

Slump, (1) *sb.* a muddy place. 'The road was all *slumps* of holes.'

(2) *v.* to sink in mud.

Slunge, (1) *sb.* a skulking, sneaking fellow.

(2) *v.* to slink or lounge.

Slurry, *sb.* mud; 'glar.' 'I took eight buckets of black *slurry* out of his well.'

Sluttherin', Swattherin', *v.* applied to the noisy, slopping way that ducks feed.

Slype, *v.* to strip the branches off trees. 'They would come and *slype* them down in the night for no use.'

Small family, *sb.* a family of small children.

Smell, *sb.* a small quantity.

Smirr, Smurr, *sb.* 'A *smirr* of rain,' a slight shower.

Smit, *v.* infected. 'I think you've *smit* me with that cowl.'

Smithereens, *sb. pl.* small fragments.

Smittle, *adj.* infectious. 'Is it anything *smittle* he has?'

Smoorin', *v.* smothering—in sense of covering over, as snow over ground or treacle over bread.

Smud, Smudge, *v.* to smoulder.

Smuddy coom, Smiddy coom, *sb.* the ashes from a smith's forge.

Smudge, *sb.* a concealed laugh.

Smudging, *v.* laughing in a smothered way.

Snack, Snick, *sb.* a thumb-latch.

Snail's pace, *sb.* To go at a *snail's pace*, to go very slowly.

Snakes, *sb.* 'Snakes set here,' is a form of notice sometimes painted on a board at the boundaries of plantations, &c. The *snakes* are supposed to be iron spikes, fixed point upwards in the ground.

Snake stones, *sb. pl.* ammonites found in the Lias.

Snaply, *adj.* quickly.

Snap the head off one, *v.* to be very angry. 'Feth, he was like to ha' *snapped the heed aff me.*'

Sned, (1) *sb.* the handle of a scythe.

(2) *v.* to cut. 'Sned turnips,' to cut off the leaves.

Snedden, *sb.* a large-sized sand-eel.

Snell, *adj.* supercilious; impudent.

Snib, Sneck, *v.* to fasten. 'Snib the window.'

Snicher, Snigger, *v.* to giggle.

Sniffle, *v.* to sniff.

Snifter, *v.* to sniff.

Snifther, *sb.* a strong blast of wind.

Snifthers, *sb.* a cold in the head.

Snig, *sb.* a juvenile thief, who steals the kites of other boys by cutting the string and seizing the kite when it falls.

Snirt, *v.* to make a noise through the nose when endeavouring to suppress laughter.

Snod, *adj.* cut smooth; even: as the edges or eaves of a thatched roof.

Snood, *sb.* the thin part of a sea fishing-line, to which the hook is fastened.

Snook, *v.* to sneak.

Snool, *sb.* an ill-tempered, sneaking fellow.

Snoot. 'Whether wud ye rether hae a soo's *snoot* stewed, or a stewed soo's *snoot*?' an alliterative saying, to be said very quickly.

Snotther, *sb.* mucus of the nose; also a term of contempt.

Snow. (1) When snow lingers on the ground it is said 'to be waiting for more.'

(2) To 'go like *snow* off a ditch' is to disappear quickly. The expression is used in reference to families that have died off rapidly.

Snow broth, **Snoo broo**, *sb.* half-melted snow.

Snuggle, *v.* to nestle, as a child against its mother's breast.

Snurley, *adj.* gnarled or twisted.

So! (1) indeed!

(2) 'So I am,' 'so I will,' 'so it is,' are added apparently to make a statement more forcible. 'I will, so I will,' is considered to be stronger than merely 'I will.'

Soäns, *sb.* Same as **Sowans**. 'Sup *soäns* wi' an elsin,' attempt an impossibility.

Soddened, *adj.* "The stones so *soddened* or wedged together, you cannot get one loose to throw at a fowl."—RICHARD DOBBS, *Description of the Co. of Antrim*, 1683.

Soft, **Saft**, *adj.* wet, as applied to weather.

Soft drinks, *sb. pl.* soda-water, lemonade, &c., as distinguished from whisky, &c., which are called *hard drinks*.

Soil, (1) *sb.* fresh fodder for cattle.

(2) *v.* to feed cattle in the house.

Sojer (soldier), *sb.* a red herring.

Soldiers, *sb. pl.* The little creeping sparks on paper that has been burned, but is not quite converted into ashes, are called by children *soldiers*.

Sole, (1) *sb.* a sill. 'A window *sole*.'

(2) *sb.* the sod; grassy turf. 'The lawn has a good *sole*.'

Sonsy and douce, pleasant and quiet.

Sonsy, *adj.* lucky. 'It's not *sonsy* to do that.' Comely; stout: as applied to a woman.

Soo, *sb.* a sow.

Soogan, *sb.* a saddle of straw or rushes.

Soo luggit, *sb.* with the ears hanging. 'A *soo luggit* horse.'

Soop, *v.* to sweep.

Soople, (1) *sb.* a part of a flail. See **Flail**.

(2) *adj.* flexible; active.

Sooter, *sb.* a fish, the gemmeous dragonet, *Callionimus Lyra*.

Sore, (1) *adj.* sad; unpleasant; severe. 'It's a *sore* day on the stooks,' *i. e.* a very wet day. Also pitiful or contemptible. 'He's a *sore* fool.'

(2) *v.* swore.

Sore foot, *adj.* Same as 'a rainy day,' *i. e.* bad times or sickness.

Sore hand, **Sair han'**, *sb.* a disagreeable spectacle; anything spoiled or disfigured. 'He fell in the mud, an' made a *sore han'* o' himsel'.' 'He tried to paint the boat, and made a *sore hand* of it.'

Sore head, *sb.* a headache.

Sore thumb, *sb.* 'To sit up like a *sore thumb*,' to sit with a supercilious or unbending air.

Sorra hait, nothing. '*Sorra hait* rowled up in deil perlickit,' nothing at all.'

Sorra mend ye, you deserve it.

Sorra yin, not one.

Sort, *v.* to repair anything.

Sosh, *adj.* snug; comfortable; neat-looking. 'She's a *sosh* wee lass.' Saucy.

Soud, *v.* 'Let them *soud* it amang themsel's,' *i. e.* let them settle it among themselves.

Sough, (1) *sb.* a hollow sobbing or groaning sound, caused by the wind or by running water; the sound that comes from a great crowd of persons at a distance; a rumour or report of news.

(2) 'Keep a calm *sough* till the tide comes in,' *i. e.* have patience.

(3) *v.* to breathe loudly in sleep, but not to snore.

Sourlick, **Sour'k**, *sb.* a sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*.

Sowan pot. 'A wud nae gi'e scrapin's o' a *sowan pot* for it:' said of anything very worthless.

Sowans, *sb.* flummery; a sour gruel made from the husks of oats called seeds. These are steeped in water till the liquor sours; they are then strained out, and the fluid portion is boiled. This thickens into a kind of jelly on cooling.

Spadesman, *sb.* a man accustomed to dig.

Spading, **Spitting**, *sb.* the depth of soil raised at one time by the spade.

Spae, *v.* to foretell.

Spae fortunes, *v.* to tell fortunes.

Spae man, Spae wife, sb. a man or woman who it is supposed can tell fortunes or foretell events.

Spain, v. to wean a child or a foal.

Spaivied, adj. spavined.

Spang, sb. a bound or spring. "About three horse *spangs* frae the thicket."—HUDDDELSTON.

Spangle, sb. a measure of hand-spun linen yarn. "As the terms *hank* and *spangle* are not known to all readers, especially in their application to the quantities of hand-spun yarn, it may be stated that after the thread had been spun, it was wound off the spool on a reel, constructed so as to measure exactly ninety inches in circumference. Every hank contained a dozen cuts, each cut was 120 rounds of the reel, and four hanks were counted as a *spangle*."—*Ireland and her Staple Manufactures*. Second ed. Belfast: 1865.

Spark, v. to splash with water or mud.

Spark to deeth, v. to faint. 'I was liken to *spark to deeth*,' i. e. I was in a fainting condition. Refers also to persons who can hardly recover breath after a paroxysm of coughing.

Sparrow hail, sb. very small shot.

Spave, sb. a spavin.

Spawls, Spuls, sb. pl. long-shaped fragments of stone or wood.

Spearling, sb. the gar-fish. Same as **Horn-eel**.

Specs, sb. spectacles.

Speel, v. to climb.

Speer, v. to enquire.

Spelgh, v. to splice.

Spell-man, sb. a man engaged to work by the job or spell.

Spend, v. to deteriorate or 'go back,' as cattle if put upon a poor pasture.

Spenshelled, v. spancelled. A cow with her fore-feet tied together is said to be '*spenshelled*.'

Spentacles, sb. spectacles.

Spit, v. to rain slightly.

Split the differ, v. to divide the sum which is the difference between buyer and seller in bargaining.

Spoiled five, sb. a game of cards.

Spoke, v. to 'spoke a cart,' is to force it on by pulling round the wheels by the spokes.

Spool of the breast, sb. the bone in the middle of the breast.

Spraghle, (1) v. to sprawl.

(2) *sb.* a straggling branch.

Sprickly-beg, *sb.* a stickleback.

Springer, or Springin' cow, *sb.* a cow in calf.

Springing, *v.* about to calve.

Sprint, *v.* the 'keeper' of a chest lock.

Sprig, *v.* to embroider muslin or linen.

Sprigging, *sb.* the occupation of embroidering muslin.

Sprit, *sb.* a mildew or disease to which growing flax is subject.
Same as **Firing**.

Sprunged, *adj.* miserable-looking; starved.

Spuans, *sb.* what is vomited.

Spuds, *sb.* potatoes.

Spulpin, *sb.* a corruption of the Irish word usually written 'spalpeen,'
a troublesome or disagreeable fellow.

Spung, *sb.* a large pocket.

Spunkie, *adj.* high-spirited; courageous.

Sputtle, *sb.* a pot stick. A small double-pointed flat stick with a
T head, used for thrusting in the knots of straw, in repairing a
thatched roof.

Spy farlies, *v.* to pry about for any thing strange. 'Now, don't be
commin' in here to *spy farlies*.'

Spy hole, *sb.* In cottages a wall called the 'hollan' is built to screen
the hearth from the observation of any one standing at the threshold;
but in order to allow a person within to see who approaches the door,
a small hole, usually triangular, but sometimes four or five-sided, is
made in the 'hollan,' three or four feet from the floor; this is the
spy hole.

Spy Wednesday, *sb.* the Wednesday before Easter.

Squagh, *sb.* the cry of wild ducks or geese.

Square, *sb.* a squire.

Squench, *v.* to quench.

Squig, *sb.* Same as **Skeeg**.

Squinacy, *sb.* a quinsy.

Stab, *sb.* a stake or post.

Stab, Beggar's stab, *sb.* a large thick needle.

Stag, *sb.* a game cock under a year old; an informer.

Stagger, *sb.* an attempt. Same as **Stammer**.

Stagging, *sb.* a man's game. Two men have their own ankles tied
together, and their wrists tied behind their back; they then try to
knock each other down.

- Stag warning, *sb.* a boy's game.
- Stake and rice, *sb.* a kind of paling.
- Stammer, *sb.* an attempt. 'Ye didn't make a bad *stammer* at it.'
- Stand, *sb.* Four knitting needles are a *stand*.
- Standard, *sb.* the upright stick of a kite.
- Stand at peace! stand quiet.
- Stand by, (1) *sb.* a snack; something taken in place of a regular meal.
(2) *v.* stand aside.
- Stand off, *adj.* reserved; haughty.
- Stand over, *v.* to warrant the quality of anything.
- Stank, *sb.* a ditch or 'sheugh' in which water lies.
- Stank hole, *sb.* a pool of stagnant water.
- Stank water, *sb.* stagnant water.
- Stanlock, *sb.* a fish, the seath or grey lord, *Merlangus carbonarius*.
- Stapple, *sb.* the stem of a pipe.
- Stare like a stuck pig, *v.* to stare in a stupefied manner.
- Stchiven, *sb.* a kind of sea-wrack on which pigs are sometimes fed.
- Steek, *v.* to shut. 'Steek your e'en,' shut your eyes.
- Steeped milk, *sb.* curdled milk.
- Steep grass, *sb.* *Pinguicula vulgaris*, used for cudling milk along with rennet.
- Stelk, *sb.* mashed potatoes and beans. Same as Bean champ.
- Sten, *v.* to rear. 'Stennin' like a tip on a tether,' a comparison.
- Stenchels, *sb. pl.* the wooden cross bars in a window-sash.
- Step-mother's bairn, *sb.* the caterpillar of the tiger moth. Also called Granny.
- Sthroe, *sb.* straw.
- Sti, *adj.* steep. 'A *sti* brae.' 'A *sti* roof,' a high pitched roof.
- Stian, *sb.* a sty on the eyelid.
- Stick. 'If you throw him against the wall he would *stick*,' said of a very dirty person.
- Stickin', *adj.* obstinate; stiff.
- Still, *adv.* always. 'He's *still* asking me to do it.'
- Stilts of a plough, *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough.
- Stime, *sb.* 'It was so dark I couldn't see a *stime* before me,' i. e. I could not see anything at all.

Stir, *sb.* popular commotion; excitement; a concourse of people.

Stirk, *sb.* a cow one or two years old. 'A bull *stirk*,' a young bull.

Stitch, *sb.* clothes. 'She hadn't a dry *stitch* on.'

Stock, *sb.* the outside of a bed, *i. e.* the side furthest from the wall.
'I canna' sleep ony where but at the *stock*.'

Stoit, *v.* to walk in a careless, staggering way.

Stone. It is said that during the winter half of the year, the cold side of every stone turns uppermost. There is also a saying—'Never sit on a *stone* in a month with an R in it.'

Stone-checker, *sb.* the wheatear; also the cock stone-chat. The hen is 'whin-checker.'

Stood, *v.* withstood. 'Your honour knows I never *stood* your word.'

Stook, (1) *sb.* the 'shock' into which sheaves of corn are first built up after being cut—generally from eight to eighteen sheaves.

(2) *v.* to put up sheaves of corn in '*stooks*' or shocks.

Stookie, *sb.* the inflated skin of a dog or other animal, used by fishermen as a float for their lines or nets.

Stooky, *sb.* a thick red composition used by French polishers.

Stopple, *sb.* a knot of hair in a brush.

Stour, (1) *sb.* dust. 'It went off like *stour*:' said of something that has sold rapidly.

(2) *sb.* a disturbance or row.

Stove, *v.* to suffocate with smoke.

Straddle, *sb.* the saddle on the back of a cart-horse on which the 'back-band' rests.

Strain the anklet, *sb.* to sprain the ankle.

Strange, *v.* to wonder. 'I *strange* very much that you didn't come.'

Stranger. 'You're a great *stranger*,' *i. e.* I have not seen you lately, or you have not been here lately.

Stravaig, *v.* to wander about.

Stresses, *sb. pl.* "Many of the inhabitants, particularly females, die in their youth of what they call *stresses*, that is violent heats from hard work."—MASON's *Parochial Survey*, 1814.

Strick, (1) *sb.* a small handful of flax fibre.

(2) *v.* to arrange flax which has passed through the rollers, for the scutchers, so as to make it as even as possible.

Strickle, *sb.* an oak stick covered with emery for sharpening scythes.
Same as **Stroke**.

Strip, *sb.* the soil or clay which has to be stripped off the surface of

a rock, before the rock can be quarried. Also called **Red**, *i. e.* something to be got rid of.

Stripper, *sb.* a cow that is giving milk, but is not in calf.

Strippings, *sb.* the last milk taken from a cow at each milking; it is the richest.

Strit, *sb.* a plant, *Juncus lamprocarpus*.

Stroke, (1) *sb.* an oak stick covered with emery for sharpening scythes. Same as **Strickle**.

(2) *sb.* a measure of potatoes containing two bushels. Dungiven, co. Derry (MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, 1814).

(3) *sb.* to give a 'stroke of the harrow,' is to pass a harrow over land.

Stroop, *sb.* a spout, as—'the stroop of the kettle.'

Strunt, *sb.* a sulky fit.

Stughies, *sb. pl.* stews, of a greasy and coarse description.

Stump and rump, *sb.* the whole.

Stune, *sb.* a sting of pain.

Stupe, *v.* to bathe or sponge any part.

Sturdy, *sb.* "Near the sea-coast a sort of Poyson, I take it, called darnell, rises in the oats and other grain, very offensive to the brain, and cannot be cleaned out of the corn; ye country people call it *sturdy*, from the effects of making people light-headed."—*Description of the co. of Antrim*, by RICHARD DOBBS, 1683.

Such an', *such.* 'Such an' a fine day.'

Suck in, (1) *sb.* a deception.

(2) *v.* to deceive; to mislead.

Suck! Suck! a call to a calf.

Sucky, *sb.* a calf.

Sugar. 'You're neither *sugar* nor salt that you'd melt:' said to reconcile a person to a wetting.

Sum, *sb.* "A *sum* of cattle in these parts is what they call a collop in other parts of Ireland, consisting of one full-grown cow or bullock, of three years old, or a horse of that age; though in some places a horse is reckoned a *sum* and a half. Eight sheep make a *sum*."—HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*, 1744. In some places six ewes and six lambs make a *sum*.

Sundays. 'A month of *Sundays*' = a long time. 'I won't go back there for a month of *Sundays*.'

Sup, (1) *sb.* a small quantity of any liquid.

(2) *sb.* a quantity. 'A good *sup* of rain fell last night.'

Sup sorra, *v.* to be sorry ; to repent. ' *Sup sorra* wi' the spoon o' grief,' a saying.

Surely to goodness, *adv.* surely.

Swab, (1) *sb.* a butcher's *swab* = a butcher's boy.

(2) *sb.* a contemptuous term for a person.

Swank, *sb.* a tall, thin man.

Sward, *sb.* the swathe, or line of grass cut by the scythe.

Swayed, *adj.* said of a wall that is leaning to one side.

Sweel, *sb.* a swivel.

Sweer, *adj.* unwilling ; slow.

Swinge, *v.* to singe.

Swinger, *sb.* anything big. 'That conger eel 's a *swinger*.'

Swingle-tree, *sb.* part of the tackle of a plough.

Swirl, *sb.* a whirling gust of wind.

Swirly, *sb.* a quarryman's term for a large ammonite.

Swither, *v.* to be in doubt ; to hesitate.

Switherin', undecided. 'I'm *switherin'* whether to go or not.

Swithers, *sb.* To be 'in the *swithers*,' wavering ; to be undecided.
'I'm in the *swithers* what to do.'

Swurl o' wun, *sb.* a blast of wind.

Synavug, a soft crab. Same as a **Peeler**.

Syne, *adv.* late. .

Taapie, *sb.* a silly, careless woman.

Tack, *sb.* a rancid taste or taint, in butter, &c.

Tackle, *sb.* a quick and rather troublesome child.

Tacky, *adj.* sticky as varnish, not quite hard.

Taen, *v.* taken.

Taickle, *sb.* a randy ; a talking, scolding woman.

Tail of the eye, *sb.* the corner of the eye. 'I saw him with the *tail of my eye*.' 'Now don't be watchin' me out of the *tail of your eye*.'

Tak, or **Take**, *sb.* a piece of ground taken on lease.

Take. '*Take* to your beaters.' '*Take* to your scrapers' = run away.

Take a hand at, v. to impose upon; to banter; to hoax. 'I know yer just *takin' a han' at* me.'

Take an' do, to do. '*Take an' do* that at once.'

Take bad, v. to take ill.

Take in with, to overtake a person. 'You'll soon *take in with* him.'

Taken on with, pleased with. 'They're greatly *taken on with* him.'

Take notice, v. an infant beginning to show that it observes things is said to '*take notice*.'

Take off, (1) sb. a mimic. 'Dear! but you're a sore *take off*.'

(2) *v.* to mimic. 'He *took her off* to the life.'

Take stock, v. to take notice of; to observe.

Tak' yer tobacco, don't be in a hurry.

Tammock, sb. a little knoll, in a bog or marsh.

Tanny, sb. a dark-complexioned (tawney) person.

Tap o' kin, sb. the head of the family.

Tap o' tow. Flax or tow placed on the 'rock' of a spinning-wheel, which if set on fire, would be all ablaze in an instant. Hence the saying—'He went aff like a *tap o' tow*,' meaning he got into a flaming passion in an instant.

Tarble han', terrible hand. Same as **Sore hand**.

Tarbillest, adj. most terrible.

Targe, (1) sb. a scolding woman.

(2) *v.* to scold loudly.

Targein'. '*A targein'* fine horse,' a very fine horse.

Taste, sb. a small quantity. '*A taste o'* matches.'

Tasty, adj. tasteful; natty. 'Oh, he's a very *tasty* man.'

Tatty, adj. untidy; unkempt.

Tawpened, adj. tufted as a fowl.

Tawpenny, sb. a hen with a tuft on its head.

Tear, (1) v. to run fast.

(2) *v.* to knock or ring violently at a door.

(3) [Teer] 'There's a *tear* in yer e'e like a threv'lin' rat,' saying.

Tears. 'The *tears* were running down his cheeks like beetles up a hill:' said in ridicule of a child who is crying for nothing.

Teem, (1) *v.* to pour. 'He *teemed* a pint of it down the dog's throat.'

(2) *sb.* heaviest rain. 'I was out in a perfect *teem*.'

Telling. 'It would be no *tellin'*,' *i. e.* it would not tell or count in one's favour—would be hurtful. 'It would be *tellin'* me a quare dale if I'd knowed that afore,' *i. e.* it would have been of great consequence to me to have known, &c.

Temp a sant (tempt a saint), to be very annoying. 'It would *temp* a *sant* the way you're gettin' on.'

Tendered, *v.* made tender, as linen sometimes is in 'the bleach.' 'The fibre (of flax) *tendered* by excess of moisture.'

Tent of ink, *sb.* as much ink as a pen will lift at once out of an ink-bottle.

Thairm, *sb.* cat-gut.

That, (1) *so.* 'He was *that* heavy we couldn't lift him.'

(2) used in sense of *this*. A common salutation. '*That's* a soft day,' means, 'This is a wet day.'

The day, to-day. 'Will you go *the day*, or the morrow?'

Thee, *sb.* the thigh.

Thegither, *adv.* together.

Theirsels, themselves.

The long eleventh of June, saying, used as a comparison of length.

The more, *adv.* although. 'He did it, *the more* he said he wouldn't.'

The morra come niver, never.

The pigs ran through it, something interfered to prevent the arrangement being carried out.

Thick, (1) *adj.* friendly; confidential. 'As *thick* as thieves.'

(2) *adj.* in quick succession; close together.

Think a heap, *v.* to like; to value. 'We *think a heap* of him.'

Think long, *v.* to feel a longing; to be home-sick. 'What's the matter with you; are you *thinking long*?'

Think pity, *v.* to pity; to take pity. 'I *thought pity* o' the chile he was that cowl.'

Think shame, be ashamed. '*Think shame* o' yersel', child!'

Thirtage, *sb.* Same as **Mootther**, or **Moulter**. The proportion of meal paid to a miller for grinding. *Obsolete, I believe.*

Thirteen, *sb.* a name for a British shilling at the time when the British and Irish currencies were different. The shilling was worth thirteen pence Irish.

Thole, (1) *v.* to bear; to endure.

(2) 'A haporth o' *thole*-weel, an' a pennorth o' nivir-let-on-ye-hae-it,' recommended as a cure for a trifling ailment.

Thon, *adv.* yon.

Thonder, *adv.* yonder.

Thongin', *sb.* a beating.

Thoom, *sb.* the thumb.

Thooms (thumbs). 'They might lick *thooms* tae the elbows,' i. e. the one is as bad as the other. 'We may lick *thooms* upon that,' a common saying when two parties agree to a bargain, or have a community of opinion (*Ulster Journal of Archæology*).

Thorn grey, *sb.* the common grey linnet. Also called **Hedge grey**.

Thorough, or **Thorra**, *adj.* wise; sane. 'The poor fellow's not *thorough*.'

Thought, *sb.* a small quantity of anything. 'A wee *thought*,' a less quantity.

Thraiveless, *adj.* careless; silly, or restless, applied to a person disinclined to do anything, the disinclination arising from weakness. 'I was *thraiveless* after that long illness.'

Thrapple, **Thrap**, *sb.* the wind-pipe; the throat.

Thraw, *v.* to twist; to turn.

"Wha scarce can *thraw* her neck half roun',
Tae bid guid morn her neighbour."—HUDDLESTON.

'Them boots would *thraw* yer feet.'

Thraw a rope, to be hanged (the weight of the body causes the rope to '*thraw*').

Thraw hook, *sb.* a hooked stick used for twisting hay-rope.

Thraw mule, *sb.* a perverse and obstinate person.

Thread the needle and sew, *sb.* a children's game.

Threave, *sb.* the straw of two stooks (shocks) of corn.

Threep, *v.* to argue, or contest a point.

Threshel, *sb.* the threshold.

Thristle cock, *sb.* the common bunting.

Throm, *prep.* from.

Throng, *adj.* crowded. 'The streets were very *throng*,' over-throng = over-crowded.

Through, (1) *adv.* in the course of. 'I'll call *through* the day.'

(2) *adv.* a horse 'working *through* land,' means working in fields,

ploughing, &c. 'Going *through* the floor' = walking about a room as a nurse does with a restless child.

Through-other, Throother, *adj.* confused; untidy; without order. 'She's a *through-other* sort o' buddy.' 'His horse is all *through-other*.'

Throw, *v.* to cause. 'It *throws* us that we can't get the place cleared out.'

Throw by, *v.* throw away. '*Throw by* that owl hat aff ye.'

Thrum, *sb.* a threepence. A commission of three pence per stone on flax, paid by a flax buyer to a person who brings the buyer and seller together in open market.

Thrumphry, *sb.* rubbish; broken furniture.

Thrums, *sb. pl.* the ends of the threads of a weaver's warp.

Thrush, *sb.* a boy's game.

Thrush, the, *sb.* a skin eruption.

Thrushed in the feet, applied to a horse whose feet have become tender from the effect of dry hot weather.

Thump, *sb.* bean champ, *i. e.* mashed potatoes and beans.

Thunder. 'He turned up his eyes like a duck in *thunder*,' *i. e.* he showed astonishment.

Thunder-bolt, a stone celt; also a belemnite.

Thunderin', *very.* '*Thunderin'* good hay.'

Thurrish, *v.* to be friendly, kindly, or accommodating. 'These people wouldn't *thurrish* together.'

Tib's eve, or St. Tib's eve, never. 'I'll marry you on *Tib's eve*, an' that's neither before Christmas nor after,' saying.

Ticht, *adj.* smart; active. 'A *ticht*, clean fellow.'

Ticklish, *adj.* difficult; precarious.

Tid, Tidge, *sb.* a fine warm bed for crops; *adj.* the quality of soil that is fit for the reception of seed. 'That ground is in fine *tid*,' *i. e.* pulverised and dry.

Tied. 'He was fit to be *tied*,' *i. e.* in a great passion.

Tig, *sb.* a children's game. The one that 'has *tig*,' chases the others till he 'gives *tig*' to one of them by touching; the one '*tigged*' then chases the others who avoid him as dangerous. 'Cross-*tig*,' is a modification of this game.

Till, (1) *sb.* heavy clay; the subsoil.

(2) *prep.* used for to. 'A'm goin' *till* Lisburn.'

Till iron, *sb.* a crow-bar.

Till midden, *sb.* a manure-heap in a ploughed field.

Time, (1) 'If I can make *time*' = if I have time.

(2) 'You kept *time* between you and the day,' i. e. you kept putting off the evil day.

Time o' day. To 'bid the *time o' day*,' is to salute a person with 'good morning' or anything similar.

Timmersome, *adj.* timorous.

Tin, *sb.* What is known as 'a *tin*,' is a tin mug or porringer.

Tinker's toast, *sb.* the crust at the side of a loaf which has been one of the outside loaves of a batch.

Tint, *adj.* one-third rotten, applied to wood that has been kept seasoning till it begins to decay.

Tip, *sb.* a ram.

Tirl, Thirl, *v.* to turn up something. 'The wun' *thirled* the thatch las' nicht.'

To, (1) *adv.* used for till. 'Come here *to* I kiss you.'

(2) *prep.* used for for. 'You can get a bit *to* yourself.'

Toardst, *adv.* towards.

Tod, *sb.* a fox.

To-morrow was a year, a year ago from to-morrow.

Tom pudden, *sb.* the little grebe; also called, 'penny-bird,' 'drink a penny,' 'Willie Hawkie.'

Tongue, (1) 'Has a *tongue* wud clip clouts.' 'Has a *tongue* wud clip iron or brass,' applied to a great talker, or to a person who has 'a cuttin' *tongue*.'

(2) *v.* to scold.

Tongue thrash, *v.* to scold.

Tongue-thrashing, *sb.* a scolding.

Tonguing, *sb.* abuse; a violent scolding.

Too big riggit, *adj.* over rigged, as a boat.

Took, (1) struck or caught. 'A stone just *took* him in the eye.'

(2) *v.* went. 'They *took* down the old road.'

Took off, *v.* ran away.

Toom, *adj.* empty.

Tooth. Children when they are losing their first teeth, are told when a *tooth* is taken out, that if they do not put their tongue into the hole, a gold *tooth* will grow.

Top, *v.* to lop off the top branches in pruning a hedge.

Top pickle. 'The *top pickle* of all grain belongs to the gentry,' i. e. to the fairies.

Tory, sb. a deceiving person, usually applied in banter; a term of endearment for a child, thus—‘Ah! you’re a right *tory*.’ ‘A rayl *tory*.’ ‘A sore *tory*,’ &c.

Tothan, sb. a silly person.

To the fore, in existence.

Tottherry, adj. untidy; ragged.

Touch, sb. a loop of cord put round a horse’s tongue or lip.

Touch an’ hail, sb. (touch and heal), the St. John’s wort, *Hyporicum perforatum*. *Prunella vulgaris* is also so-called.

Tours, sb. pl. peat sods used in firing.

Tove, v. to boast or brag.

Tover, sb. a boaster.

Tovey, Toved, adj. puffed up; silly; self-important.

Tovy eedyot, sb. a puffed up fool.

Towarst, adv. towards.

Town stinker, sb. a boy’s game, played with a ball. The ‘*town*’ is marked by a circle on the ground, and two parties of boys take possession of it alternately, according to their success in striking the ball in certain directions.

Track, sb. In playing marbles, a boy who hits one marble may ‘take *track* off it,’ i. e. he gets another shot.

Traik, (1) sb. a long, tiresome walk.

(2) *v.* to be sickly; not to thrive.

Train, v. to travel by train. ‘He’ll have to *train* it every day.’

Tramp cock, sb. a hay-cock, which has been tramped to make it more solid.

Trams, sb. pl. the portions of the shafts which project behind the body of a cart. They are also called **Back-trams**.

Trash, Green trash, sb. unripe or bad fruit.

Travel, v. to walk. ‘I *travelled* it every fut o’ the way.’

Treadwuddy, sb. an iron hook and swivel used to connect a single or double tree with a plough or harrow.

Trench, v. to dig land down to the sub-soil.

Trig, (1) sb. the line from which persons jumping start from, when making the jump.

(2) *adj.* neat; trim.

Trigged up, v. trimmed up; settled.

Trinket, v. a small artificial water-course.

Trinkle, *v.* to trickle.

Trodge, *v.* to walk ; to saunter.

Trodger, *sb.* a traveller on foot.

Trog, *sb.* slow and petty dealing in the market.

Troth, in truth. ' *Troth* an' I won't.'

Troubles the, *sb.* the Irish rebellion of 1641.

Trout heaght, *sb.* trout height, the height that a trout can leap from the water, used as a standard or comparison of height.

Truckle, *sb.* a small car, in common use before the introduction of the present farm carts.

Truff, *v.* to steal.

Truff the ducks, a term applied to beggars and vagrants.

Trule, *sb.* a trowel.

Trump, *sb.* a Jew's-harp.

Trunnel, Trinnel, (1) *sb.* the wheel of a wheelbarrow.

(2) *v.* to trundle. 'Away out an' *trinnel* yer hoop.'

Truss, *sb.* A *truss* of hay is twelve score pounds. A *truss* of straw is nine score (McSKIMIN, *Hist. Carrickfergus*).

Truth. 'It's as true as *truth* has been this long time,' saying.

Tryste, (1) *sb.* an appointment. 'He put in a *tryste* with his girl.'

(2) *v.* to make an appointment; to bespeak. 'You can't have them boots, they're *trysted*.'

Trysted, *v.* appointed. 'I have *trysted* to meet him on Monday.'

Tthur! Tthur! a call for pigs.

Tuck stick, *sb.* a sword-stick.

Tune. 'The *tune* the old cow died of,' a comparison for any unrecognizable air, or any particularly bad attempt at music.

Tuppenny ticket, *sb.* 'It's not worth a *tuppenny ticket*,' *i. e.* it's quite worthless. These '*tickets*' were copper, tradesmen's tokens, value two-pence, of which considerable numbers were issued in the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century. They were about the size of farthings.

Turn an arch, *v.* to form or build an arch.

Turned, *adj.* slightly sour, applied to milk.

Turn-footins, *sb. pl.* small heaps of cut turf. See under **Clamp**.

Turnips.

'You may take one,
And you may take two,
But if you take three,
I'll take you.'

Supposed to be said by farmers concerning persons who take a turnip out of a field to eat it.

Turn out the, sb. a term for the Irish rebellion of 1798. Also called **The Hurries**.

Turn spit Jack, sb. a game at country balls, &c., in which young men compete by singing for their partners in the next dance.

Turn the word, to contradict, or dispute the correctness of a statement. 'I wouldn't begin to *turn the word* with you.'

Twa, nu. adj. two.

Twa hand boy, sb. a smart fellow.

Twall, nu. adj. twelve.

Twalmouth, sb. a year.

Twict, Twicet, adv. twice.

Two double, adj. 'Bent *two double*.' 'Going *two double*,' bent with pain or age.

Two-eyed beef-steak, sb. a herring.

Twussle, sb. a tussle.

Unaise, Unease, Unaisement, sb. an uneasy state. 'They got into an *unaise* when they heard about it.' 'It caused a great *unaisement* in the village.'

Unco, adj. strange.

Underboard, adj. dead and confined, but not yet buried.

Underconstumble, v. to understand; to comprehend.

Under foot salve, sb. filth applied as a poultice in the case of horses, &c.

Unfeelsome, adj. unpleasant; disagreeable.

Unfordersome, adj. unmanageable.

Unknownce, Unknownst, adv. unknown.

Unpossible, adv. impossible.

Unsignified, adj. insignificant.

Unsonsy, adj. unlucky.

Untimous, adj. at unseasonable times.

Upcast, sb. a reproach; something 'cast up' to one.

Upon, prep. with. 'I take the medicine *upon* milk.'

Upsetting, adj. arrogant; assuming. 'The're the most *upsettinest* people in the country.'

Up the country people, *sb. pl.* persons from any part of Ireland, except the north-east of Ulster.

Us, *pron.* me.

Vaig, *sb.* a disreputable, wandering person.

Vaigish, *adj.* vagrant. 'A *vaigish* looking person.'

Vast. To be '*vast* against a person,' is to be very much opposed to him.

Vaut, *sb.* a vault.

Vermint o' rats, a great quantity of rats; a plague of rats.

Waarsh, **Worsh**, *adj.* insipid. 'A've got a *warsh* taste in ma mouth.'

Wabster, *sb.* a weaver.

Wad, *v.* to wager.

Wag at the wa', *sb.* a clock, of which the pendulum is exposed to view.

Wag on, *v.* to beckon. 'I *wagged on* him to come across the field to me.'

Wait a wee, wait a little bit.

Waited on, just expected to die. 'He was *waited on* last night.' 'He's just a *waitin' on*.'

Wakerife, **Waukerife**, *adj.* wakeful.

Wale, (1) *sb.* that which is chosen or selected.

(2) *v.* to pick the best out of a quantity of anything.

Waling [wailing] **glass**, *sb.* a weaver's counting glass, which magnifies a small portion of the surface of linen, and thus enables the set or count to be ascertained.

Walked [*l* sounded], *adj.* shrunken, applied to flannel that has shrunk in washing. 'The flannen 's as *walked an'* hard as a ca's lug' [a calf's ear].

Wallop, *sb.* 'A *wallop* of a horse,' a loose-limbed horse.

Walloping, *v.* floundering. A certain lake had overflowed its banks, and it was said that 'the eels were *wallop'in'* through the fields.'

Wallopy, *adj.* loose limbed.

Walter, *v.* 'The potatoes lie down and *walter* on the ground,' *i. e.* they remain lying.

Walthered, *adj.* mired or stuck in a boggy road, or swampy place. 'Whiles in the mornin' I find the branches of the trees all *walthered* and smashed,' broken down into the mire.

Wanst, *adv.* once.

Want, *v.* to do without. 'We can't *want* the pony the day.'

Wanting, without. 'You're better *wanting* that.'

Wants a square of being round: said of a person who is not wise.

War-hawk, *sb.* a bailiff or summons server.

Warm the wax in your ears, box your ears.

Warshness, *sb.* a sickish feeling, accompanied by a desire to taste something salt or with a strong flavour.

Warts. *Warts* are said to be caused by the foam of the sea if it touches the hands.

Washing, *sb.* A *washing* of clothes is as much as is washed at once.

Wasslin', *v.* making a rustling or hoarse sound in breathing. 'Do you hear the chile *wasslin'* in his chest?'

Wassock, *sb.* a wind-guard for the door of a cottage made of interwoven branches of birch or hazel. Same as **Corrag**.

Watch out, *v.* to watch for; to look out for.

Water, *sb.* a river. 'The six-mile *water*.' 'The Braid *water*.'

Water-brash, *sb.* a sensation as of water coming up the throat into the mouth.

Water-grass, *sb.* water-cress.

Water guns, *sb. pl.* sounds as of gun-shots said to be heard around the shores of Lough Neagh and by persons sailing on the lake. The cause of the sounds, which are generally heard in calm weather, has not been explained. The phenomenon is also spoken of as the **Lough shooting**.

Water of Ayr, *sb.* a kind of stone highly prized for hones; boys' marbles are also supposed to be made of it. Sometimes called **Wattery vair**.

Water table, *sb.* the channel at the side of a road.

Water wagtail, *sb.* the grey wagtail.

Waur, *adj.* worse. 'Ance ill, aye *waur*,' saying.

Way, *sb.* 'He's in a great *way* with her,' *i. e.* he is very much taken with her, or in love with her.

(2) 'What *way* are ye?' 'What *way* are ye commin' on?' *i. e.* how do you do?

Ways, *sb.* way; distance. 'It's a great *ways* off.'

Weak turn, *sb.* a fainting fit.

Wean, **Wain**, *sb.* a child.

Wear in, v. 'The time will soon *wear in*,' i. e. the time will soon pass.

Wearie. 'The auld *wearie* on you,' an evil wish or curse.

Weasel, sb. the stoat. The true weasel does not occur in Ireland.

Weather gall, sb. the end of a rainbow seen in squally weather. Same as Dog.

Weavers, sb. pl. spiders.

Webber, sb. a country linen buyer. (Obsolete.)

Week, sb. a wick—hence the riddle or puzzle, 'Licht a can'le on Monday mornin', an' it 'll burn tae the week's en'.'

Wed, v. weeded. 'The garden wants to be *wed*.'

Wee, (1) sb. a short time. 'In a *wee*' = in a short time.
(2) *adj.* little.

Weed, sb. a feverish attack to which women are sometimes liable.

Weel-faured, adj. good-looking.

Wee folk, Wee people, sb. pl. fairies.

Wee knowin', sb. a small quantity; what could be perceived.

Weel saired, adj. well served.

Weeny, adj. little. Same as **Wee**.

Wee ones, sb. pl. children. 'There was a wheen o' *wee ones* follayin' afther thim.'

Wee thing, a little. 'It's a *wee thing* sharp this mornin'.'

Weght, sb. a round tray, made of sheepskin stretched on a hoop, for carrying corn, &c.

Weigh butter and sell cheese, sb. a children's game. Two persons stand back to back and interlock their arms; then each, by bending forward alternately, lifts the other off the ground.

Well? what?

Well-blooded, adj. with a high complexion; rosy.

Well ink, sb. a marsh plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*. It is used medicinally.

Well, I think! an exclamation of surprise; indeed!

Well of a car, sb. a receptacle for luggage or parcels in the central part of an 'outside car.'

Well put on, adj. well-dressed. The reverse is **Ill put on**.

Welshmen plucking their geese, a heavy shower of snow when the wind is S.E. or E.

Welt the flure, a call of encouragement to persons dancing.

Wet-my-foot, *sb.* the quail : so called from its cry. Also called **Wet-my-lip**.

Wet shod, *adj.* having one's boots and stockings saturated.

Whack, (1) *sb.* a good allowance of drink. 'He can take his *whack*.'
A profit, or a share or slice of the profit, on a transaction.

(2) Quality. 'It's not the *whack*,' *i. e.* not the quality; not up to the mark.

Whalin', *sb.* a beating.

Whammel, *v.* to fall in a sprawling way.

Whammle, **Whummle**, *v.* to upset or knock over something.

Whang, (1) *sb.* a thong : hence a shoe-tie.

(2) *sb.* a large slice cut off a loaf.

Wharve, *sb.* the spool fastened on a spindle over which the band passes which drives the spindle.

What ails you at? means what objection or dislike have you to?
Thus: 'What ails you at that man?' 'What ails you at your stir-about?'

What come on you? what happened to you? what delayed you?

What do they call you? *i. e.* what is your name?

What like is he? what is he like?

What way are ye? how do you do?

What way is he? how is he?

Whatsumever, *adv.* whatever.

Whaup, *sb.* a curlew, *Numenius Arquata*.

Whee ! Wee ! call for a horse to stop.

Wheen, *sb.* a quantity ; a number. 'Give us a *wheen* o' them nuts.'
'I'll try it for a *wheen* o' days more.'

Wheep, *v.* to whistle.

Wheeppler, *sb.* a whistler.

Wheetie, *sb.* a duck.

Wheetie-wheetie, a call to ducks.

Which? what?

Which han' will ye have it in? a taunt, meaning you won't get it at all.

Whiles, *adv.* now and then ; occasionally. 'Ogh, 'deed, *whiles* he's betther an' *whiles* he's waur.'

Whillalooya. 'Singing *whillalooya* to the day nettles,' dead and buried.

Whimper, sb. a whisper.

Whim-wham. 'A *whim-wham* for a goose's bridle,' something that April fools are sent in search of.

Whin checker, sb. the hen stone chat. See **Stone checker.**

Whinge, v. to whine; to cry in a complaining way.

Whin grey, sb. a bird, the lesser redpole.

Whins, sb. furze.

Whin-stone, sb. basalt.

Whip, v. to run quickly.

Whish! Whisht! Wheesht! interj. hush.

White, v. to cut small chips off a stick with a knife.

White-headed boy, sb. a favoured one; a mother's favourite among her boys.

White horse, sb. a summons.

White side, sb. the tufted duck, or the young of the golden eye.

Whitey-brown thread, sb. a strong kind of thread: so called from its colour.

Whitterick, sb. a small swimming bird, perhaps the little grebe.

Whitterick, Whitterit, sb. the stoat, *Mustela Erminea*.

Whizeek, sb. a severe blow. 'A hut him a *whizeek* on the lug.'

Who's owe it? who owns it?

Whuddin', v. applied to a hare when it is running about as if to amuse itself.

Whumper, sb. a whisper; a private intimation.

Whup, sb. a whip.

Whutherit, sb. a stoat.

Why but you? why did (or do) you not? 'Why but you pay the man?' 'Why but you hut him?'

Wiley coat, sb. a short shirt of flannel, with short sleeves, open down the front, worn by men, sometimes next the skin and sometimes over another garment.

Wilk, sb. a periwinkle.

Williard, adj. obstinate; self-willed.

Willie Hawkie, sb. the little grebe. Also called **Drink-a-penny.**

Willie-wagtail, sb. the wagtail.

Wilyart, Wulyart, *adj.* bashful ; stupid.

Win, *v.* to save or dry hay, turf, &c., by exposure to the wind.

Wind. (1) 'To get under the *wind*' of any affair is to get secret or early information about it.

(2) The following rhyme has regard to the various winds :

' When the *wind* 's from the north
It's good for cooling broth ;
When the *wind* 's from the south
It blows the dust into your mouth ;
When the *wind* 's from the east
It's neither good for man or beast ;
When the *wind* 's from the west,
Then the weather's best.

Winedins, *sb. pl.* The head and foot rig in a ploughed field on which the horses turn are the *winedins*.

Wine 'ere, Wind 'ere? a call to a horse to turn to the left or near side.

Wink o' sleep, any sleep. 'I didn't get a *wink o' sleep* for a week.'

Winlin, *sb.* a small roll of hay.

Winnle stroe, *sb.* a stalk of withered grass.

Winter dyke, *sb.* two strong fences of stones or earth crossing each other at right angles. These are erected on exposed pastures to shelter cattle left out in winter. Also a clothes-horse for drying clothes on.

Winter Friday, *sb.* a term for a cold, wretched-looking person.

Wit, (1) *sb.* knowledge ; intelligence.

(2) 'He has to seek his *wit* yet,' said of a fool.

Witch's cradle, *sb.* a Lias fossil, *Gryphea incurva*.

Wite, *v.* to blame.

Wi' the han', favourable ; easily done. This expression is taken from ploughing experience. When a man is ploughing across a sloping place, and has difficulty in getting the earth to lie back, he would say it was 'again the han' ;' if otherwise, he would say it was '*wi' the han*.' The horse that walks on the unploughed land is said to be 'in the han' ;' the other horse is called the 'fur horse,' because it walks in the furrow.

Without, *adv.* unless. 'Without you do it.'

Wizzen, *sb.* the windpipe.

Wobble, *v.* to lather the face before shaving ; to totter in walking ; to shake ; to be unsteady on the feet.

Wobblin' brush, *sb.* a shaving brush.

Wool cottar, *sb.* a cormorant.

Wool fire, wild fire, an eruption on the skin. 'It spreads like *wool fire*,' a comparison.

Word, *sb.* news; a message. 'Word come that his brother was dead.'
'Did the master leave *word* when he would be home?'

Words, *sb.* a falling-out. 'Why did you leave your last place?'
'Oh, the manager an' me had *words*.'

Worm month, *sb.* part of July and part of August; a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lammas. "Everything that has life in it lives this month."

Worm-picked, *adj.* worm-eaten, as wood.

'Worse nor lose ye canna,' *i. e.* you can but lose, so you may venture to do it.

Wraith, *sb.* a shadowy likeness of a person.

Wran, *sb.* a wren.

Wringin', *adj.* saturated; dripping with water. 'I was out in that pour, an' I'm all *wringing*.'

Wrought on, *v.* worked in the system. 'He took a swelling in his knee last July, an' it has *wrought on* him ever since.'

Wud, *adj.* enraged; mad.

Wun, *sb.* the wind.

Wunnher, *sb.* a sprite of a child. 'Come here, ye *wunnher*, ye.'

Wunnhur what ails ye. 'A'll mak ye *wunnhur what ails ye*,' a threat of a beating or punishment.

Wunnie claith, *sb.* winnow cloth, a large cloth on which the grain falls when it is winnowed by being tossed in the wind.

Wur sels, *sb. pl.* ourselves.

Yammerin', Yimmerin', *v.* complaining; grumbling.

Yap, (1) *sb.* a cross, peevish fellow.

(2) *v.* A chicken or young turkey is said to *yap* when it makes repeated calls for food.

Yappy, *adj.* thin; hungry-looking.

Yarn. 'Take the *yarn*,' said of herrings when they strike the net.

Yarwhelp, *sb.* a bird mentioned by Harris (*Hist. Co. Down*, 1744). It "is something like a woodcock." Called also **Yarwhip**.

Yaup, *v.* to bark; to cry as a young bird for food.

Yeat, *sb.* a gate.

Yell, *adj.* dry, as a cow when not giving milk.

Yelloch, *sb.* a yell.

Yellow-man, *sb.* a kind of toffee made of treacle and flour.

Yerp, *v.* to yelp. 'Whiles a whitterick *yerps* like a dug,' *i. e.* a stoat sometimes yelps like a dog.

Yilley-yorlin, **Yella-yoit**, **Yella-yert**, *sb.* the yellow-hammer or yellow bunting.

Yin, *adj.* one.

Yin ends erran', on particular or special purpose. 'He went *yin ends erran'* for it.'

Yirkin, *sb.* the side of a boot.

Yirnin', **Yermerin'**, *v.* grumbling ; complaining.

Yoke, **Yok**, *v.* to attach a horse to a cart or other vehicle.

Yirlin, *sb.* a yellow-hammer.

You and you else, *i. e.* you and others like you ; in the same line as you are, or the same way of thinking.

Your day, *sb.* your lifetime ; all your days. 'The watch will last you *your day*.'

You're no fit, you are not able.

Your uns, *sb.* your family.

Youa, *pron.* ye. 'Youa can't get commin' through this way.'

You've only the half of it, a reply to the observation, 'I'm glad to have seen you,' meaning 'I am as glad as you are.'

Yowl, *v.* to howl. 'The dog *yowled* when I clodded a stone at him.'

Yowlin', *sb.* a howling or yelping noise.

Yuky, *adj.* itchy.

Zinc, *sb.* This word is sometimes sounded as of two syllables, thus—*ess-zinc*.

A GLOSSARY
OF
DEVONSHIRE PLANT NAMES.

English Dialect Society.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES.

C. 29.

A GLOSSARY
OF
DEVONSHIRE PLANT NAMES.

BY THE
REV. HILDERIC FRIEND.

**(Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement
of Science, Literature, and Art, 1882; xiv. pp. 529-591.)**

LONDON :
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER AND CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1882.

PREFACE.

DEVONSHIRE is a perfect paradise, so far as its luxuriant growth of ferns and flowers is concerned, and I had no sooner set foot on the soil of Fair Devon than I began to feel that I was in a region whose provincial and local lore was as rich and varied as its flora. Having imbibed, during my residence in China, a passionate love for all kinds of folk-lore, and being obliged to take frequent walks along the shady lanes and by the flower-bespangled hedgerows of South Devon, I at once availed myself of the favourable opportunities thus afforded me of collecting whatever of interest came in my way. The fairyland of flower-lore so enchanted me that I soon began to write about it, and the result was that Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein, and Co., of London, undertook to publish my work under the title of *Flowers and Flower-Lore*. The volume, which is nearly ready to be issued from the press, will be fully illustrated, and will be found to contain a great deal of information of a novel and interesting character relating to fairy flower-lore and many kindred topics. It was while collecting this kind of information that I discovered that many of the local names for flowers and plants were not to be found in the excellent *Glossary of English Plant Names* in process of publication by the English Dialect Society. I made note of such names as they came in my way, and have now the pleasure of submitting the result to

the public. Had I been able to remain in Devonshire another year or two, I have no doubt the glossary would have been much enlarged; but as there is no prospect of my resuming the study for some years to come in the south of England, I have begun to collect plant names in the counties of Northampton, Bucks, and Oxon. I am already in possession of some very valuable names which do not appear in any glossary, and hope to be able to supplement my present work with another publication in the English Dialect Society Series in the course of one or two more years.

The present work was read in the first instance before the members of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, from whose volume of Transactions for the year it has, by an arrangement with the Council of the Association, been reprinted as an addition to the publications of the English Dialect Society.

HILDERIC FRIEND.

BRACKLEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
October, 1882.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 2. For *Swanwick* read *Swanswick*.
Page 3. Fifth line from bottom read lxxiv., lxxvi.
Page 4. For *Alyssum* read *Arabis*; and so in one or two other cases.
Page 10. For *lanatas* read *lanata*.
" For *Tretrahit* read *Tetrahit*.
Page 18. Add, after the notes on Crowdy-kit, "The word *kit* is the Teutonic synonym and translation of *Cronody*. Bailey says that *kit* means a small fiddle. I should connect it with *kit* in the name KIT-KEYS, the seed vessels of the ash in the form of a *kit* or fiddle."
Page 18. For *Bendacorus* read *Pseudacorus*.
Page 19. For *umbilicus* read *Umbilicus*.
Page 43. For *morio* read *Morio*.
Page 44. For *Atropurpurea* read *atropurpurea*.
Page 46. Second line, for xii. read xiii.
Page 52. For *Sarmentosa* read *sarmentosa*.
Page 57. For *glutinosus* read *glutinosa*.
Page 61. For *Scripus* read *Scirpus*.
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Throughout read *Flowers and Flower-Lore* instead of *European Flower-Lore*, the title of my book having been altered since going to press.

A GLOSSARY OF DEVONSHIRE PLANT NAMES.

BY THE REV. HILDERIC FRIEND.

(Read at Crediton, July, 1882.)

I HAD the honour and pleasure a year ago of submitting to the Devonshire Association a few "Notes on Some Devonshire Plant Names," when I promised to continue my study of the subject, and submit, at some future date, such results as I might be able to arrive at in connexion therewith. Since that time I have made flower-lore my special study, and in so doing have given particular attention to the field which lay nearest at hand. The consequence has been that I have greatly enlarged my list of local plant names; while I have also accumulated a large amount of information respecting the traditions, superstitions, and customs of the people in reference to plants and flowers. I had fully intended to have supplemented this essay with some notes on "Devonshire Flower-Lore," but found that the collection and arrangement of such a long list of names as that which I have been enabled here to bring together took up all the spare time I had at my disposal, and prevented me entering for the present on this interesting study. I have meanwhile added a few notes towards a bibliography of the subject, which I hope I may be able to deal with more thoroughly at another time. I do not claim to have compiled a glossary of the whole of Devonshire plant-names, for new names come to hand almost daily; but, at any rate, the list is larger than any that has ever been compiled before, so far as I am aware. It may be well perhaps to give

I. SOME BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Works treating exclusively or particularly of plant-names may be reckoned on one's fingers. The first book deserving

special mention is *On the Popular Names of British Plants*, by R. C. A. Prior, M.D., the third edition of which appeared three years ago (1879). This valuable little work contains, in the words of the title-page, "an explanation of the origin and meaning of the names of our indigenous and most commonly cultivated species." There is an introduction covering twenty pages (pp. vii.-xxvii.), in which the history of the subject is briefly treated, and notes are made on the writings of Greek, Latin, and Continental authors, as well as those of our own land, especially such as treated of plant medicine in the old herbals, where many names are found which have died out of the classical language, and exist only in our local dialects. The list of works referred to is of special interest, but it is only needful to mention it here. Next in order we would place *English Plant Names from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century*, by John Earle, M.A., Rector of Swanwick, &c., Oxford, MDCCCLXXX. The introduction (pp. ix.-cxii.) is simply invaluable, and only those who have carefully studied it will be able to realize how vast an amount of information has been condensed in so small a compass. The lists, notes, and index are of great service in assisting one to the identification of plants mentioned by early authors. But the fullest, most exhaustive, and at the same time most purely local work, is *A Dictionary of English Plant-Names*, by James Britten, F.L.S., and Robert Holland. This work is published by the English Dialect Society. Part I. appeared in 1878, and contains a brief introduction, and names from A to F inclusive. In 1879 Part II. was published, containing G to O inclusive. The editors have Part III. in the press, and it will doubtless be issued by the time (or before) these pages are printed. To say the work will be exhaustive would not be correct; for the list I submit herewith contains many names which do not there appear, although I have supplied Mr. Britten with lists from time to time for embodying in his appendix; in fact, we may confidently say that it will yet take years to collect all the local names of plants from the various counties of England, and Devonshire alone would yield a much larger list, if only the time and attention requisite for their accumulation could be found. The English Dialect Society has also published Turner's *Names of Herbes*, under the able editorship of Mr. Britten. Possessing the foregoing works, one may be said to have, in compact form, a very full and compendious dictionary of plant-names; while each of them supplies us with references to such other works as it may be desirable to consult.

II. THE GLOSSARY.

I have only occasionally inserted common English names, although in regular use in Devonshire; such, for example, as Yarrow, Pimpernell, Agrimony, &c., as such a course would only swell the list unnecessarily, and add nothing new to our knowledge. Occasionally I have found it convenient to introduce a name which may not be said purely to belong to Devonshire; but these names in nearly every case have been found in use in the county, though not always by natives.

AARON'S BEARD, (1) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L., one of the many names by which this plant is known in the west of England.

(2) *Hypericum calycinum*, L., so named from the bundles of stamens, which have a very beard-like appearance. Many other plants have drawn their names from a similar peculiarity, as Old Man's-beard, Goat's-beard, &c. (Britten, p. 4.)

ADDER'S-MEAT, (1) *Arum maculatum*, L., applied, not to the spathe in its early stages, but when the bright red colour of the berries shows itself. The same name is applied to other red berries of a bright glossy appearance, but which are regarded, whether correctly or otherwise, as being poisonous; as for example the fruit of

(2) *Tamus communis*, L., which in Sussex is known as "Poison-berries." An explanation of this term is necessary, not only because of its interesting etymological associations, but in order to correct a mistaken idea. Mr. Britten says, "It will be observed that most of the plants connected with the adder appear in spring, when snakes are most generally seen." I will not dispute the latter statement, although my own experience both at home and abroad leads me to believe that in summer and autumn these repulsive reptiles show themselves more than during the earlier seasons of the year. But the first statement is objectionable. In the west the name of adder is associated with plants which show peculiarities at any season, or every season, of the year; the fruit of the briony, for example, being seen in the hedgerows only in autumn. We have to look for a more accurate explanation of the matter, and we find it in the fact that the name refers to the poisonous quality of many of the plants. Now, in our earlier language the word for poison was *attor* (*cf.* Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. lxxiv. lxxvi. 12, 47), and these red berries were originally called "Attor-berries," or, as in Sussex, "Poison-berries." When the meaning of *attor* was lost, it was naturally supposed to refer to *adders*, especially as there is a latent association in the mind of adders and poison, and so adder-berries became "Adder's-meat," and

even acquired the name of "Snakes'-food." Thus the matter can be easily traced step by step from the latest back to the earliest development of the name. Herein consists the value and interest of the study from one point, and many others will appear. (Britten, p. 6.) In North Devon the word in use is "Adder's-poison," a name which adds strong confirmation to the foregoing explanation.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, (1) *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Lym., or Hart's-tongue fern.

(2) *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L. The old people say that a cupful of tea every day made of *nine* leaves of this plant to a pint of water boiled together is a good strengthening medicine if taken in spring and autumn. The lucky or magic number nine of course has much to do with it.

(3) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L. "Because out of every leaf it sendeth forth a kind of pestal, like unto an adder's tongue; it cureth [on the doctrine of signatures] the biting of serpents." (Coles, *Adam in Eden*, p. 558; Britten, p. 6; Prior, p. 2.)

AGLET, fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. See EGLET.

AIRIF. See HAYRIFF.

ALICE. See SWEET ALICE, and ANISE.

ALLER, *Alnus glutinosa*, L. In the west of England we find the term *Allerbury* applied to a plantation of Aller or Alder-trees. From Anglo-Saxon *alr*. Dr. Prior gives etymological details. (Britten, p. 11; Prior, p. 3; Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 18, 22, 38; Garnett's *Philological Essays*, p. 30, 31, for valuable notes; *God in History*, ii. 496.)

ALLSBUSHES. (1) Cf. HALSE, and NUTALL.

(2) Mr. Britten (p. 11) gives *Alnus glutinosa*, L., as bearing this name in North Devon.

AMERICAN CREEPER, *Tropæolum Canariense*. There is some confusion in the use of the trivial name of this plant. In Somersetshire this handsome climber is called Canary-creeper, as though it belonged to the Canary Isles. But some botanists give the name of Canary-bird flower to *T. peregrinum*, while we are told (*Outlines of Botany*, p. 813) that "*T. aduncum* is remarkable for the resemblance its irregular flowers bear to a bird; and hence, in Gibraltar and Spain, it is known as the Canary-bird flower." It belongs to the Nasturtiums, but is not mentioned as having any English or local name by Britten or Prior.

AMERICAN LILAC, *Centranthus ruber*, DC. (*Valeriana rubra*, L.), the Red Valerian, is so called. In Lincolnshire it is known as German lilac.

ANENEMY, *Anemone*, L. Variouslly corrupted in local speech, either by metathesis of *m* and *n*, or in order to adapt an unintelligible name to local ideas. Thus we hear the Anemone called "Enemy-flower," "Nemony," &c. (Cf. Prior, p. 6, 7.)

ANISE, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. The same as Sweet Alice. The change of *l* to *n* and *vice versa* is common, as we see in "Chimley"

for "Chimney" and "Snag" for "Slag," &c. (Cf. Britten, p. 11; Prior, p. 4; and *infra*. Not to be confused with Anise, the common name for *Pimpinella Anisum*, L., Prior, p. 8.)

APPLE-PIE FLOWER, *Epilobium hirsutum*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 14.) The Willow Herb.

APSE, *Populus tremula*, L. The name agrees with the Anglo-Saxon form better than the classical English *asp*. (Cf. Britten, p. 15, and Prior, p. 12.) There is a tradition that the cross was made of the wood of this tree, but the story is attached to many other plants. (Cf. my *Flower Lore*, chapter vi.; Henderson's *Folklore of N. Counties*, p. 152.)

ARB-RABBIT, *Geranium Robertianum*, L. For the sake of completeness I add the note made last year on this flower and its name. This word is a corruption of "Herb-Robert" (*Geranium Robertianum*). I was passing through some fields near Newton Abbot one day with a friend, plucking flowers, and discussing them, when a woman who was passing by volunteered the following information: "Us calls that *Arb-rabbit*. The oal people gathers it, an' lays'en up for winter, to make arb tea." The flowers are called by various names, as *e.g.* "Bird's-eye," or "Little Robins;" and by the peasants in Sussex "Little Bachelor Button." Herb-Robert is also known as "Stinking Crane's-bill" (the name, as in many other cases, being given to the flower on account of the shape of the seed-pods), the whole plant emitting a very unpleasant smell on being bruised. I extract the following note from *Fragments of Two Essays on Philology*, by Rev. J. C. Hare, M.A.:

"*Herb-Robert*, *Robertskraut* or *Ruprechts-kraut*, a sort of wild geranium, flowers in April, the 29th of which was consecrated to St. Robert. Adelung deduces the German name from a certain disease, which used to be called *Sanct Ruprechts-plage*, and against which this plant was held to be a powerful remedy. But how then did the disease get this name? Far more probably was it so called because St. Robert cured it by means of his herb."

There are at least half-a-dozen explanations of the name. Dr. Withering says it was given in honour of a celebrated curator in the Botanic Gardens at Oxford. Others derive it from its red colour (*ruber*), while yet others connect Robert with Robin Hood. (The following references may be useful to the student: *Wild Flowers*, by Mrs. Lankester, p. 40; *Wild Flowers*, by Ward, Lock, and Co., pp. 7, 24, 25; *Cornhill*, June, 1882, p. 711; Britten, p. 259; Prior, 113, 114, &c. See below under HERB-ROBERT.)

ARBS. The common pronunciation of the word Herbs in the west of England. "The paper of Arbs is to be burnt, a small bit at a time." (Charm or recipe quoted in *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 10. So Halliwell quotes a passage from an old work in which *arbage* stands for herbage: "Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not," &c.)

ARCHANGEL, *Lamium album*, L. See the note on this name in

Trans. Devon. Assoc. xiii. p. 202; and *cf.* Britten, pp. 15, 16, Prior, p. 10; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. lxxiv. "The harmless nettle is here called 'archangels,'" says Mrs. Bray, in speaking of Dartmoor. *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, ed. 1879, vol. i. p. 274. Halliwell, s.v.

ARGANS. *Cf.* ORGAN (and Britten, pp. 16, 362).

ASH-KEYS. The *samaræ* or fruit of the Ash. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 18, and *infra* s.v. LOCKS-AND-KEYS, SHACKLERS.

ASSMART, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L. In Somerset the syllables are also transposed, giving the name a very vulgar appearance and sound. (*Cf.* Arsesmart and Arsmart in Britten, p. 17; Prior, p. 10.)

AUSTRALIAN GRASS, *Gynerium argenteum*, L., Pampas grass. In Sussex it is called Indian grass.

AVER. *Cf.* EVER.

AXE, FLOWER OF THE. "A name applied by the country people about Axminster (*Devon*) to the rare *Lobelia urens*, L., which is found in Britain only upon Kilminster Common, near that town. See *Journal of Horticulture*, October 7th, 1875." (Britten, pp. 20, 21.)

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. A name which has been applied to a large number of flowers, chiefly on account of their button-like shape and appearance. Mr. Britten gives a list of seventeen plants so named in different places, and yet he has not by any means exhausted their number. The following are some of the plants which bear this name in Devonshire.

(1) *Ranunculus acris-plenus*, L., the double-flowered garden variety. Gerarde mentions that it was in his time so called "about London," as is still the case. (Britten, p. 21.) The Rev. Mr. Pulliblack kindly wrote me last year as follows: "I knew two 'Bachelor's Buttons,' and cannot determine which of the two plants obtained the name more frequently. I can only say that I do not remember any other name for either. (1) A small double *Ranunculus*, which I think is the plant you are in search of. The petals are exceedingly smooth and glossy, and incurved, like the globe flower. Many blooms on one stem, but not very definitely arranged. From my saying "double" you will infer that it is a garden flower. It blooms about the end of May. We used to get plenty for our garlands on the 29th. The 'Retreat' and 'Quay House,' Kingsbridge, were our usual sources." He adds:

(2) *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L., or the Button-bush. (*Cf.* *Outlines of Botany*, p. 913.)

(3) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L. More common in Somerset perhaps than in Devon.

(4) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L., which in the west of England, at least in those parts with which I am best acquainted, is the Bachelor's Button *par excellence*.

(5) *Arctium Lappa*, L., or the burrs of the plant Burdock.

(6) *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, L., a small variety of which bears flowers closely resembling the *Pyrethrum*, on which account no doubt the people about Teignmouth transfer the name from the one to the other.

(7) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L. Navel-wort or Penny-hat.

(8) *Geranium Robertianum*, L., may here be added to Mr. Britten's list, although the name is not common in Devon, but is the only name for the plant in some parts of Sussex.

(The folklore of this plant is interesting. Shakespeare seems to refer to it in *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iii. sc. 2. Cf. Dyer's *English Folklore*; Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*; Britten, p. 21; Prior, p. 13.)

BANE, *Vicia*, L. The usual provincialism for *bean*. (See Earle, *Philology of the English Tongue*, pp. 170-178. Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 489.)

BASAM, cf. BISSOM. "BASAM. The red heath broom." (*Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 26, 63.) "The innocent vace o'en like basam."

BECKY LEAVES, *Veronica Beccabunga*, L., Brooklime. The plant is sometimes employed in fomentations for bad legs, &c. I got the name from an intelligent old person at Coffinswell, near Torquay, who remarked that it was the old name, and the only one she knew, but added that many flowers, like the Wallflower, were losing their old names, and getting others that were quite different from those she used to know when she was young. I find no such name in the usual English glossaries or herbals; but the old Teutonic names at once explain this interesting survival. Not a dozen miles from the celebrated Becky Falls we find a plant bearing their name. Beck, of course, is a stream or brook, a word in regular use in Yorkshire. The German and Swedish names also contain the element "beck," and *Becabunga* is connected with these Teutonic forms.

BEESOM. Cf. BISSOM.

BEGGAR'S BUTTONS, *Arctium Lappa*, L. The flower-heads or burrs. (Cf. BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (5) and Britten, p. 33.)

BELL, HARE, *Scilla nutans*, Sm. I was misled by the botanical name of the plant when I made the note on this name last year. (See *infra* HAREBELL, and *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207. Britten, p. 34.)

BELLADÔNYA, *Solanum Dulcamara*, L. Two things are to be noted; viz., (1) the pronunciation, and (2) the plant. In one of my country rambles in June of this year I came to a cottage in an outlying hamlet, and was struck at the sight of a Honeysuckle on one side of the door, full of golden blossoms; and on the other, meeting the Honeysuckle right overhead, a very fine vine of the Woody Nightshade, also in full bloom. Enquiring of the "gude housewife" what plant she had there, she answered, "A *belladônya*, sir." The syllable *dôn* rhymes with *loan* or *lone*. It is easy to see how the confusion has crept in when we remember that the

true Belladonna (*Atropa*) and this plant are both called "Night-shade."

BILLERS, (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., and other large umbels. A farmer will often give such an order as this: "Clear them *billers* out o' the vill, an' put 'em in a hape to burn." (Cf. PIG'S COLE.)

(2) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch. (Britten, pp. 40, 41, who is my only authority for this latter, but see the former note). The name is loosely applied, as many other names are, to any plant resembling the Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed. In a vocabulary of the tenth or eleventh century (Earle, *Plant Names*, p. 24), *billere* glosses *Bibulta*.

BILLY BUTTONS, flower-heads of *Arctium Lappa*, L., or Burdock. The boys are fond of sticking them down the front of their coats to give them the appearance of "a man in buttons," or a page; and we should have thought this the origin of the name, but that it is elsewhere applied to various kinds of flowers similar to those which bear the name of Bachelor's Buttons. (Cf. Britten, p. 41, for similar names elsewhere.)

BIRD, a corruption of Burr, applied to the prickly case enclosing the Chestnut, and to other prickly seed vessels. The *d* is common as an excrescent consonant, as in gownd, sould, &c. (Cf. Keys' *Essays on Language; Language, its Laws and Developements*, and most works on Language and Philology for the study of such linguistic problems; Britten's note on Bird Thistle, p. 44.)

BIRD'S BREAD AND CHEESE, *Oxalis Acetosella*, L., known under several other similar names, some of which are given below. (Cf. Britten, p. 43.)

BIRDSEED, *Plantago major*, L., the heads of which are gathered when ripe and dried, or "saved," for putting in the cages of tame birds as winter food. (Cf. Britten, p. 43.)

BIRD'S-EYE. This is a very general term for flowers of a bright red or blue colour, but likewise extended to other flowers as well. (Britten, p. 43; Prior, p. 21.) In Devonshire I find the following, and believe others might be added, from Mr. Britten's list of over a dozen different flowers.

(1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., also called Cat's-eyes, &c.

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L., and the rest of the Wild Geraniums, of which we have a large variety in South Devon.

(3) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.). It is curious how these two flowers get confused. In Sussex both are called "Bachelor's Buttons;" in Cheshire the latter is called "Wild Geranium;" in Somerset both are called "Robin Hood;" and in Devon both go by the name of "Robin," &c. Nothing but the colour of the flower and the time of flowering seems to have caused this confusion between such different plants.

(4) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., commonly called London Pride, but bearing several local names, as "Prince's Feather," "Garden-gates,"

&c. The children say that if you gather the Bird's-eye, the feathery tribe will come and pick your eyes out, as a punishment for your crime.

BISSOM. The name is spelt and pronounced in a variety of ways. We have basam, bassam, basom, beesom, bisom, bizzom, &c. (Cf. the Parsê *barsom*.) The technical names of the plant are confusing to the beginner; but Mr. Britten gives, p. 26:

(1) *Surothamnus scoparius*, Wimm. "From its use in making brooms or besoms. 'As yellow as a basom,' is a common South Devon expression." In Mr. Marshall's list of Devonshire words, printed by Eng. Dialect Society, and reprinted in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. we have

(2) *Spartium scoparium*, "the Broom plant, hence a name of the sweeping-broom of the housewife." Mr. Pengelly's notes and quotations (*Trans.* vii. 440) are full and interesting, and should be referred to in this connexion.

(3) *Calluna vulgaris*, Salis. This is largely employed in the manufacture of besoms in various parts of the country. Mr. Pengelly applies the name to *Erica* (*Tetralix?*), but probably means the plant first mentioned. (Britten, p. 26.)

BITNY, *Stachys Betonica*, Benth. A mere corruption of Betony, but very common in Devon and elsewhere. For the history of the word see Britten, p. 40; Prior, p. 20; Hare's *Essays in Philology*, i. 9; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 58.

BIZZOM. See **BISSOM**.

BLACK FIG. The preserved Plum generally known as French plum or prune (Sussex "Pruant"). The names of fruits are very vaguely applied, and one finds it very difficult to understand what kind of nut or fig is intended when they are spoken of in different places, unless he can actually see the article to which a given name is applied.

BLACKHEADS, Spikes of *Typha latifolia*, L. (Cf. *Flowers and their Teachings*, p. 107, and *infra*, s.vv. SPIRE, WHITEHEAD; Britten, p. 47.)

BLACK SOAP, (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L. I have found this name only in one locality—at Ipplepen, a village not far from Newton Abbot.* In Sussex and in Somerset the plant is called "Blackamoor's Beauty," which will help to account for the first part of the name, but whether the second part (Soap) came from Soap-wort (*Saponaria*), or is a corruption of Scabious, I cannot with my present limited information say. Perhaps further research may lead to an explanation of the anomalous designation.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L., or Knapweed. These two flowers are frequently found together, and are very similar in the appearance of their leaves and seed-vessels.

* Since writing this I have found the name in regular use in other parts of South Devon.—(H. F.)

BLANKET LEAF, (1) *Stachys lanata*, L., a smaller plant than the next, but similar.

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L., so called on account of the woolly texture of the leaf. In Sussex the small plant (*Stachys lanatas*) with a similar leaf is called "Saviour's Blanket." (Cf. French, *Bouillon blanc*, as the name of the *Verbascum*.)

BLEEDING HEART, (1) *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC., formerly called "Dutchman's Breeches." (*Freaks and Marvels of Plant Life*, p. 274) and in Somerset still known as Locks and Keys, Deutsa, Dialetus, &c., the latter being corruptions of the unintelligible word *Dielytra*.

(2) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L., the common red Wallflower. (Cf. Prior, p. 24, "apparently dating from a time when in its ordinary state it [the wallflower] was called *Heart's-ease*.")

BLIDDY WAW-YER. (Cf. BLOODY WARRIOR.)

BLIND NETTLE, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L. Marshall's list of words, quoted and illustrated in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 443, where see Mr. Pengelly's interesting note. Britten, p. 51; Prior, p. 24. The name is applied to many of the labiatae. (Cf. STINGING NETTLE; Earle, p. 36.)

BLOODY WARRIOR, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. The name is especially applied to the dark-flowered variety, and is not confined to Devonshire. (Cf. Prior, p. 25; Britten, pp. 52, 53, and note under Banwort, (2) p. 25; *Flora Historica*, i. 86; Sir J. Bowring, whose name I may quote in connexion with Devonshire lore, employs the name in the *London Magazine*—Spanish Romances, No. 3—of the *Aleli grosero*. "The sun-flower and the *Bloody warrior* occupy the parterre; they are no favourites of mine." Cf. *Flora Domestica*, p. xxiv.) Warrior is a corruption of Wall-yer. (Cf. "Bloody Wall" as another name for *Wall-flower*, and "Waw-yer.")

BLOSSOM WITHY, *Phlox acutifolia*, L., the acute-leaved, perennial Phlox. The plant has the appearance of a *withy* in bloom. This name will help to illustrate the use of the name *Withy* below. "Blossom" in this case retains its sense of "flower." (Cf. Earle, p. 19: "*Flos*, blostm.")

BLUE BELL, a name which is given to several flowers on account of their blue colour and bell-shape, but which has eventually been applied to flowers possessing only the first quality in some places. Thus we have—

(1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L., the "Blue-bells of Scotland," and a right handsome plant in its wild state, as I have found it growing near Hamilton Palace and Bothwell Bridge, famous in the history of the Scotch Covenanters. "But we find even in our own small island that what a Scotchman calls a 'Blue-bell,' and makes the subject of popular songs, is a totally different flower from the English Blue-bell." (Prior, xx. p. 25.) In Devonshire the people call the *Campanula* by the same name as that by which it is known in Scotland. But in this lovely county we are

not content with robbing the Scotchman of his names, or applying them to his flowers; we must be original, and so we give the name to

(2) *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, L., or *Scilla nutans*, Sm., different names only for one and the same plant. (Britten, p. 53; Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 136.) But confusion becomes worse confounded when you hear the name applied to the Periwinkle. See also HARBELL, WHITE BLURBELL.

(3) *Vinca major*, L. This is a misappropriation of the next term.

BLUE BUTTONS. A name which is given to various blue flowers with round heads. (Britten, p. 54.)

(1) *Vinca major*, L., around Chudleigh and elsewhere, but sometimes called "Bluebell."

(2) *Vinca minor*, L. "In this neighbourhood (Ivybridge) I have heard children call *Vinca minor* 'Blue Buttons.'" (F. B. Doveton, in *Western Antiquary*, i. p. 114.)

BLUE VIOLET, *Viola sylvatica*, Fries., and *Viola odorata*, L.

BOOTS AND SHOES, (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L., Bird's-foot Trefoil.

(2) *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L., often called "Lady's-slipper." See LADY'S BOOTS.

BORDERING, *Alyssum maritimum*, L., and other plants used for borders. (Cf. EDGING.)

BOUNCING BESS, (1) *Centranthus ruber*, DC., or *Valeriana rubra*, L. The Rev. Treasurer Hawker last year remarked that he had heard this name in North Devon; while Mr. Pengelly has an interesting note on it in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* x. p. 120.

(2) *Valeriana Celtica*, L. The white variety (Mr. Pengelly *loc. cit.*), also called DELICATE BESS, which see.

BOVISAND SOLDIER, *Valeriana rubra*, L., or *Centranthus ruber*, DC. Bovisand is a locality in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, where the plant grows freely. The name is of course quite local.

BOWHILL. Name of a kind of apple.

BOY'S LOVE, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. A common name in other parts of England. "From an ointment made with its ashes being used by young men to promote the growth of a beard." (Prior, p. 27; Britten, p. 61; *Flowers and their Teachings*, pp. 135, 141. Cf. LAD'S LOVE, MAIDEN'S RUIN.)

BRAKE, *Pteris aquilina*, L., and other large ferns, as elsewhere. (Earle, pp. 50, 58.)

BREAD, CUCKOO'S, (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L., or Wood Sorrel.

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L., usually known in Devon as Milky Maids, &c. (Britten, p. 63.)

BREAD AND CHEESE, (1) the young leaves of Whitethorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.). A name common nearly all over England. Children are very fond of eating the young shoots, buds, or leaves.

(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L. See above.

(3) *Rumex Acetosa*, L. (On the authority of Britten, p. 63. I cannot vouch for having heard the name myself as yet.)

BRIGHT EYE. "And 'bright-eye' with its glossy leaves." (Mrs. Bray, *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274.) Perhaps the same as Eyebright. Such changes are frequent, as we see in Assmart, Strawbed, &c.

BRIMMLE, *Rubus fruticosus*, L. (See Britten, p. 65; Earle, pp. 6, 20.)

BROAD-FIG. (Cf. DOUGH-FIG.)

BROOKLIME, *Veronica Beccabunga*, L. (Britten, p. 66.) See BECKY LEAVES.

BROWN BACK, *Asplenium Ceterach*, L. "In reference to the colour of the back of the fronds." (Britten, p. 67; Earle, p. 4: "σπλήνιον, *Splenion* is Brune wyrt.")

BROWNET, (1) *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., and also

(2) *Scrophularia nodosa*, L. Britten quotes (p. 68) Lyte's words: "Brown-net, i.e. Brown nettle, the leaves being 'very like unto nettell leaves.'" I have not heard the words pronounced with sufficient emphasis to lead me to write brown-net, but believe the name brownet to be simply a slurred pronunciation, a corruption of Brownwort. (Prior, p. 294. Cf. Müller, *Science of Language*, ii. 604.)

BRUSHES, SWEEP'S, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L. (Britten, p. 69; *Flowers and their Teachings*, p. 107.)

BUFFCOAT. Name of a kind of apple. Pronounced Buffcuts.

BUGLOSS, *Myosotis sylvatica*, L., or *M. palustris*, With., or rough variety of Forget-me-not. The name is not applied to the smooth, hairless varieties. It must be observed that the pronunciation is búg-loss, not bu-gloss; at least this is the only pronunciation I have ever heard. The name is extended, as Mr. Britten remarks (p. 71), to many plants with rough leaves, in reference to the rough tongue (*glossa*) of the ox. (Prior, p. 31; and especially Fraser's *Magazine*, December, 1870, p. 718.)

BULL-FLOWER, *Caltha palustris*, L., doubtless = Pool-flower, the Marsh Marigold. (Cf. next word.)

BULLRUSH, (1) *Typha latifolia*, L., but in some parts of Devon and Somerset applied to

(2) *Juncus*, or the common Rush which grows in ditches and pools. (See Prior, p. 32; Britten, p. 73; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 14.) There is evidently a blending of the bull with the pool here, so that Dr. Prior and Mr. Britten are both right. In the case of *Juncus* the idea is not that of large, but water rush; while the *Typha* is evidently correctly called Bullrush, in the sense of being large.

BULL'S EYE, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.) Not so common a name, however, as some, such as "Poor Robin," "Bird's Eye," &c.

BULLUM, *Prunus communis*, Hud., and other kinds of *Prunus*. (Cf. Britten, pp. 73, 74.) The word is evidently connected with such forms as Bullins, Bullions, and the like, and the final *m* or *n*

may be regarded as the old plural ending, which would give us "bullace" elsewhere. Perhaps this is the same as Welsh *bwlas*, "winter sloes."

BUNNY RABBIT, *Antirrhinum majus*, L. Mr. Britten has Bonny Rabbit, with the remark, "*i.e.* *Bunny Rabbit*, a tautological children's name." (p. 58.) I have not heard it called *Bonny*. (Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, p. 102.)

BURR, or BIRD, (1) *Arctium Lappa*, L.

(2) *Galium Aparine*, L.

(3) The prickly fruit of the Chestnut. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 76.)

BURRAGE, or BURRIDGE, *Borago officinalis*, L. Around Newton. Probably the rough burr-like nature of the flowers has had something to do with the corruption.

BUTTER AND EGGS. Several flowers which have either two shades of yellow, or yellow and another colour joined in one blossom.

(1) *Narcissus poeticus*, L., and several other kinds. In fact, the name is applied to almost any or every species; but some use it only of *N. biflorus*, others only of *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, &c.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, L. "Deliciously symbolized," says Mr. Doveton, *Western Antiquary*, i. 114. (Britten, p. 78; Prior, p. 34; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 203-4. *Cf.* EGGS AND BACON; *Flora Dom.* p. 27.)

BUTTERCUP. In addition to the various kinds of *Ranunculus* which usually bear the name, applied to

(1) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., or the Lesser Celandine.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L., or the Marsh Marigold. When I made this statement last year a member of the Association disputed it, on the ground that the Marsh Marigold was quite unlike a buttercup, and could not be confused with it. Perhaps those who will take the pains to read these notes, or study Mr. Britten's work, will be led to a different conclusion; and if that is not sufficient, they need only spend a week rambling about the country, and they will soon learn how vague is the application of plant names among even the fairly educated classes. In Somerset the *Caltha palustris* is called "Big Buttercup," and similar names are applied to it elsewhere. (Britten, p. 79.)

BUTTER ROSE, (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., and the other varieties usually known as buttercups. An old lady at Abbotskerswell told me that in her young days they used to go out and gather *butter rosen*.

(2) *Primula vulgaris*, L., or the common Primrose, on account of its yellow colour, and its being already called "rose." The old plural ending is still common in some parts of Devon, *primrosen*, as in butter rosen, and Lent rosen. I have this name from North Devon.

BUTTONS, BEGGAR'S, *Arctium Lappa*, L., the flower heads of Burdock. (Britten, p. 80.)

BUTTONS, COCKLE, *Arctium Lappa*, L. "Cockle" probably = Cuckold. (Britten, pp. 80, 133.)

CADDELL, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L. (Britten, p. 81; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. pp. 419, 488.)

CADWEED, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 81.)

CALCALARY, or CALSCALARY, a corruption of Calceolaria, and applied to

(1) *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L., or Lady's Slipper, and by mistake to

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.

CAMMIL, *Achillea Millefolium*, L. At Drewsteignton this name for the Yarrow is common. It may be another form of CAMMOCK (which see); or more probably a contraction of Camomile.

CAMMOCK, (1) *Ononis arvensis*, L., or Rest Harrow (cf. Bosworth's *A.-S. Dict.*); and

(2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 83; Prior, p. 36; Earle, pp. 6, 32: "*πενκέδαμος*, *Peucena*, is Cammoc.") Bosworth has *Cammec*, &c. See CAMMIL.

CANAIRSHUN, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. The commonly accepted form is that of Carnation; but we meet with such varieties also as Cornation, Coronashun, Crownation, &c. (Cf. Britten, p. 90, &c., Prior, p. 38; *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, Ellacombe, p. 35.) Pliny and Nicander give it a high place among garland plants; it was called Coronation, and Dianthus, or Flower of Jove.

CANARY CREEPER, *Tropaeolum Canariense*. (Cf. AMERICAN CREEPER.)

CANKER, or CANKER-ROSE, *Rosa canina*, L. (Cf. Britten, pp. 86, 87; *Flora Domestica*, p. 310: "And in Devonshire, *canker*, and *canker-rose*.")

CARE, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L. (Cf. Henderson's *Folklore of the Northern Counties*, Folklore Ed., p. 225; Britten, p. 89; cf. Keer; and *Car-clife*, Earle, p. 38, which seems to be "car" or "gar," a berry; and "clife" to stick = "sticking burr." See CLITCH-BUTTON. By a common interchange between *f* and *t*, clife corresponds to clite.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS. The catkins of the Hazel. Britten does not give this; but (pp. 92, 93) a number of other similar names are given from a variety of sources. (Cf. CAT'S-TAIL.)

CATS AND KEYS. Fruit of Ash and Maple. (See Britten, pp. 93, 97, s.vv. Cats and Keys, Chats; *infra*. s.v. KEYS.)

CAT'S-EYES, *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., or Germander Speedwell. (Mrs. Bray, *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. 274; Britten, p. 93. Cf. *Flora Dom.* p. 26.)

CAT'S-TAIL, (1) *Amaranthus caudatus*, L., also called Prince's Feather.

(2) The catkins of Hazel and Willow. (Cf. Britten, pp. 93, 94.)

CENTURY, *Erythræa Centaurium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 96; Prior, p. 41.)

CHACENUT. A common pronunciation of Chestnut in parts of Devonshire.

CHARLOOK, *Sinapis arvensis*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 97; Prior, p. 42; Earle, p. 64.)

CHEESE, CHEESES. (1) Apples prepared for the press when cider-making. In the neighbourhood of Bath it is called Apple-pug, and the more common name is pummace, pummage, or pomage (connected with *pomme*, *pomum*. Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 450.)

(2) Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L. An almost universal name, and in some cases applied to the plant as well. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 204; cf. Britten, p. 98; Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. lxxxvii. 50, 60, may be compared.)

CHIBBLE, *Allium ascalonicum*, L. A small green Onion. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 204; Prior, pp. 46, 47; Earle, p. 24; Britten, p. 101.) The latter says, "In Devon a small onion is called Chipple." The common people, however, prefer the easier form of Chibble. The Continental connexion of the word is valuable and interesting.

CHICKENS, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (Cf. HEN-AND-CHICKENS.)

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL. The common Virginia Stock. On account of its numerous small flowers. In Wilts and Bucks the name is applied to a *Campanula* and an *Aster*. (Cf. Britten, p. 102.)

CHOCK-CHEESE, *Malva sylvestris*, L. On the authority of Britten, p. 102. I have not as yet heard this form of the name. (Cf. CHEESES, 2.) Mr. Britten also gives "Chucky-cheese" (p. 104) as a Devonshire name for the same fruit. This is the common name in South Devon, where "chuck" or "chock" = choke.

CHORUS JAPONICA, *Kerria Japonica*, L. More commonly known as *Corchorus Japonicus*, from which we get this corruption. (Cf. *Outlines of Botany*, p. 825.)

CHRISTLINGS. A small sort of plum. *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 52: "Ripe deberries, christlings, or mazzards, or crumplings." (Cf. Britten, p. 103.)

CHRISTMAS, *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. The name is not exclusively used of Holly when employed for decorative purposes. It is pronounced and spelt in a great variety of ways.

CHUCKY-CHEESE, fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L. See CHOCK-CHEESE.

CLEMATIS, Red, *Ampelopsis hederacea*, Mich., or Virginia Creeper. It is frequently called by English people "Five-leaved Ivy."

CLIDEN, CLIDER, *Galium Aparine*, L. Very common names in the west of England. Britten does not give either "Cliven" or "Cliden," but I find the forms ending in -n the most common. It is possible that this is the old ending, such as we find in "aspen," "oaken," and "ashen;" or the plural, as in "rosen."

CLIFF-ROSE, *Armeria maritima*, L., on account of its love for our sea-side cliffs and rocks and its rose-coloured flowers. Cf. SEA-DAISY.

CLING-RASCAL, *Galium Aparine*, L. On the authority of Britten, p. 107.

CLITCH-BUTTON, (1) *Galium Aparine*, L. The little burrs stick to the dress with great tenacity. In Gloucestershire and Oxford still called "Clite" or "Clites." In A.S. *Clife* = a burr, Agri-mony; and *Clate* was employed of a cloth-bur, or a burr sticking to the clothes. (Cf. Britten, p. 107; Earle, pp. 28, 38.) "Oh! is (yes), to be zure, you *clitch* (stick) to Dame like a cuckel-button." —*Devon. Courtship*, p. 44. (Cf. COCKLE-BUTTON.)

(2) *Arctium Lappa*, L. In Earle, *Plant Names*, p. 52, we have: "*Hec lappa*, clete;" p. 46, "*Lappa*, bardane, clote;" p. 28, "*Appasina*, clife," with this note: "This must be Apparine, now *Galium Aparine*; Cleavers." (Cf. *ibid.* pp. 12, 13, 92, &c.; Prior, p. 48.)

CLIVEN, CLIVER, *Galium Aparine*, L. (Cf. CLIDEN, CLITCH BUTTONS.)

CLOT, or CLOTE, *Nuphar lutea*, Sm. (Cf. Britten's note, p. 108; Earle, p. 46.)

COCKLE, *Vinca major*, L. By a curious confusion of the flower Periwinkle with the fish, and of periwinkles with cockles. Such a confusion could only originate away from the sea. It must be remarked that though I got the name from an intelligent person of good position living in Devonshire, she probably brought it from Gloucester. It is not a distinctively Devonshire name.

COCKLE BUTTON, CUCKLE BUTTON, or CUCKEL'S BUTTON, *Arctium Lappa*, L. Here there is no such confusion as in the foregoing example, although we have the same word. Cuckold-buttons is another name for the Burdock flower-heads, and the loss of *d* as a final letter is very common in Devonshire. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 439.) *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 65, "Cuckle-button, the burr, the flower of the burdock." *Supra*, CLITCH-BUTTON. (Cf. Earle, p. 42; Britten, pp. 112, 114; Prior, p. 51.)

COCK ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sib. (*dioica*, L.) The common name for the Red Campion in North Devon. See ROBIN.

COOKS-AND-HENS, *Plantago lanceolata*, L. (Cf. HARD-HEADS. See Britten, p. 113.)

CODLINS AND CREAM, *Epilobium hirsutum*, L. A name of widespread use. (Cf. APPLE-PIE FLOWER; and Britten, p. 114; Prior, p. 51.)

COLE, PIG'S. (Cf. PIG'S COLE. *Clavis Calendaria*, i. p. 62; Earle, p. 56.)

COLE-PLANTS. "Go about zitting in zome cole-plants and pot-harbs." (*Devon. Courtship*, p. 58.)

COLT'S-FOOT, *Tussilago Farfara*, L. By no means confined to Devon; in fact, the most usual name for the plant in England. (Britten, p. 115; Prior, p. 51; Earle, p. 16.)

COLT'S-TAIL, (1) *Equisetum arvense*, L., and, from its similarity

(2) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L. In Sussex often called "Joint Grass," and in some parts of England "Cat's-tail." (See Britten, pp. 93, 94.)

CORNATION. (Cf. CANAIRSHUN.)

CORN-BINKS, CORN-BOTTLE, CORN-FLOWER, *Centaurea Cyanus*, L. I am most familiar with the latter form. (Cf. Prior, p. 53; Britten, p. 118.)

COWFLOP, (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. One of the many names for the Foxglove.

(2) *Avena sativa*, L. To distinguish from Tartarian Oats.

(3) A tall flower, somewhat like the Great Mullein. It is found wild in a few places in South Devon, and cultivated elsewhere.

COWS-AND-CALVES, *Arum maculatum*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 123.)

COWSLIP, (1) *Primula veris*, L.; but as the flower is rare in this county, so that it used to be a saying that "Cowslips and nightingales are unknown in Devon," the name was applied to other flowers, as, for example—

(2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. I have taken great pains to verify this statement, as, in fact, I have in every case where any doubt could possibly exist or arise; and I find many people who insist that the Foxglove is called Cowslip, and that they never knew there was any other plant so called. (Cf. COWFLOP.)

(3) *Ranunculus acris*, L. Not an unnatural name, as the golden blossoms spring up in every meadow.

(4) *Primula Auricula*, L., and in fact Primulas and Polyanthuses generally. "There are red cowslips and other colours," said a young man who had been an under-gardener to me one day this spring; and when I asked for a description, he told me where I might see them growing, and what they were like. I used to pass the place almost daily, and the Cowslips were neither more nor less than "garden primroses," as Sussex folk call the Polyanthus. (Cf. Britten, pp. 123, 124; Prior, p. 55; Earle, pp. 60, 63, 90-1.)

CRACK-NUT. The fruit of the Hazel, &c. Filberts, Barcelonas, and "Hedge-nuts."

CREEPING CHARLIE, *Sedum acre*, L. One of the rambling Stonecrops. In Cheshire called "Creeping Jack."

CREEPING JENNIE, (1) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 128; and especially Earle, *Plant Names*, p. 90.)

(2) *Sedum acre*, L.

(3) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill, or Ivy-leaved Toad-flax.

CREEPING SAILOR. (Cf. RAMBLING SAILOR and WANDERING SAILOR; Britten, p. 128.)

CRESS, or CREASE, a name applied to many plants. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 205; Prior, p. 57; Earle, p. lxxvi., &c.; Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 21; Britten, p. 128.) See MUSTARD CRESS, PEPPER CRESS.

CREWEL, or CRUEL, *Primula veris*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 129.)

CRISANTRUM, CRISANTHUM. Corruptions of Chrysanthemum.

CROCODILE, *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. The small variety of Holly which grows in hedgerows, and is exceedingly bristly, chiefly bears

this name. It is rather a Somerset than a Devonshire designation, but is common.

CROCUS JAPONICA, *Corchorus Japonicus*, L. (Cf. CHORIS JAPONICA.)

CROWDY-KIT, *Scrophularia aquatica*, L. An interesting word, coming from the Welsh for Fiddle. (Cf. Halliwell, s.v.; Brewer, *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*; *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, especially pp. 114, 115; Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, s.v. "Rote.") This plant is known as "Fiddles," and "Fiddle-wood" in some places, "so called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves and scraped across each other fiddle-fashion, when they produce a squeaking noise." (See Britten, s.v. Fiddle-wood, p. 181; "Crowder, Fiddler;" *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 64.)

CROWDY-KIT-O'-THE-WALL, *Sedum acre*, L., and other varieties of Stonecrop. For the reason just given; the highly-polished leaves or spikes squeak when rubbed together. The name is only known among old people now, as very few know what "Crowdy-kit" means; but an old woman at Ipplepen, well-versed in herbs (eighty-eight years of age, and still *yark*), both gave me the name and knew how it was to be explained. Her family used to be very musical, and she could remember hearing the fiddle called crowdy.

CROW-FLOWER, (1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm. "Us calls it wild 'iercind (hyacinth), or crow-flower," said my informant. (Cf. Britten, p. 131-2.)

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L., as in some other places.

CROWN IMPERIAL, *Fritillaria imperialis*, L. I should have omitted this, but found that neither Prior nor Britten had inserted it. I have heard the name in Devonshire as the only one by means of which the plant was known in some parts. Its almost universal Continental names correspond with this. In *Flora Historica*, i. pp. 247 *seq.*, will be found a long list of foreign names.

CROWNATION. A common name for Carnation among old people. (Cf. CANAIRSHUN.)

CRUMPLE LILY, *Lilium martagon* and *L. tigrinum*, L. On account of the pretty habit of turning back the petals.

CRUMPLING. A stunted apple. (*Devonshire Courtship*, p. 64.)

CUCUMBERS, the seed-vessels of *Iris Bendacorus*, L. They grow very plentifully in South Devon, and when green bear a close resemblance to small cucumbers.

CUCKOO, CUCKOO-FLOWER, (1) *Orchis mascula*, L., or Purple Orchis.

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm., or Wild Hyacinth—blue and white.

(3) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. Rose Campion or Poor Robin.

(4) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L. Ragged Robin.

(5) *Cardamine pratensis*, L. Lady's Smock or Milkmaid; with a number of others. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 205, 206; Britten, pp. 133, 134; Prior, p. 59; cf. *infra*, GHEUKY-FLOWER; *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273.)

CULLACK. An Onion. Wright, given by Britten, p. 136.

CUPS-AND-SAUCERS, *Cotyledon umbilicus*, L. Navel-wort. In Sussex and elsewhere applied to acorns and their cups. (Britten, p. 137.)

CUSHION, or CUSHING, *Armeria maritima*, L. From the peculiar growth of the leaves. (Cf. Britten, p. 138.)

DAFFADOWNDILLY, *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus*, L. When I first heard the name I would not put it down, thinking it could not be correct; but our old writers frequently use it. (Cf. Prior, p. 61; Britten, p. 140; Mrs. Lankester, and many other writers.)

DAFFANY, *Daphne Mezereum*, L. Only a slight corruption.

DAGGERS, *Iris Pseudacorus*, and *I. foetidissima*, L. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves. The same designation is in Somersetshire marshes applied to a coarse wide-leaved grass usually known as "Sword-grass" or "Withers."

DAISY, HORSE, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. On account of the large flowers, the epithet "horse," like "bull," denoting coarseness.

DAISY, MICHAELMAS, *Aster Tripolium*, L.; but the name is erroneously applied to other flowers as well, at an earlier season of the year, Midsummer being confused with Michaelmas. (Cf. MID-SUMMER DAISY.)

DAMZEL, *Prunus*. The name is vaguely applied in different parts of Devonshire to the fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, and other larger species, both black and yellow; such as in Sussex are called "Scads" and "Bullace" (*P. insititia*) being included; in fact it is in some parts synonymous with Bullum. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 206; cf. Britten, pp. 72, 73, 142; Earle, p. 54; Prior, p. 62.)

DASHEL, DAZZLE, DASSEL, *Carduus arvensis*, Curt., and the *Cardui* generally. The word, as may be seen at once, is but a corruption of Thistle. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 464, 465; Britten, p. 144.) The *Lonchus oleraceus*, L., is called "Milky Dashed" or "Dazzle."

DEAD MEN'S FINGERS, *Orchis mascula*, L. "For here too (on Dartmoor) the 'long-purples' are called 'dead men's fingers.'"—Mrs. Bray, *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273. A knotty point. See, for example, *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*; and Britten, p. 144. Prior says *Orchis maculata*. (Cf. *Notes and Queries*, July, 1882.)

DEAF NETTLE, *Lamium purpureum* and *L. album*. (Cf. BLIND NETTLE; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 443; Britten, p. 146.)

DEAF NUT. A nut without a kernel. Mr. Pengelly, in *Trans. Devon. Assoc. loc. cit.*

DEBERRIES. Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L. (*Devon. Courtship*, pp. 52, 65; cf. Britten, p. 146.) Shakespeare probably refers to the Ribes or Gooseberry under the name of Dewberries, in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. (See *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*; and Rhind's *Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 347.)

DELICATE BESS, *Valeriana Celtica*, L. The white variety. (Cf. BOUNCING BESS.)

DEUTSA, *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC. Either a corruption of the word Dielytra, which gets strangely mutilated in the mouths of the common people, or else connected with another old name for the plant, "Dutchman's Breeches." It is sometimes called "Diletrus" and "Dialetus," &c.

DEVIL'S POKER, *Tritoma Uvaria*, or *Uvaria grandiflora*, L. More usually called "Red-hot Poker" in some parts of England, on account of its tall stem and flower-head, which is in shape very like a poker.

DEVON EVVER, *Lolium perenne*, L. This name is in use more especially among Somersetshire farmers. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 473.)

DIALETUS, or DILETRUS. (Cf. DEUTSA.)

DICELS, DICKLES, DISLES, MILKY DICKELS. General name for Thistles. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 464; Britten, p. 150. Cf. DASHIEL; Earle, p. 37.) The Dandelion is sometimes included under the latter term.

DITSUM PLUM. A fruit which grows at Dittisham, on the Dart, and is sold in the neighbourhood under this name. A kind of Plum.

DOD, *Typha latifolia*, L., or some other water plant. With Britten, p. 153, compare *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* x. 295, where Mr. Worth adduces the names Dodbrook and Doddiscombe, as likely to have originated from the fact that the Dod grew there.

DOG ROSE, *Rosa canina*, L. (Cf. WILD DOG-ROSE; Britten, p. 155.)

DOG TIMBER, *Viburnum Lantata*, L., a wood remarkable for its toughness. It is also called Whitney in Devonshire. (See under that word.) A common English name for it is "Dogwood," but the tree is also called "Dog-berry" or "Dog-berry Tree." (See Prior, pp. 68, 69, and Britten, pp. 154, 157, for interesting philological and historical notes.)

DOG VIOLET, *Viola sylvatica*, Fr. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 206, and HEDGE VIOLET below.)

DONKEY'S EAR, *Stachys lanata*, also called Mouse's Ear, from the shape and hairy nature of the leaf.

DONKEY'S OATS, *Rumex*, L., the flowers and seeds of the Dock and Sorrel. (*R. Acetosa*.)

DOUBLE ROSE. A vague term applied to the common red Roses growing in gardens; whence the comparison applied to a blooming maiden—" 'Er looks like a double rose."

DOUGH FIG, fruit of *Ficus Carica*, L., dried and imported. Also called Broad Fig and Turkey Fig. (*Western Antiquary*, i. p. 161. Cf. FIG, and Britten, p. 158.) The name seems to apply to the peculiar doughy appearance of the fig as imported, and is employed to prevent confusion arising between it and the ordinary raisin, which is called fig as well. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 131.)

DRAGON FLOWER, *Iris Pseudacorus* and *I. foetidissima*, L., possibly a corruption of Dagger-flower. (Cf. DAGGERS.) It may, however, have been applied to the plants on account of the fruit of *I. foetidissima* having been named "Snake's-meat" and "Adder's-food," just as the name "Dragonwort" was given to *Polygonum bistorta*, L., in common with "Snakeweed" and "Adderwort." (Cf. Britten, pp. 158, 159.) There is just a possibility that the name may be a remnant of early mythology. The Iris was Thor's flower, and Thor was the Thunderer and the Dragon.

DROOPING WILLOW, (1) *Salix Babylonica*, L., the Weeping Willow.

(2) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L., also called Weeping Willow (which see), on account of its long elegant chains of gold (compare the name "Golden Chain") hanging down like the branches of that tree.

DRUNKARD, *Caltha palustris*, L., on account of its fondness for water—a harmless kind of drink as a rule, and one which does not generally procure for its advocates the name of drunkard. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207.) The children say if you gather them you will get drunk, and on this account they are called "Drunkards." (Cf. Drunk as a name for Darnel, and *infra* s.v. EAVER. Britten, p. 160.)

DRUNKEN SAILOR, *Valeriana rubra*, L. (or *Centranthus ruber*, DC.), a name in use about Plymouth, where the motion of the plant in the wind reminds one of the actions of a sailor when he is unable to control himself.

DUCK'S-BILLS. (1) The name of an Apple from its shape. For the same reason applied also to

(2) *Syringa vulgaris*, L., or the common Lilac blossoms. This name was given me by an elderly lady of great intelligence.

DUN DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. A contraction of Dunder Daisy, which in turn does duty for Thunder Daisy, which see. In use rather in Somersetshire as a regular name than in the parts of Devon with which I am acquainted. Some would give "Dun" the meaning of *hill*.

DWARF ELDER, *Sambucus Ebulus*, L., for "Dwarf Elder," the letter *t* often coming in at the end of words, as "suddent," "attackt," &c.

EAR-DROPS, Flowers of the common Fuchsia. Also called "Lady's Ear-drops." More common twenty years ago than now. The old people say it was the common name in years gone by, but is now seldom used. Exactly so in Sussex. In American works on Botany the old name still appears as the popular designation. (Lincoln's *Botany*, 153.)

EASTER BELL, *Stellaria Holostea*, L., "From its time of flowering, and the shape of the half-expanded blossoms." (Cf. Britten, p. 34; *infra* s.v. WHITE-SUNDAY.)

EASTER LILY, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L., and other varieties. The name of Lily appears as in "Lent-lily," and Easter sets forth its time of flowering just as Lent does. I have only heard this name in one locality, Topsham, but have no doubt it occurs elsewhere.

EAVER, *Lolium perenne*, L., a name about which much has been written. (See *Western Antiquary*, i. pp. 181, 188, 191; ii. p. 3; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 473; xii. 88, 208; Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, s.v. *Ebbriáco*; Prior, p. 196; Britten, pp. 165, 170; *Outlines of Botany*, p. 365. French, *ivraie*. Cf. Welsh, *efr*, *efre*.)

EDGING, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.

(2) *Alyssum maritimum*, L.

(3) *Armeria maritima*, L., and any similar plants specially suited for making borders or edgings. Also called "Bordering," and the same name applied to Seedlings (which see) when pricked out for border plants.

EEVER, EVER, *Lolium perenne*, L. (Cf. EAVER), in Dorsetshire sometimes called "Every," which retains the tail-end of the word in its French form *ivraie*.

EGGS AND BACON, *Linaria vulgaris*, Munch. The field Snapdragon or Toadflax, with flowers of two shades of yellow, or yellow and rose-colour. The name is common in North Devon, and may be compared with Butter and Eggs, Eggs and Butter, &c. (Cf. Britten, p. 165.)

EGGS AND BUTTER, (1) *Narcissus* of various kinds.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, L. The form "Butter and Eggs" (which see) is more common so far as my experience goes. (Cf. Britten, p. 165.)

EGLT, EGRIT, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L., or fruit of Whitethorn. Britten takes the French *aiguillette* as the original form. (p. 7.) I have an idea there is some connexion with *hag* and *heg*, a hedge, haw, &c. But against this must be set the fact that the word is not generally aspirated in Devonshire. We seldom hear "heglet," although the *h* does not count for much in the mouth of the ordinary Devonian. The historical use of the word must decide. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207.)

EGLT-BLOOM, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L., Hawthorn-blossom or Mayflower. (Cf. "Slone-bloom" for the Blackthorn-blossom.)

ELLEM and ELMEN, *Ulmus campestris*, L. (Cf. Prior, p. 72; Britten, p. 168.) The pronunciation will be familiar to everyone who has spoken to farmers or wood-cutters. The last form is also adjectival.

EMONY, ENEMY, *Anemone nemorosa*, L., and other species, from a misunderstanding respecting the word, the first syllable being regarded as the article. In similar fashion we get an *ettle* for a nettle, an *apron* for a napron; while the converse process gives us a *newt* for an *ewt*, just as our little girl always says, "That is my *nother* pitty fock." (Cf. Prior, pp. 73, 220; Britten, p. 169.)

EVER. (Cf. EAVER.)

EYEBRIGHT, (1) *Euphrasia officinalis*, L. (Prior, p. 74 ; Britten, p. 171.)

(2) *Epilobium angustifolium*, L. (Cf. BRIGHT-EYE.) This latter flower is called "Cat's-eyes" in some parts of England.

FEATHER FERN, *Spiraea Japonica*, L., on account of its graceful feathery bunches of flowers. *

FEATHYFEW, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L., a name which, as Mr. Britten remarks, is written and pronounced in an almost endless variety of ways. Feverfew and Featherfew are the two most common English forms of the word, which is really a corruption of *Febrifuga*. (Prior, p. 76 ; Britten, p. 176 ; Earle, p. 12, &c.) We hear in Devon such forms as Feathyfall, Feathyfoy, Featherfall, &c. Also with V for F, as Vivvervaw, Vivvyvaw, &c.

FERN, KING, *Osmunda regalis*, L., the royal fern. (Cf. Britten, p. 180.)

FERN, PARSLEY, *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. The leaf of Tansy is like parsley, but why it should be called fern is perhaps as difficult to say as in the case of the "Feather Fern" above.

FERN, RUE-LEAVED, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L. (Cf. *Fern Paradise*, p. 410.)

FERN, SCENTED, *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. Tansy.

FIDDLES, *Scrophularia aquatica*, L. (Cf. CROWDY-KIT above, and Britten, p. 181.)

FIELD DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. Not that the *Bellis perennis*, L., does not grow in fields, but the epithet here denotes "large," just as "horse" or "bull" might do.

FIGS. The common name in Devon and Somerset for raisins. "Why do Devonians call raisins *figs*, and a plum-pudding *fig-pudding*?" one asks in the *Western Antiquary*, i. 161. He is met by the counter question, "Why do you speak of *plum-pudding* when you mean *raisin-pudding*?" Alas! we shall never be able to regulate our speech by measure and line. (Cf. Britten, p. 182.)

FINGERS AND THUMBS, *Lotus corniculatus*, L., or *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L.

FLAGS, *Iris Pseudacorus* and *I. foetidissima*, L., with other plants having sword-like leaves. (Cf. Britten, p. 186 ; Prior, p. 80.)

FLAP DOCK, FLAP-A-DOCK, FLAPPY DOCK, FLAPPER DOCK, *Digitalis purpurea*, L., *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. pp. 422, 476, Cf. Britten, p. 186, and the quotation from a letter by Mr. Briggs, "I knew an old countryman once who compared a prosy preacher to 'a drumble drane 'pon a flappadock.'"

FLESH AND BLOOD. The name of a certain kind of Apple.

FLIRTWORT, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. A name which has apparently nearly died out, but which was common in South Devon some years ago as the designation of the Feverfew. Evidently

has something to do with "Bachelor's Buttons," another name by which it is still widely known.

FLOBBY DOCK, FLOP-A-DOCK, FLOP POPPY, FLOPTOP, FLOX, *Digitalis purpurea*, L. "That most elegant of all wild flowers, and most delicately painted in its bells, the digitalis or foxglove, or, as the peasantry here (on Dartmoor) call it, 'flop-a-dock.'" (*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 272; Britten, p. 188; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207. Cf. FLAP DOCK, FOXGLOVE, POPPY.)

FLOCK; *Phlox*. The word *Phlox* has evidently been taken as a plural, on which account the common people will say, "Look at my Flock plant!" so reserving Flocks, *i.e.* *Phlox*, for the plural.

FORGET-ME-NOT, (1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L. A confusion originating in the blue colour of the flowers. (Prior, p. 83.)

(2) *Myosotis palustris*, With. (Prior, p. 85.)

(3) *Myosotis arvensis*, Hoffm. (Cf. Britten, p. 191.)

FOXGLOVE, (1) *Gladiolus*, a very intelligible mistake.

(2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L., but not usual among the common people, who use some of the foregoing names almost invariably, especially "Floptop" or "Flappydock." (Prior, p. 85; Britten, p. 192; Earle, pp. 9, 27, &c.) The etymology is still a puzzle.

FRENCH HALES, *Pyrus scandica*, Bab. "The fruits are sold in Barnstaple for a halfpenny a bunch." (Cf. Britten, p. 194.)

FRENCH NUT. (1) The fruit of *Juglans regia*, L., or Walnut.

(2) The fruit of *Castanea vesca*, Lam. (also called Meat Nut, &c.) Britten (p. 194) and Prior (p. 86) give only Walnut; so the various writers quoted by Mr. Pengelly in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 477. But I have made diligent enquiries in and around Newton Abbot, and with the result that half the people say Chestnuts are called French nuts, and half the people say Walnuts are so named. The shop-keepers say that *both* are so called, which is the fact. In order to prevent confusion, Chestnuts are often called Meat-nuts or Stover-nuts. As an illustration of the way in which confusion creeps in, we may remark that in the lists printed by Prof. Earle *Walnot* glosses *Avelana* (*i.e.* Filberts or Hazel-nuts). (See Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 53, 55, and the remarks of the author respecting this on p. 82.)

FRENCH PINK, (1) *Armeria maritima*, L. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 207.)

(2) Cf. INDIAN PINK.

FRIAR'S CAPS, *Aconitum Napellus*, L. (Cf. Prior, p. 87; Britten, p. 194.) I have not heard the name myself. (Cf. PARSON-IN-THE-PULPIT.)

FUZZ, *Ulex Europæus*, L. Furze; more usually pronounced Vuzz (which see) by the real Devonian. (Cf. Earle, p. 91; Prior, p. 88.)

GARDEN GATES, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. I made a note on this name last year. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207.) I recently visited Bovey Tracey again in company with a friend from North Devon.

I then learned that the old name used to be "Kiss-me-Love-at-the-Garden-Gate." This was contracted to Garden-gate. (See MEET-ME-LOVE.) It is customary to assign these arbitrary names to the *Viola tricolor*, L., or Pansy. (See Britten's note on "Garden Gate," p. 199; cf. *Flora Domestica*, pp. 165, seq.; *Flora Historica*, i. 77, seq.; Prior, pp. 129, 176.) Mr. Britten adds that the little Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*, L.) likewise bears this name in South Bucks, which will explain the fact that I have heard it called "Kiss-me" by Devonshire children. Names ramble from plant to plant in a strange fashion, but in a way which is easily intelligible to anyone who will give the subject a moment's thought and attention. Thus, the flower under consideration (*Saxifraga*), is known variously as Pink (cf. "John-of-my-Pink" for the Pansy), Bird's Eye (a common name for Herb Robert, &c.), Kiss-me-quick, or Look-up-and-kiss-me, &c.

GARLICK, WILD, *Allium ursinum*, L.; but the more common name is Ramsey, or Ramsin. (Cf. Britten, p. 200; Earle, pp. 46, 57, &c.; and cf. also Prior, p. 89.)

GERANIUM, WILD, *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Strange to say in Cheshire the Red and White Campions (*Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. and *L. vespertina*, Sibth.) are called "Wild Geranium," another instance of the confusion between these two flowers (Herb Robert and Champion). Thus both are called "Bachelor's Buttons," "Robin-flowers," &c.

GEUKY-FLOWER (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.) "What do you call this flower?" I asked of a labourer on Miss Carew's estate at Haccombe one day. "Us calls 'en *geuky-flower*," he replied. "Why do you give it that name?" I further asked, as I was in doubt what he might mean by the word. "Because it comes in blow when the *geuky* is here." I do not find this provincialism so spelt in any Devonshire glossary, although it is a purely Devonshire sound, common among old people, but fast dying out. (See Gawke, &c., in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 480.)

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L. "That flower in the glass is a *geuky-flower*," said an old woman of fourscore and eight summers living at Ipplepen, and well versed in plants and herbs. (Cf. Cuckoo, CUCKOO-FLOWER.)

GIGGARY, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. "Don't bring they *Giggarys* into the house; vor if 'ee du, es shaant ha' a single chick." (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. 109, taken from a letter by Edward Capern, the poet, in *Western Times*, March 29th, 1879.) As Daffodils bear the common names of "Lent-lilies," "Easter-lilies," "Whitsundays," and similar designations, I suspect that Mr. Capern's word has something to do with the "Gracy Day" (which see) of which mention is made in Halliwell and others.

GIL-CUP, or GILTY-CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L. A common name for Buttercups generally, on account of their cup-like shape and *guilty* appearance. (Cf. Go'-cup, and see Britten, p. 203.)

GILL-ALM. "The herb ale-hoof."—*Devon*, Halliwell. Britten (p. 203) adds an interesting note on the name of the plant (*Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.), but I have not heard the name myself. (Prior, p. 91.)

GILLIFLOWER, (1) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. or the common Wall-flower.

(2) *Matthiola incana*, Br. The Stock, or Stock-gilliflower.

(3) *Polemium cæruleum*, and *P. album*, L., frequently called "Jacob's Ladder." (Cf. Britten, pp. 204, *et seq.*; Prior, pp. 91, 92; *Flora Domestica*, p. 308, for etymology, and other interesting details. See next entry.)

GILÓFFER. A more common pronunciation of GILLIFLOWER, which see. (Cf. JELLY-FLOWER.)

GIPSY ROSE, (1) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L. The cultivated Scabious.

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L., or the wild variety. These plants also bear the names of "Bachelor's Buttons," and "Mournful Widow" in these parts. (Cf. Britten, p. 206; *Flora Domestica*, p. 337.)

Go'-CUP, or GOLD-CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L., and the other varieties, a name which is extended (as "Buttercup" is) to the Celandine as well. (Cf. Britten, p. 209; Prior, p. 94; Earle, p. 32.)

GOBS. The stones of stone-fruit (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. 133); but see GOOSE GOBS.

GOD'S-EYE, *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., or the Speedwell. I have heard BIRD'S-EYE and CAT'S-EYE (which see), but give this name on the authority of Britten (p. 208): "If any one plucks it, his eyes will be eaten." This corresponds with what I have said above about gathering the "Bird's-eye."

GOLP, or GOLDEN CHAIN, *Cytisus Laburnum*, L. A very appropriate name for the rich clusters of drooping blossoms. (Cf. DROOPING WILLOW and WEEPING WILLOW. Britten, p. 209.)

GOLD, or GOLDEN DUST, *Alyssum saxatile*, L. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 134; Britten, p. 209; in America called "Gold Basket;" Lincoln's *Botany*, Appendix, p. 72.)

GOLDEN-BLOSSOM, *Potentilla reptans*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 210.)

GOLDEN CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L., and other varieties. (See Go'-CUP. Cf. Britten, p. 210.)

GOLDEN GRAIN, *Verbascum Thapsus*, L. See next entry.

GOLDEN ROD, *Verbascum Thapsus*, L. Like many other names enumerated here, not peculiarly Devonian, yet claiming a place in these lists on account of its common use. (Cf. Britten, p. 210.)

GOOSEBERRY PIE, *Epilobium hirsutum*, L. The Willow-herb. (Cf. APPLE-PIE FLOWER, and Britten, p. 213.)

GOOSE FLOPS, *Digitalis purpurea*, L. On the authority of Britten, p. 213.

GOOSE GOBS, *Ribes Grossularia*, L. A common name for Gooseberries. See GOBS above. In Sussex they are "Goose Gogs."

(Cf. "Gob" and "Gobble"—French "Gobbe," a ball for swallowing—and "Gobet," which in the plural is the name for a kind of cherry.)

GOOSE-GRASS, *Galium Aparine*, L., because employed as food, especially for young geese; so in other counties. (Britten, p. 213.)

GRAB, *Pyrus Malus*, L. Both the fruit (Crab-Apple, as some call it) and the tree. (Cf. Britten, p. 218.)

GRACY DAY, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. (Cf. GIGGARY; also Halliwell, Wright, and Britten, p. 218.) Probably in reference to the day of Pentecost, seeing the flower bears a number of other names associating it with the most important Church festivals of that season. Easter Sunday was formerly called *Great Day*, and this is very likely to be the origin of the name "Gracy Day," since Easter Lily is another Devonshire name for *Narcissus*, as I ascertained personally at Topsham last year.

GRANNIE'S NIGHTCAP, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L. A most expressive name for the Columbine. The crimped petals are as suitable for the old-fashioned frilled caps of our grandmothers as the plain petals of the White Campion (*Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.) are. The name is common elsewhere, but applied to the Monkshood or Anemone. (Britten, pp. 218, 219.)

GRASS, SHAKING, *Briza media*, L. From its restless motion. (Britten, p. 220.) In Northamptonshire called "Quakers."

GRASS FRUIT. The fruit (apples) first picked up; that which falls through the influence of the wind, &c., but is not gathered.

GREEN SAUCE, (1) *Rumex Acetosa*, L. Sorrel bears many other local names, as SOUR-SABS, &c., which see. (Britten, p. 233; Prior, p. 99.)

(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L. This is more frequently so called than (1) in Devon.

GROUND ASH. "A labouring man told me to-day (May 14th, 1877) that a *Ground-ash* was one that was self-sown, had never been transplanted nor lopped in any way, and was precisely the same as a *Maiden-ash*. W.P."—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 131. (Cf. Britten, p. 235.)

GROUND IVY, *Convolvulus sepium*, L. (Britten, p. 235.) I have not heard this name myself.

GRUMSEL, *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L. "The Dandelion—*Devon*." Halliwell, Wright, and Britten, s.v. Connected with "Groundsel." (Earle, 5, 46.)

GULTY-CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L., and other Buttercups. (Cf. GIL-CUP and GO'-CUP; Britten, p. 237.)

HAGTHORN, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. *Hag* represents the Anglo-Saxon form. Earle's *Plant Names*, lxviii. pp. 20, 21; Cockayne, iii. p. 329; Britten, p. 239; Prior, s.v. *Hawthorn*, p. 106, for etymological notes. Mr. Conway (*Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1870, p. 605) says: "The common name of the witch, *hag*,

is the same as *haw*, the hawthorn being the *hedge*-thorn; this coincidence may not, however, be due to the magical craft of the witch, but only to the habit of those presumed to be such, of sitting under the hedges." It is, however, more than probable that *hag* (witch) and *hag* (haw or hedge) have no etymological connexion. (Earle, lxviii. pp. 20, 21.)

HAIRIF, HAIROUGH. (Cf. HAYRIFF.)

HAISE, *Corylus Avellana*, L. "The *al* having the same sound as in *Malice*, not as in *False*. A labouring man stated in my hearing that he had put an '*alse* 'andle into his hammer.—W. P." (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 131; Britten, p. 240.) Mr. Elworthy says this is the invariable name in Somerset. In the north of England it is Hazzle (rhymes with *Dazzle*), &c. (Cf. NUT-ALL.)

HALVES, fruit of Whitethorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.). "Hips and Halves" is a common name in the west of England, but more particularly in Somerset, perhaps, than in Devon. (See EGLET, HAV, HAW, and HIP.)

HARDHEAD, (1) *Plantago lanceolata*, L. The flower-heads are used as *soldiers* or *fighting-cocks* by children everywhere.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L., more commonly called HORSE HARD-HEAD (which see). (Cf. Britten, p. 240.) Called "Loggerheads" in North Bucks.

HAREBELL, *Scilla nutans*, Sm., also known as *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*. "We have also the blue 'hare-bell.'" (*Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274; Prior, p. 102; Britten, p. 34. Contrast Earle, p. 60.) The White Hyacinth is also known by the same name. (Cf. *Flowers and their Teachings*, p. 136.) In some parts of Devon, however, it is called WHITE BLUEBELL (which see). (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207–8, where this correction will be found to apply.) In American botanical works *Hyacinthus racemosus* is called "Hare-bell Hyacinth."

HAV, *Avena sativa*, L. Halliwell says this is the Devonshire name for the spikelet of the Oat, and adds that Oats when planted are said to be haved. He refers to *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 80. I have often heard the name "oils," "ailes," or "hoyles," but not "havs." In Dorsetshire, however, the name seems to be still in use. (Britten, p. 245.) In Kent and other south-eastern counties we find "Haw," as the name for the Oat or for the ear. I have heard Whitethorn berries called "Hâves," so that there is some confusion between the words. (Cf. HALVES.)

HAW, fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. We hear of "Hips and Haws," "Hips and Halves," and many other forms. The names are very indifferently used. Sometimes the compound expression is applied to the Whitethorn fruit alone, which at other times is called "Eglet," the fruit of the wild Rose being called by the compound term. Strictly speaking, of course, "Hips" are the fruit of the Rose, and "Haws," "Halves," or "Hâves," the fruit of the Whitethorn. These terms are sometimes applied to

the Oat or its spikelet. (Cf. HAV, above, and Britten, p. 245. Cf. *Haver* in Prior, p. 105.)

HAYMAIDEN, *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. *Hay* is the same as *hag*, noticed above, and "haymaidens" are the plants (Ground Ivy) which grow in the hedges or *hays*. There are many "hays" in "Devonshire Place-names," for which see the earlier volumes of the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, and the *West. Antiquary*. Dr. Prior's explanation of the second syllable—maidens—is ingenious, but scarcely convincing. (p. 106.) It is probably to be put by the side of "Milk-maiden" (*Cardamine pratensis*, L.), and similar names, the word *maid*, or *maiden*, or *girl* being simply a less prosaic way of saying "milky-flower" or "hedge-plant." (Britten, p. 246.)

HAYRIF, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L. This must be a case of confusion. I find that *Galium Aparine*, L., Cleavers, or Cliden, bears the name in all my works of reference, yet I have been told when I have held up the Meadow-sweet that it was sometimes called "Hayriff." (See Britten, p. 242; Prior, p. 104; and Earle, p. 59.) The Burdock was once so designated.

HAZEL, or HAZLE, fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. (Cf. EGLET, HAW.)

HEARTSEED, *Viola tricolor*, L. The same corruption of Heart's-ease exists, I find, in South Bucks as well. (Cf. next word; also Britten, p. 249, and Prior, p. 107.)

HEART PANSY, *Viola tricolor*, L. A curious corruption, and yet one will hear it used by country gardeners as if it were as regular a form as Heart's-ease.

HEDGE VIOLET, *Viola sylvatica*, Fr., also called Dog Violet. (Britten, p. 253.)

HEN-AND-CHICKENS, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., or London Pride.

(2) The garden Daisy (*Bellis perennis*, L.) which bears a number of small daisies springing from the larger flower.

(3) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. Why the name is applied to this latter flower I have not yet learned. Doubtless on account of the two colours of yellow, which led to the designation BUTTER AND EGGS, which see. (Britten, p. 256; *Flora Historica*, ii. 323.)

HERB ROBERT, (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L., corrupted in pure Devonshire to ARB RABBIT (which see). (Britten, p. 259; Prior, p. 113.)

(2) *Salvia coccinea*, L. No doubt Bulleyn's explanation of (1) will exactly apply here: "Ruberta, a rubro colore, an herb of a red colour." Perhaps this name belongs rather to Somersetshire.

HIP, fruit of *Rosa canina*, L., and other species. (Prior, p. 115; Earle, *Plant Names*, pp. 104, 105; Britten, p. 261.)

"And swete as is the bramble flour,
That bereth the red hepe."—CHAUCER.

Cf. HAW, HALVES, &c.

HIETS. Cf. HORTS.

HOLM, HOME, HOLN, *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. 493, 505; xiii. 89; Prior, p. 116; Britten, p. 264.) Many people are for making the Holly mean the Holy-tree. This cannot be, any more than *God* can be derived from *good*. We favour Grassman's etymology, who refers it to the root *hol*, denoting firmness, stiffness. (Cf. Eng. *holt*, German *holz*, and our verb to *hold*. Earle's *Plant Names*, xcv. pp. 19, 22.)

HONESTY, *Lunaria biennis*, L. The common name for the plant elsewhere. (Cf. MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS, SILKS AND SATINS. *Flora Historica*, i. 299 and context; Britten, p. 265.)

HONEYSUCKLE, *Convolvulus sepium*, L. Not at all a strange designation when we consider how many plants bear the name. In Sussex the blossoms of the Willow are so called, on account of their sweetness. (Cf. the Scotch "souks," and Britten, p. 265; Prior, p. 118.)

HOP CLOVER, *Trifolium procumbens*, L. Passing along the sea-wall between Teignmouth and Dawlish, about Whitsuntide of this year, I noticed on the cliffs large patches of a bright yellow flower, which had a most charming effect. At my request one of the workmen on the line gathered a handful for my inspection, and told me it was "Wild Clover," the kind called "Hop Clover." In the distance it looked exactly like Trefoil for size and colour. Jones (*Flora Dev.*) calls it Hop Trefoil; but that name belongs rather to *Medicago lupulina*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 267, where he gives both Hop Clover and Hop Trefoil, but only as book-names.) The size and colour of the flower-heads make the designation appear very apt; and if the plant is common in Kent and Sussex (it is some years since I left those parts to go abroad, so that I am not able to say if it is so), I should expect to find that the hop-growing population have this name in common use. (Prior, p. 119.)

HORN POPPY, *Glaucium luteum*, L. From the middle of the flower a horn-like capsule springs up, and it is on this account that the name has been given. In Mrs. Lankester's *Wild Flowers* the illustrations, which are excellent, have got disarranged, and the name is applied by mistake to *Papaver Argemone*, L. Her remarks are very full of interest, p. 15, *seq.* (Prior, p. 120; Britten, p. 268.)

HORSE BUTTERCUP, *Caltha palustris*, L. "Why do you call it horse buttercup?" Reply: "Because it is like a buttercup, only a large pattern." (For this use of the word "pattern" see MAY.) The Marsh Marigold is sometimes called "Buttercup," with no qualifying or descriptive epithet.

HORSE DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. The large Ox-eye Daisy, also called FIELD DAISY and THUNDER DAISY, which see. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 208.) In Gloucestershire called "Moon Daisy."

HORSE HARDHEAD, *Centaurea nigra*, L. In all these cases the epithet "horse" denotes "large;" and small flowers—Buttercups,

Daisies, Plantains—are found to exist in contradistinction. (See HARDHEAD. Cf. Britten, p. 269 ; Prior, p. 120.)

HORSE VIOLET, (1) *Viola canina*, L. The common DOG VIOLET, which see.

(2) *Viola tricolor*, L. In Somerset this is one of the regular names for the Pansy, and is employed on account of the flower being a *large* kind of Violet. So in Cornwall coarse kinds of Elm leaves are called "Horse May," to distinguish them from the small-leaved kind. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. 137.)

HORTS, HURTS, or HIRTS. Fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. (See next.)

HURTLE-BERRY, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. Prior says: "Hurtle-berry and Huckle-berry [in Sussex still further corrupted to Huddle-berry], corruptions of *Whortle-berry*, itself a corruption of *Myrtle-berry*."—p. 123. (Britten, p. 273.) Around Newton the cry of "Hurtle-berries" is very common during the summer, when people gather them on the moors, and bring them into the neighbouring towns for sale. When they call at the door, they generally shorten the word to "Hurts." Tusser mentions "Hurtile-berries" among the cultivated fruits of his time. (Cf. Rhind's *Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 347.)

HYERCIND, a common corruption of *Hyacinth*.

ICE-PLANT, a name vaguely applied to garden plants with fleshy leaves, especially to such as are glossy, or look as though they had hoar-frost on them—Houseleek, Stonecrops, &c. "It's a kind of ice-plant," the people reply, if you ask the name of these things. I find an American Botany gives "False Ice-plant" as the name of *Sedum ternatum*. I have also heard it applied to *Saxifraga sarmientosa*, L.

INDIAN PINK, *Dianthus chinensis*, L. Sometimes called French Pink.

IRECIND. (Cf. HYERCIND.)

IVER. (Cf. Eaver, *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 208.)

JACK-BY-THE-HEDGE, *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej. Garlic-mustard or Sauce-alone. (Cf. Britten, p. 277 ; Prior, p. 125 ; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 209.)

JACOB'S LADDER, (1) a garden species of *Gladiolus*. (Cf. Britten, p. 278.)

(2) *Delphinium Consolida*, L. The Larkspur. I have heard this only around Ipplepen, between Totnes and Newton, but believe it is usual to call either the Monk's-hood or Larkspur by this name elsewhere. (Cf. Prior, p. 125.) The *Gladiolus* is always so known at Ipplepen.

(3) *Polemium caeruleum*, L., and the white variety *P. album*, L. In Sussex this is the regular "Jacob's Ladder."

JELLY-FLOWER, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. Wallflower. (Cf. GILLI-FLOWER.)

JESSAMA, or JESSAME. Local forms of Jessamine or Jasmine. They look like French forms, if we regard the sound rather than the orthography. (Cf. Prior, p. 125.)

JILAPPER, the syllable *aff* sounded as in *laugh*. (Cf. GILLI-FLOWER.)

KEER, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L. (Cf. CARE.) "This, like Caers and Caer, is the old Cornish *Caer*, a berry, which still remains in use."—Britten, p. 287.

KESLINGS, *Prunus insititia*, L. "White Bullace." Given on the authority of Halliwell and Wright. (Cf. Britten, p. 287.)

KESTIN. "A kind of plum; *Devon*."—Halliwell. (Cf. Britten, p. 287.)

KEYBALL. A Fir-cone. The shape accounts for the latter part of the word, and for the former see next entry.

KEYS. "From their resemblance to a bunch of keys," a name applied to the fruit of the Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*, L.) and Maple (*Acer campestre*, L.), &c. (Cf. LOCKS-AND-KEYS.) Since the name seems to have been commonly employed to denote such fruit, this appears to be the origin of the name Keyball; *i.e.* keys done up in a bunch like a ball (Cf. German *Schlüsselblume*, *i.e.* Key-flower, as the name of the Cowslip; SHACKLERS; and Britten, p. 287.) In Somersetshire the people speak of *Cats-and-Keys*.

KING-CUP, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., and other species of Buttercup. (Prior, p. 129, who is very fanciful in many derivations; Britten, p. 288.)

KING FERN, KING-O'-THE-FERNS, *Osmunda regalis*, L. Britten (p. 288) gives this as the name in N.W. Cheshire as well.

KISS-ANTRUM, a vulgar but common corruption of Chrysanthemum.

KISS-ME, KISS-ME-LOVE, or KISS-ME-QUICK, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (See GARDEN GATES, LOOK-UP-AND-KISS-ME.)

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Herb Robert.

(3) *Valeriana rubra*, L., or *Centranthus ruber*, DC. The Red Valerian. Britten applies the name to *Viola tricolor*, L.; but, as I have already remarked, London Pride has in the West stepped into the place of the Pansy. The foregoing are contractions of longer names; such as "Kiss-me-Love-behind-the-Garden-Gate," &c. (Britten, p. 289.) In fact this latter was the North Devon name for *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., and still is, though generally abbreviated. (See next word; Prior, p. 129.)

KISS-ME-QUICK-AND-GO, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. Doubtless in reference to the other common names of Boy's Love, Maiden's Ruin, which are sometimes joined in one; so that Southernwood is known as "Boy's Love and Maiden's Ruin." (Cf. Britten, p. 289.)

KNAVERY, *Narthecium ossifragum*, Huds. "I have had intelli-

gence from my good friend Dr. Anthony Salter of Exeter, that he having found it in some places neare unto him, could understand of the countrey people no other name thereof, or propertie appropriate unto it, but *knavery*, which whether they named it so in knavery or knew any use of knavery in it, I neyther can learne nor am much inquisitive thereafter."—Park. *Theatr.* 1219; quoted by Britten, p. 290.

LABURNYUM, a common vulgarism for *Laburnum*.

LAD'S LOVE, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. A common name for Southernwood. (Cf. Britten, p. 293; Prior, p. 131.) Miss Plues gives "Lads' Love and Lasses' Delight," which is similar to the Devonshire form given under KISS-ME.

LADY'S BOOTS, (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 209.) In my work on *Flower Lore* (Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein, and Co., London) I have devoted a whole chapter to the discussion of flowers bearing the name of "Our Ladie."

(2) *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L. (See BOOTS-AND-SHOES, STOCKINGS-AND-SHOES.)

LADY'S EARDROPS. The common garden Fuchsia. Still employed by the older people, but not so commonly as of yore. (Britten, p. 294.)

LADY'S GRASS. The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L. It is usually known as "Lady's Ribands" or "Lady's Laces." (Britten, pp. 295, 296.)

LADY'S LINT, *Stellaria Holostea*, L. "Probably from the white threads in the centre of the stalks."—Britten, p. 295. More probably from the whiteness of the flowers, like a patch of lint ready for a wound.

LADY'S PINCUSHION, *Corydalis lutea*, DC., or *Fumaria lutea*, L. The Yellow Fumitory; a name in common use at Chudleigh.

LADY'S SMOCK, (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 297.)

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L. Very general name for this flower, but more usually known in South Devon as MILKY MAID, which see. (Prior, p. 132.)

LAMB-IN-A-PULPIT, *Arum maculatum*, L. Given on the authority of Britten, p. 297. (See PARSON-IN-THE-PULPIT.)

LAMBS. Flowers of *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L. (Britten, p. 299.) I do not vouch for this name or the next on my own authority.

LAMB'S CRESS, *Cardamine hirsuta*, L. (Britten, p. 297; Earle, p. 31.)

LAMB'S-TAILS, (1) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L. (Cf. CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS and CAT'S-TAIL Cf. Britten, p. 298.)

(2) *Salix Caprea*, L. These names are general.

LAMB'S-TONGUE, (1) *Stachys lanata*, L. The leaves of which are also called MOUSE'S EAR and DONKEY'S EAR, which see.

(2) *Chenopodium album*, L. (Britten, p. 298.)

LAMMINT, a contraction of Lamb-mint, (1) *Mentha viridis*, L.; but frequently applied to

(2) *Mentha piperita*, L., or Peppermint.

LAYLOOK, a common vulgarism for Lilac. (Cf. Britten, p. 302.)

LAZARUS BELL, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L. "This name I have found given in the neighbourhood of Crediton to what is more generally known as the Snake's-head Lily, a somewhat rare native plant." See, for the remainder of Mr. King's interesting note, LEOPARD LILY. It may be interesting to compare other local English names of this flower; such as "Dead Man's Bell" or "Deith Bell."

LEMON, or LEMON-PLANT, *Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora*, Kth. Also called Verbena, on account of the similarity in appearance of the leaves. (Cf. Britten, p. 303, who gives "Lemon Tree" as the name.)

LENT-COCKS, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. "In allusion, it seems, to the barbarous custom of cock-throwing," &c. (Cf. Brand's *Pop. Ant.* i. 69, 72, 101; *Clavis. Calend.* i. 212 seq.; *Gard. Chron.* March 22nd, 1879, p. 376; Britten, p. 303.)

LENTILS, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. Corrupted, as one might easily imagine, from the similarity of the name of "Lent-lily" with that of the *Ervum Lens*, L. Britten (p. 303) and Prior (p. 135) only give the latter.

LENT LILY, or LILIES, contracted to LENTS (even when used of one single flower). (Cf. next entry, and Britten, p. 303; Prior, p. 135.)

LENT ROSE, plural LENT ROSEN and LENT ROSES or LENTS.

(1) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. From the time of flowering. (Cf. also EASTER LILY, GRACY DAY, GIGGARY, WHITSUNDAY. See Britten, p. 303.)

(2) *Narcissus biflorus*, L., bears the same name, and for the same reason. "Rosen" as plural occurs also in *primrosen*, *butter-rosen*, &c.

LEOPARD LILY, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L. (Cf. LAZARUS BELL.) Mr. King adds: "Another name for it, which at first seems just as unintelligible, is *leopard lily*. In both cases, however, these names are probably corruptions. 'Lazarus bell' seems to have been originally 'Lazar's bell,' and the flower must have been so called from its likeness to the small bell which the 'lazar' was bound to wear on his person, so that its tinkling might give warning of his approach. The checked, scaled marking of the flower also suggested a connexion with the leper; and 'leopard lily' is no doubt to be explained as 'leper's lily.' It need hardly be added that these names are now quite without understood meaning, although when a leper's hospital was attached to every large town they would have been intelligible enough."—R. J. King, *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 101–2. It is, however, quite likely that the name refers to the similarity between the flower and the spots on the leopard's skin. (Cf. CROWN IMPERIAL.)

LEVVER, *Iris Pseudacorus*, L., and other "sword-bladed plants;" but employed in Somersetshire rather than in Devon. I have there heard it applied to two or three different plants. (See Britten, p. 304.) Not to be confounded with "Laver" (*ibid.* p. 301; Prior, p. 135), but connected with Welsh *Llafrwynen*, Gaelic *Luachair*. (See Earle, *Plant Names*, pp. 19, 91.)

LICK, a corruption of *Leek*. "As green as a *lick*" is a common Devonshire expression. "Not worth a *leke*" was a common expression in early poetry, says Halliwell. (*Cf.* Earle, pp. 24, 26, &c.)

LITTLE-AND-PRETTY, the common Virginia Stock. Elsewhere the name is applied to London Pride.—*Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (Britten, p. 310. *Cf.* NONE-SO-PRETTY.)

LOADY NUT, a double nut. "I'll gee thee a *loady-nut* to boot."—*Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 39, 67. Regarded as lucky, and as a cure for toothache if carried in the pocket. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 105.) In Scotland "St. John's Nut" is the name for "two nuts growing together in one husk, the possession of which is supposed to secure against witchcraft."—Jamieson, *Scotch Dict.* (*Cf.* Britten, p. 280.)

LOCKS AND KEYS, fruit of Ash and Maple. *Cf.* KEYS. (Britten, p. 312.)

LONG PURPLES, *Orchis mascula*, L. "We have here (on Dartmoor) crow-flowers . . . and 'long purples.'"—Bray, *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273. (See *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.; also Britten, p. 313; Prior, p. 139.)

LOOK-UP-AND-KISS-ME, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (See KISS-ME.) *Cf.* Britten (p. 313), who applies the name again to the Pansy, as all the earlier writers do, showing that London Pride is a usurper.

LORDS AND LADIES, *Arum maculatum*, L. The general name. (Prior, p. 139; Britten, p. 314.)

LOST LOVE. "And the 'lost love' would have reminded her (*i.e.* Ophelia) of Hamlet."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 273. Mrs. Bray mentions this as a Dartmoor plant, but gives us no clue to the flower itself. I have made inquiries, and found that the name, like many others, has a floating existence in the brains of some old people, who, however, could not say what plant was meant. I have no doubt that, if some members of the Association will make inquiries among the people in distant places in Devonshire, this and many others could be identified. I should be very thankful to ladies or gentlemen who would give the smallest items of information, especially if a specimen of the plant could be sent when the contributor is not positive about the scientific name of the plant. There are many plants connected with "Love," but neither Britten nor Prior record this name, nor have I as yet found it in any other work bearing on flower names. See next entry.

LOVE-ENTANGLED, *Nigella damascena*, L. "And Love supplies many with his name; for we have a plant called 'seven years' love;' and 'love entangled,' a wild picturesque flower that grows on the

tops of old houses; and 'love in a puzzle,' a delicate plant with leaves resembling in colour the wings of an early butterfly."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 274. Everyone will see how vague this is. One would think the House-leek must be intended, but we can find no other instance of the name being applied to that plant; while we find that in Cornwall "Love entangle" is the common name for the *Nigella*, while "Love-in-a-mist" and "Love-in-a-puzzle" are also common names for the same. (Britten, p. 315; Prior, p. 140.)

LOVE-IN-A-PUZZLE, *Nigella damascena*, L. But Mrs. Bray (see last note) would indicate a distinction between this flower and the last. We insert the names as we know them to be generally used; but it may be that in some places other plants bear the names here recorded. (Prior, p. 140; *Flora Historica*, ii. 151; Bray, i. 274.)

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING, (1) *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC. A not inappropriate name, since the flower is heart-shaped and red, whence it is also called BLEEDING HEART (which see).

(2) A common name here, as elsewhere, for *Amaranthus caudatus*, L. It is sometimes called "Blood-lies-bleeding;" but as this is evidently a most ignorant corruption, I have not inserted it in the list. (Britten, p. 316; Prior, p. 141.)

MAIDEN ASH. The same as GROUND ASH (which see). (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 131, 133.)

MAIDEN'S RUIN, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. It is possible the French name, *Armoise au Rone*, may have had something to do with this, but it is doubtful. Cf. BOY'S LOVE and LAD'S LOVE. (Earle's *Plant Names*, xliv. 2 seq.; *Le Bon Jardinier* (1848), p. 242, 2nd part.)

MALLISH. Cf. MARSH.

MAN TIE, *Polygonum aviculare*, L. "A very common weed. . . . About Exeter always called 'man-tie.' In Somerset this is generally called 'tacker-grass,' though it is well known as above. F.T.E." (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 90. Cf. TWINY-LEGS.)

MARGUERITE, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. I have heard this name applied to the Ox-eye Daisy only in Devon, but the persons employing the term were not Devonians by birth. Still, the name is common enough with some people, and merits a place here, both on account of its being used by persons residing here, and because Britten (p. 324) and Prior (p. 147) apply it only to the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*, L.

MARSH MALLISH, MASH MALLISH, MESH MALLISH, all common names for MARSH MALLOWS, *Malva sylvestris*, L. (Britten, p. 321, and note on the form MASH; Prior, p. 145; Earle, p. 15, &c.)

MARSHWEED, *Equisetum palustre*, L. Referred to under this name in *Lorna Doone*, by Mr. Blackmore. (Cf. Britten, p. 326.)

MARY-GOLD, *Calendula officinalis*, L. This pronunciation and spelling still linger among the common people, and in fact many

people of position and intelligence employ it. (See Prior, p. 148 ; Britten, pp. 324, 326.)

MASH. (Cf. MARSH, *Academy*, July 8th, 1882.)

MASKS, MASTS. Acorns, fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L. Also applied to the fruit of the Beech, but not so frequently in Devonshire, so far as my own observation goes. In Shakespeare we read, "The oaks bear mast." See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 505 ; Britten, p. 326.

MAUR, or MAWER. See MOOR, and Earle's *Plant Names*, p. lxxxiv.

MAY, MAY-BLOSSOM, MAY-FLOWER. From the time of flowering, or because employed in garlands, decorations, &c.

(1) *Syringa vulgaris*, L., or the Lilac. I was speaking to an old lady at Ipplepen on one occasion about the name of the Valerian, when she remarked that the flower was "like a pattern of May ;" i.e. that it had the appearance of a bunch of lilac.

(2) *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L., but not so common as the foregoing.

(3) A sprig of Elm. (See especially *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 137.) Not the flowers of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L., as Britten says (p. 328), but the branches in early leaf. (*Belfast Flower Lore*, p. 25.)

(4) *Viburnum Tinus*, L., or the Laurestine, perhaps only by mistake among the lower classes ; still, the name is in use.

(5) *Arabis alpina*, L. In Somerset especially. (See Britten, p. 328.)

MAY PINK, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. The common white garden pink.

MAY TOSTY, *Viburnum Opulus*, L. Britten records the name of "May Rose" for the Guelder Rose. (For Tosty see Tisty-Tosty.)

MAZZARD, MAZZUD, *Prunus Avium* and *P. Cerasus*, L. (See Prior, p. 152 ; Britten, p. 329 ; *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 52.) The latter form approaches more nearly the representation of the vulgar pronunciation than the former. Prior refers to Latin *manzar* ; but see Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, under that word.

MEAT NUT, *Castanea vesca*, L. A well-known chemist and botanist in South Devon always speaks of the Chestnut by this name when using his native brogue, and tells me it is a common designation for that fruit. The shopkeepers confirm this ; and as the nut is largely employed at home and abroad as an article of diet (*Outlines of Botany*), the name is most appropriate.

MEET-ME-LOVE, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. In North Devon this name is used as a contraction of "Meet-me-Love-behind-the-Garden-Door," usually applied elsewhere to the Pansy, as already shown under KISS-ME, LOOK-UP, &c., which see. (Cf. Britten, p. 331.)

MERRICK, *Medica sativa*, L. A corruption of *Medick*. (Cf. Prior, p. 153.)

MESH. (Cf. MARSH.)

MESS. In West Devon for Mace = MASKS, which see. (Britten, p. 318.)

MICHAELMAS DAISY, (1) *Aster Tripolium*, L. (Cf. DAISY, MICHAELMAS, and Britten, p. 141.)

(2) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. The Feverfew; but more properly known by the next designation.

MIDSUMMER DAISY, *Pyrethrum Parthenifolium*, L. It is in flower at this time of the year, but is often confused with the last.

MILK GIRL, *Cardamine pratensis*, L. A modern and prosaic form of the next.

MILK MAID, MILKYMAID, MILK MAIDEN, (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L. " 'Milkmaidens' are little white flowers that grow in the meadows, or on the banks of running streams."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 274. (Cf. Britten, p. 335.)

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. But not so frequently, the Stitchwort having already a good supply of names, such as PISKY, SNAP-JACK, or WHITE-SUNDAY.

MILKY DASHIEL, or DAZZLE, *Sonchus oleraceus*, L. (Cf. DASHIEL, and Britten, pp. 144, 336.) MILKY DISLE is also a name for the Dandelion (*Taraxacum*).

MOCK. Apples made into *cheese* or *pommage*, ready for the cider-press. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 509.)

MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS, *Lunaria biennis*, L., or Honesty. The seeds are disposed on each side of the dissepiment or internal partition of the capsule. The plant "Honesty," the seed-vessels of which are used as ornaments for vases, under the name of SILKS-AND-SATINS, which see. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 90; Britten, p. 338. See next entry.)

MONEY-PLANT, *Lunaria biennis*, L., or Honesty. This name is used about Bovey Tracey. "The Brabanders, or base Almaignes, do call it *Pennick-bloemen*; that is to say, Penny floure, or *Money floure*."—Lyte, p. 154. (Britten, p. 338; Prior, p. 158.) I have no doubt that "Money-flower" is as common as "Money-plant" in Devonshire; but for want of good authority, have not given it a special entry here. In German we have *Pfennig-kraut* for "Money-wort," with which we may compare "Herb Twopence," and "Twopenny Grass." In one of the following instances the word "plant" takes the place of "flower" again.

MONKEY HOOD, or MONKEY'S HOOD, *Aconitum Napellus*, L. By the retention of the old possessive Monkes-hood, which, having lost its distinctive force, left the impression that the hood was one fit for monkeys. Lyte says that "in neather Douchelande (it is) *Munckes capkens*, and therefore they call it in Latine *Cucullus Monachi*, or *Cappa Monachi*." (p. 429.) In Cheshire it is corrupted to *Monkswood*. (Cf. Britten, p. 339; Prior, p. 158.)

MONKEY MUSK, or MONKEY-PLANT, *Mimulus* of various kinds. Given by Britten as "Monkey-flower," p. 338. (Cf. notes above on MONEY-PLANT.)

MONTHLY ROSE, *Rosa Indica*, L. (Cf. Prior, p. 200.)

MOOR, or MORE, (1) a root, (2) a plant. "I've a got a fine *more* of that in my garden," the people will say, when speaking of a flower, plant, or shrub. Professor Earle's note is so apposite that we quote it in full. "Moru (A.S.): *feld moru* (carrot), *weal moru* (parsnip). The carrot is in German *möhre*, in O.H. German *moraha*; and Fuchs tells us the druggists call it *more*. In Russian it is *morkovi*; Lith., *morka*, *morkva* (Pictet); and Grassmann adds Old Indian *māla*, root, with a diminutive *mūlaka*. So that here we seem to have a very old word for Root, which has become special for the most conspicuous tap-roots. [Cf. Root, *infra*.] There is Welsh *moron* (pl.) for tap-roots, comprising carrot, parsnip, radish. In Devonshire I remember when *more* (pronounced broadly *mawer*) was the sole word for Root with the labouring classes, and perhaps it is so still." Yes, to a very large extent. (Cf. Britten, p. 340.) Halliwell gives "Turnips" as the translation or equivalent of the Devonshire word "Moors." (See *Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 4, 54, 68: "Zo her zaid; and the *flower mores* that creas'd too much, her zet in the field, and prick'd out the toppings of rosen and jasmine in the hedges." See *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. vi. 259; and especially *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. pp. 505-6 for a valuable collection of illustrations from various authors.

MOOR. A stump or root of a tree. Still used about Torquay and other parts of Devonshire. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 509, 510.)

MOSE. Moss. "A squat down upon the *mores* of a great oak, and look'd stark at some *mose* a had a' grabbl'd vro the tree."—*Devon. Courtship*, p. 4. (Cf. German "Moos;" A.S. "Meos.")

MOTHER-O'-MILLIONS, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. (See next entry, with which name this frequently interchanges.)

MOTHER-O'-THOUSANDS, (1) *Corydalis lutea*, DC. (*Fumaria lutea*, L.) The yellow-flowered Fumitory, sometimes found in gardens, but fond of sharing old walls with the Toad-flax, on which account it may perhaps partly have gained its name.

(2) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. A very common name for the prolific Toad-flax in many other parts of England as well as Devon.

(3) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. The rambling plant known as "Aaron's Beard," "Spider-plant," "Strawberry-plant," &c., which see. (Cf. Britten, p. 343; Prior, p. 160.) The latter writer, whose explanations are often more ingenious than accurate, says the name, as applied to the *Linaria*, is a pun on its old name of *Penny-wort*. If so, why was the name given to so many other plants? Certainly because of their prolific nature. And so we may urge of this. It should be noted that "millions" and "thousands" interchange.

MOTHERWORT, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L. By confusion with Moneywort, the common name of this plant.

MOTHERWORTH. A corruption of Motherwort.

MOURNFUL WIDOW, (1) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L., and by association also applied to

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L. Cf. French, *Fleur de Veuve*; Ital., *Fior della vedova*; *Flora Domestica*, p. 337; Britten, p. 345.

MOUSE'S EAR, *Stachys lanata*, L. The white-leaved garden variety. (See LAMB'S-TONGUE.) The name is applied to several similar plants, either in books, or in other parts of the country. (Cf. Britten, p. 345; Prior, p. 162.)

MUSTARD CRESS, *Sinapis*, L. Mustard cultivated as a salad or cress. (See PEPPER CRESS.)

NANCY PRETTY, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. A name in use elsewhere. (Cf. NONE-SO-PRETTY, of which Britten, p. 350, takes this to be a corruption.) In the north of England we have "Nancy-none-so-pretty." (Prior, pp. 165, 168.)

NEMENY. A corruption of Anemone. (Cf. Britten, p. 353, Nemines.)

NETTLE. A name applied to the White, Red, and Yellow Lamiums, and even to the Henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*, L.), concerning which I was gravely informed on Whit-Monday that "they say the bees *do create it*." (See STING NETTLE.) The 2nd or 3rd of May is observed as Nettle Day, or Sting-nettle Day, around Newton. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xii. p. 108; but the old people say it has been introduced quite recently into this neighbourhood. (See *Notes and Queries*, July 15th, 1882, p. 54.) In some places May 29th is called Nettle Day. (Britten, p. 353; Prior, p. 166; Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 124; Earle, lxix. 10.)

NIT. An old pronunciation of the word Nut. Britten gives it (p. 354) as a Scotch pronunciation only; but it is curious how many "Scotch pronunciations" the people of Devonshire have, as witness the word "chiel" for example. (See the old rhyme, "Many nits, many pits;" i.e. if there is much hedge fruit, there will be many graves; a very old and widespread superstition.)—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 101. We learn from Brand that *pyttes* (pits) was an old name for graves.

NONE-SO-PRETTY, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., or London Pride. (Britten, p. 355; Prior, p. 168.)

(2) The Virginia Stock, which is called Little-and-Pretty, and seems on this account to have come in to share the honours with NANCY PRETTY (which see).

NO-PIPS. Name of a kind of apple, marked by this peculiarity.

NUT-'ALL, or NUT-HALL, *Corylus Avellana*, L., or the Hazel-nut bush. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 135, where we read "All rhymes with *Call*, and is perhaps a corruption of *halse*. About Torrington a fishing rod made of Hazel is generally called a *Nut-all* rod." The pure Devonian makes short work of the *h* generally when it is required, having used up his stock beforehand with words beginning with a vowel. Hence the steps are *all*, *hall*, *halse*,

a Devonshire form of *Hazel* by transposition of the liquid and sibilant. (Cf. HALSE, and Britten, p. 356.)

OAK, *Acer campestre*, L. I have been astonished to find how constantly the Maple is called Oak. On Whit-Monday, which this year was Oak-apple Day as well (May 29th), I took an early walk into Bradley Woods. Here I met a number of children decorated with Maple, and asked them what it was for. "It's Oak-apple Day, sir; and if you ain't got a piece of *oak-apple* they'll pinch you, or sting you." (See NETTLE above.) "Will they?" I replied, "then I must get a piece." "Here's a piece, sir," said a bright lad. It was a sprig of maple, as was all the rest they had. I said, "This is not oak, is it?" to which they all replied, "It's *oak-apple*, sir." I could give illustrations from conversations with grown people showing the same error. Britten (p. 356) gives Dog Oak as a Yorkshire name for the Maple. (Earle, lxix. 17, 21.)

OAK-APPLE. Sprigs of Oak or Maple employed on the 29th May. See the last entry. There need be no *apples* on the sprig.

OAK-MARBLE. A common name for the Oak Gall or Apple, which when ripe is used for the game of marbles.

OILS. The beard or spikelets of Barley. Various spelt and pronounced, as Ails, Aisles, Oyls, Iles, &c.

OLD MAN, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. (See Boy's Love, &c., Britten, p. 358; Prior, p. 171, for explanation; with which compare Aubrey's *Remaines of Gentilisme*, p. 185.)

OLD MAN'S BEARD, (1) *Clematis Vitalba*, L. The Traveller's Joy. A name well known in many places on account of the long feathery awns which follow the flowers, and remain on the rambling stems for months.

(2) The bushy excrescence from rose-bushes, especially the Dog-rose, or Briar, looking like a brush. *Donnerbesen* in German. The generation of this nest-like growth was ascribed to lightning.

(3) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. Also called AARON'S BEARD, which see. (Cf. Prior, p. 171, who mentions only (1); and Britten, pp. 358, 359, where two other plants are mentioned as bearing the name in books or elsewhere.)

(4) *Hypericum calycinum*, L., also known as AARON'S BEARD (which see).

ONE O'CLOCK. "We have the . . . 'shepherd's calendar' and the 'one o'clock,' the very dial of poetry," says Mrs. Bray (*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273); but beyond this poetic description she gives us no clue to the flower. Possibly the Goat's-beard may be intended; but so far I have failed to unearth the name in Devonshire. Mr. Worth, however, informs me that he has heard the name applied to the seeding Dandelion.

OWN-ION. A very common pronunciation of Onion, just as *ô-ren* is of oven.

ORANGE BLOSSOM, *Philadelphus coronarius*, L. The flowers only.

The tree is known in some parts of England as "Mock Orange," or "Orange-flower Tree." (Britten, p. 360.)

ORANGE WILLOW, *Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora*, Kth. A very fragrant plant, known in most places as LEMON-PLANT (which see).

ORCHEY. For *Orchis*, probably because the proper form was thought to be a plural, and so *orchey* must be the singular. "Go and gather me that *orchey* flower," is a kind of phrase in common use. (Compare the note on FLOCK.)

ORGAN, ORGANS, ORGINS, (1) *Origanum vulgare*, L. (See Britten, p. 362.)

(2) *Mentha Pulegium*, L. "If I was a king, I'd make et treason to drink ort but organ (pennyroyal) tey."—*Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 7, 68. "Who, for instance, would ever guess what was meant by 'organs tea?'—an excellent potation for a cold, and here in much request."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 288. "Orgins broth" is the common name for pennyroyal tea. It is so also in Somersetshire. (Britten, p. 362; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 516.) Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* makes *Organe* a kind of wild betony. Spenser (*Faerie Queene*, canto ii. 40) speaks of a bath of "origane and thyme." Latin, *origanum*; Greek, ὀρίγανον. (See Clarendon Press issue of *Faery Queene*, pp. 24, 174, 239; Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 6, 7, 89; Prior, p. 173; Halliwell, s.v. Organ.)

OYSTERS. (1) Fir-cones, the scales of which, with the seeds, nearly enough resemble oyster-shells to suggest the name. Possibly on account of their growing on trees, and hanging down their heads, the name was given to

(2) *Syringa vulgaris*, L. The name by which bunches of lilac-blossom are known in North Devon. If *barnacles* could be supposed to grow on trees (see Prof. Max Müller's *Science of Language*, 8th ed. vol. ii. p. 583, *seq.*, and the many references; *Credulities Past and Present*, by William Jones, Esq., F.S.A., p. 17, *seq.*; Gubernatis' *Mythologie des Plantes*, i. p. 65, *seq.*—this author coming to different conclusions respecting the etymology of the word to those arrived at by Müller)—if barnacles, I say, could grow on trees, why not oysters? It used to be believed, if Halliwell may be trusted, that when the early blossoms of willow fell into the water they became goslings, whence the name of Gosling or Geslin applied to willow catkins; and we can quite conceive how the colour and appearance of the pretty blossoms would suggest such an idea. (Cf. COCKLES.)

We have now to take leave of Mr. Britten's *Dictionary*, which has only reached the end of this letter. We shall anxiously look for the third part of that work, which will bring it to completion.

PALM. (1) "Young flowering shoots of willow."—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 138. This is a common name in many parts of

England. (King's *Sketches and Studies*, p. 44; *Fraser's Magazine*, November, 1870, p. 600; Prior, p. 175; Brand's *Pop. Ant.* i. 118, seq.)

(2) Yew. Equally common of old. In *Plant-Lore of Shakespeare* we have an interesting excerpt from an old churchwarden's account for a certain parish in Devonshire, in which, during the last century, a yew-tree is spoken of as a palm. I regret that I am unable to give the note *in extenso*. (Cf. the foregoing references; also *Clavis Calendaria*, i. p. 278, &c.)

PAN-CAKES, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L. From the shape of the leaves. The Navel-wort bears a great variety of names in allusion to this peculiarity. (Cf. PENNY-HATS, PENNY-PIES, &c.)

PARSLEY FERN, (1) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. From the resemblance of its leaves to parsley; and by misappropriation of the term. (See Prior, p. 178, and compare FEATHER FERN, &c.)

(2) *Polypodium Cambricum vulgare*. A beautiful Welsh fern.

PARSON-AND-CLERK, *Arum maculatum*, L. (See next.)

PARSON-IN-THE-PULPIT, (1) *Arum maculatum*, L. The Rev. J. Pulliblack says (and surely he ought to know): "A manifestly good analogy." I heartily endorse his expression. Not so appropriate is the next.

(2) *Aconitum Napellus*, L. Probably the name of Monkshood had something to do with associating this flower with parsons; but it is often difficult to assign any reason for the appropriation.

PARSON'S NOSE, *Orchis morio*, L. At Ipplepen.

PEACH BELLS, *Campanula persicifolia*, L. (Britten, p. 36.)

PENNY HATS, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L., or Navel-wort. (See next entry.)

PENNY PIES, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L. Both this name and the preceding refer, as PAN-CAKES also does, to the shape of the leaf.

PENNYRINKLE, or PENNYWINKLE. Corruptions of Periwinkle. The first form is influenced by the fact that a common shell-fish is called "Rinkle." One of the many instances in which an attempt is made to adapt an unintelligible word to one well-known.

PEPPER CRESS, *Lepidium sativum*, L. Usually known as Garden Cress (see Prior, p. 58; Britten, p. 128); but about Newton Abbot and Plymouth this name is employed on account of the biting nature of the salad, and to distinguish it from MUSTARD CRESS (which see), the two being usually sown together.

PEPPER MINT, *Mentha viridis*, L., a mistake which easily occurs. See, by way of illustration, Mr. Britten's remarks on the word MINT. *Mentha piperita*, L., is the plant usually known under this name.

PETERICE. A corruption of *Pteris*, found chiefly among half-educated gardeners, who affect the Latin names of plants.

PICK-POCKET, *Stellaria Holostea*, L. This name is more common in Somerset than Devon; but as the name of "Pick-pocket" or "Pick-purse" is usually applied to the Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella*

Bursa pastoris, L.), I believe the syllable "pick" in this case is a corruption of *pix* or *pixie*, and that after the old fairy name had been forgotten "pocket" was added from the old name for Shepherd's Purse, and so "Pix-pocket" and "Pick-pocket" were formed. (See PIXIE.)

PIG'S COLE, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L. It is thrown out of the hay because it is too coarse to dry quickly, and would be likely to heat the rick. (See Britten's remarks on "Fire-leaves.") "Cole" here is a good old word. (See *Clavis Calend.* i. p. 62.) February was originally called "Sprout-kele," the latter part of the word meaning "cole-wort" or cole, cale. (Prior, p. 35.) The plant is more usually known as Hogweed. Cole says, "Hogs feed on it with a great deal of greediness." (Cf. Britten, p. 262.)

PIG'S EARS, *Sedum acre*, L., and other varieties of Stonecrop. On account of the thick fleshy spikes which serve for leaves. Britten gives "Mouse's Tail" as a synonym. (See CROWDY-KIT-O'-THE-WALL.)

PIG'S NOSE. A certain kind of apple, so called, like "Duck's-bill," from the shape.

PILES, Beard of Barley. Cf. OILS, &c.

PINCUSHION, (1) *Armeria maritima*, L. The Sea-pink or Thrift. Britten says possibly this may have been "Pink-cushion," a very laudable suggestion were it not shared by flowers which are not pink.

(2) *Scabiosa Atropurpurea*, L. The white stamens of this plant have much the appearance of the heads of pins sticking out of a velvety cushion. (Cf. Britten, p. 296.)

(3) *Corydalis lutea*, DC. (See LADY'S PINCUSHION.)

PINEX, *Pæonia corallina*, Retz. A very common corruption of Peony or Piony. (See Prior, p. 180; Earle, p. 33.)

PINK. A name vaguely applied to any flower with pink blossoms, whose name is not easily remembered. Among others we have—

(1) *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. Called MAY PINK (which see).

(2) *Armeria maritima*, L. See under PINCUSHION.

(3) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., or London Pride. On the etymology of the word see Prior's interesting note, p. 184.

PISKIE, PIXIE, or PIXY, (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. This was the regular name for the Stitchwort around Plymouth some years ago. The children still say that if you gather the flowers you will be pixy-led. I have treated fully the subject of fairy flowers in the first chapter of my work on *European Flower Lore* (Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein, and Co.). So far as I am aware, no attempt had previously been made to bring together anything like an exhaustive body of notes on fairy flower-lore; and as much of my information has been derived from Devonshire itself, I may be excused, perhaps, for drawing attention to the matter here.

(2) A Plymouth gardener's catalogue last year contained the name of "Little Pixie" as applied to a kind of Savoy cabbage.

PIVERT. By metathesis for Privet. So people commonly say "strawmy" for "stormy," "cripse" for "crisp," &c.

PIXY-STOOL, *Marasmius oreades*, Fries. A Toad-stool (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 520; Prior, p. 186. See PISKIE, above.)

PLANT, PLANTED, PLANTIN, *Plantago lanceolata*, L. Vulgar corruptions of Plantain.

POISON BERRIES. Fruit of various plants, usually of a bright colour, such as—

(1) *Arum maculatum*, L. Cf. **ADDER'S MEAT**.

(2) *Tamus communis*, L. In some places the juice is expressed and applied to chilblains in winter.

(3) *Iris foetidissima*, L. "Them very perty, sir; but them pisun," said an old man to me last winter. The same name is used in Sussex. (See Parish's *Sussex Dictionary*.)

POOR JAN'S LEAF, *Sempervivum tectorum*, L. I solicited information respecting this plant in *Western Antiquary*, i. p. 80, and on p. 137 was favoured with a reply from E. Capern, Esq., who said that a lady, a native of Ashford, North Devon, informed him that she had often heard the House-leak called "Poor Jan's Leaf." The people have great faith in the healing properties of the plant, whence its peculiar designation.

POOR MAN'S GERANIUM, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. I hardly think this is a common Devonshire name, Aaron's Beard or Roving Sailor being more general names for the plant in this county. I give it here because I have heard it in Devonshire, but not, so far as I remember, from natives.

POOR ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.) The Rev. J. Pulliblack, in some valuable notes with which he has favoured me, remarks that the Crimson (or Red) Campion is almost invariably called "Poor Robin." This remark applies only to a particular district, however, and is used more frequently by the older inhabitants than by the younger folk. (See **ROBIN**, &c.)

POPPY, (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. On account of the popping noise made when filled with wind and violently burst upon the hand—a favourite pastime among young people. Britten (p. 153) gives "Pop-dock" as a Cornish name of the plant: "*Dock*, from its large coarse leaves; *pop*, from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower." (Cf. **COWFLOP**, **COWSLIP**, **FLAPDOCK**, &c.)

(2) *Papaver Rhoeas*, L., &c. The usual name. (See **HORN POPPY**.)

POT-HARB. "Go about zitting in zome cole-plants and *pot-harbs*."—*Devon. Courtship*, p. 58.

PRIMROSEN. The regular plural form in use among old people, and generally among people of all ages some years ago. (Cf. **ROSEN**, **SLONE**.) We have the same ending in *Oxen*, *Shoen*, *Hosen*, &c. For a note on the etymology of the word, compare Prior (p. 190) with *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.

PRINCE'S FEATHER, (1) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, L. "From its resemblance to that of the Prince of Wales."—Prior, p. 192.

(2) *Gynerium argenteum*, L. Pampas Grass. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xii. p. 210.) The name is also applied to London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.) in many parts of England; but I am not sure as to its being so applied in Devonshire. In Cornwall bunches of Lilac-blossom bear the name. It is also common to hear

PRINCE-OF-WALES' FEATHER for the foregoing.

PRINKLE. A corruption of Periwinkle.

PRETTY-AND-LITTLE. The common Virginia Stock. (*Cf.* LITTLE-AND-PRETTY.) Prior (p. 189) gives Prattling Parnell as a name for London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.); and I have already shown that the Virginia Stock has, in the West, inherited many of the names of that plant.

QUARENDEL, or QUARENDER. Name of an apple. Spelt *Quarenden* in the catalogues. The usual pronunciation of the first syllable is *very broad*.

QUEEN-OF-THE-MEADOW, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L. (*Cf.* Prior, p. 193.)

QUICK-BEAM. "The local name [about Ashburton] for the *Mountain-ash*. W. P."—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. p. 137. (Prior, p. 194.)

QUINCEY, *Pyrus Cydonia*, L. The Quince. (*Cf.* Prior, p. 194; Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, p. 150.)

QUINCH. A kind of apple. Corruption of Quince—a certain apple being known elsewhere as a quince-apple.

RABBITS, or RABBIT-FLOWER, (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, L. Because the flowers of the Toad-flax open and shut, when pressed, exactly as the mouth of a rabbit does.

(2) *Antirrhinum majus*, L., and other varieties of Snapdragon. (See BUNNY RABBIT.)

(3) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. The Ivy-leaf Toad-flax.

RAGGED ROBIN, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L. Dr. Prior's explanation is fanciful (p. 195): "French, *Robinet déchiré*, from its application, upon the doctrine of signatures, to the laceration of the organ so-called; a name suggested by its finely-lacinated petals." No such local explanation will suffice when we find that a name is international; and it is much more probable that Robin and Robinet are names of some famous person of the middle ages, mythical or real. (*Infra*, s.vv. ROBIN, ROBIN HOOD, &c.; *supra*, COCK ROBIN, POOR ROBIN.)

RAMSEY, RAMSIES, or RAMSON, *Allium ursinum*, L. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 211, and the notes there.) Prior (p. 195): "A.S. *hramsa*, Norw. *rams*, rank; a wild garlick so called from its strong odour, and the rank flavour that it communicates to milk and butter. *Ramson* would be the plural of *ramse*, as peason of pease, and oxen of ox." (*Cf.* PRIMROSEN, BUTTER-ROSEN, ROSEN, SLOE [Sloen]; Earle, pp. 12, 27.)

RAM'S-FOOT ROOT, *Geum urbanum*, L. The root of Avens, or Herb Bennet, is exactly like a hare's foot, on which account an

old writer says that "Avenge is an herb that som men callip *harefote*." (See Britten, p. 241.) Evidently Ram's-foot is a modernized form of "Hare's-foot," for the root bears little resemblance to a *ram's* foot; unless we could prove it to be for *Hremfót*, i.e. "Raven's-foot," which would answer well. (Cf. Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 36.)

RAYUNCLUS. A corruption of *Ranunculus*.

RED CLEMATIS, *Ampelopsis hederacea*, L., or Virginian Creeper, the beautiful foliage of which changes to a ruddy colour in autumn.

RED-HOT POKER, *Tritoma Uvaria*, or *Uvaria grandiflora*, L. Also called "Devil's Poker."

RED ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. The Red Campion. (Cf. ROBIN, &c.)

REDWEED, *Polygonum aviculare*, L. "Redweed and Assmart usually occur together," said a farmer to me, as he showed me about his ground one day last summer.

REED. Straw employed for thatching. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 532.)

REXENS, *Juncus*, or Rushes. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 92.) A double plural. A.S. *Risce*, plural *Riscen*. The forms *rixen* and *raxen* are quite common throughout the South-West of England. (Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 14, 31, 52; Prior, p. 202.)

RIBBON FERN, *Pteris serrata cristata*, L. A very expressive name.

ROBIN'S EYE, (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Herb Robert.

(2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. Rose Campion. These two flowers usually bear the same names. They are frequently called "Bird's-eye," whence the second part of the present name. The former part comes from the fact that the *Geranium* is called Herb *Robert*, and the Campion *Robin*. These names refer to *persons*, but the transition to "Robin's Eye" is quite natural and intelligible.

ROBIN, ROBIN HOOD, ROUND ROBIN, (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Herb Robert. (2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. The explanations are numerous. They may be classified thus:

(1) From the colour, Robin being taken by some as the equivalent of Robert, *a rubro colore*. (Cf. Britten, p. 259.)

(2) Corresponds to French *Robinet*, which Prior (p. 195) refers to the *memb. vir.*, but fancifully, as we think.

(3) After a celebrated curator of the Oxford Botanic Garden.

(4) From Robert, a monk of the Cistercian order. (*Cornhill*, June, 1882.)

(5) From Robert, Duke of Normandy. (Prior, p. 113.)

(6) From its being employed to cure a disease called *Ruprecht's-plage*. (See Hare's *Essays in Philology*, i. 14.)

(7) From Robin Hood. We know that many plants are named after remarkable personages. In *Romance of the London Directory*, p. 64, &c., we have a summary of facts relating to this individual, and (borrowing partly from Halliwell) the writer refers to the fact that "Bindweed goes by the title of 'Robin-run-in-the-hedge;'

the common club-moss is 'Robin Hood's hatband;' while every child is familiar with 'ragged robin,' and 'herb robert.' Surely this is enough to testify to the popularity of Robert!" says the author. We think so too, and believe that if the reader will take into account the names already adduced, such as Arb-rabbit, Cock Robin, Poor Robin, Robin's Eye, &c., he will come to the same conclusion; viz., that Robin Hood has left his mark on our flower nomenclature.

ROCK PLANT, *Sedum acre*, L. The biting Stonecrop.

ROCKWOOD, *Asperula odorata*, L. Woodruff. Probably by transposition of the two words, which would give Ruff-wood, Roof-wood, Rock-wood. (Cf. Prior, p. 257, for *Woodroof*; and Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 90, and compare STRAWBED, &c.)

ROOTS. Turnips, and other MORES, which see.

ROSEN. The plural of Rose, also retained in Butter-rozen, Prim-rozen, &c. "A tetty o' rozen" = a bunch or nosegay of Roses. "Her zet in the field, and prick'd out the toppings of rozen and jasmine in the hedges." "Her winder (was) deck'd out wi' pots o' rozen."—*Devon. Courtship*, pp. 52, 54, 58. On the etymology of the word see Prior, p. 199.

ROSE, SCOTCH. (See SCOTCH ROSE.)

ROSE, WILD DOG. (See WILD DOG-ROSE.)

ROSE, YELLOW. (See YELLOW ROSE.)

ROSE OF SHARON. A dwarf rose, grown in pots, and frequently seen in cottage windows; it attains a height of 1 to 2 feet, and has red flowers and very dark leaves.

ROUND ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. The Rose Campion, to distinguish it from the Ragged Robin. (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.) (Cf. ROBIN.)

ROVING SAILOR, (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. The Toad-flax, or, to give it another name suggestive of its rambling nature, "Mother-of-thousands."

(2) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. Also called "Mother-of-thousands."

RŌ-BERRY, ROW-BERRY, RUE-BERRY. Fruit of *Tamus communis*, L. "The berries of the [Black] Bryony, hanging like clusters of wild green grapes during the summer, and changing into brilliant scarlet balls in the autumn, are objects of great beauty. They are very poisonous [see POISON BERRIES above], and must not mislead by their charming appearance."—Mrs. Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 126. The syllable *Ro* rhymes with *No*, *Row* with *Cow*, *Rue* with *True*. The explanation that would at first sight appear most plausible is that the name Row-berry means Hedge-row-berry; but this would not account for the various pronunciations in vogue. The name is not given by any writer on plant names, or by any of the old glossaries to which I have access. But it admits of an easy and satisfactory explanation, and one which will be confirmed by the various methods of pronouncing the open vowel sound of the syllable *Row*, if we connect it with A.S. *Hreōw*, the *hreow-berry*

being that which by its poisonous qualities produces *rue*, sorrow or grief. I should have thought the name had reference to the redness of the berries had there been any satisfactory proof that *Ro* means red, as suggested by Mr. King in *Sketches and Studies*, p. 342. *Hreów* will meet all the difficulties of pronunciation; for our word *rue* comes from it, whence *rue-berry*, as given above; while the open *ó* and the final *w* would account for *ro-berry*, and *row-berry*.

RUE FERN, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L. The Rue-leaved Spleenwort. (See *The Fern Paradise*, p. 410.)

SAFFRON, *Crocus sativus*, L. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 93: " 'Tis a very purty little place; he'd let so dear as *saffron*;" Benfey's *Sanskrit Dictionary*, pp. 184, 190; *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.)

SAILOR. See DRUNKEN, ROVING, WANDERING SAILOR.

SCARLET LIGHTNING, *Lychnis chalcedonica*, L. A corruption of *Scarlet Lychnis*. (See *Le Bon Jardinier*, 1848, pt. ii. p. 500.) In Berkshire the Red Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*, L.) used to be called *Lightning* or *Thunder-flower*. (Cf. Britten, p. 305.)

SCENTED FERN, *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. Tansy. (Cf. PARSLEY FERN.)

SCOTCH ROSE. A Rose with small white flowers and insignificant leaves.

SEA DAISY, *Armeria maritima*, L. (See next word.)

SEA PINK, *Armeria maritima*, L. From its colour and habitat. Thrift.

SEDUM, *Sedum acre*, L., and other varieties. The name is employed by such as know a little botany for the various Stone-crops.

SEEDLING, *Alyssum maritimum*, L., and other plants used for borders. A vague term, synonymous with BORDERING and EDGING, which see.

SELGREEN, **SILGREEN**, **SENGREEN**, *Sempervivum tectorum*, L., frequently called *aye-green*, a word with exactly the same meaning. The form *sel* or *sil* stands for *sin* ($l = n$, as in chimley, snag, &c.). *Sin* is the A.S. word for "ever;" hence *singreen*, "evergreen," from the colour of the leaves. We have the same word in *Sun-dew*. (See Prior, p. 512; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. lxxxix., for excellent note on *sin*; pp. lxix. 4, 31, &c.; *Mythology among the Hebrews*, p. 442; and comp. German *Singrün*.)

SEVEN YEARS' LOVE. "Love supplies many with his name; for we have a plant called 'seven years' love.'"—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274. Old people tell me they remember the name, but I have not as yet been able to identify the plant.

SHACKLERS, fruit or keys of Ash and Maple. (Cf. CATS-AND-KEYS, LOCKS-AND-KEYS, &c.)

SHAKING GRASS, *Briza media*, L. Also called *Shaky-grass*. The common names in use everywhere refer to the incessant motion of the pretty lobe-like flowers.

SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR, *Anagallis arvensis*, L. (?). "We have . . . the 'shepherd's calendar.'"—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273. I know of no other flower likely to bear the name. See next.

SHEPHERD'S WEATHER-GLASS, *Anagallis arvensis*, L. The Pimpernel, which has a pretty habit of closing its flowers before rain, &c. On this account I suggest the foregoing explanation of Mrs. Bray's name; but it is possible some other flower may be intended. (See Prior, p. 216.)

SHOE NUT. On account of its shape and appearance. The Brazil nut; called Brass'eels in Sussex for a similar reason, and because they are so hard, this name being a simple attempt to explain the unintelligible word Brazil. The fruit of *Bertholetia excelsa*, the tree being so named in honour of Bertholet, a celebrated chemist.

SILGREEN. See SELGREEN.

SILKS-AND-SATINS, *Lunaria biennis*, L. Honesty. This is one of the good old names unearthed at Bovey Tracey. Prior (p. 208) has "SATIN-FLOWER, from the satiny dissepiments of its seed-vessels." Most appropriate and expressive names for the flowers when the outer coating has come off.

SLOEN, SLONE, fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L., or Blackthorn; formerly known as *Nigra spina*, A.S. *Slag-porn*. (See Prior, p. 217, for a good note; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. pp. 94, 212.) We have here (1) an adjectival form of *Sloe*, and (2) a plural used for singular. The A.S. was *Slá* or *slag*, plural *slán* or *slagan*. In Somersetshire *l* becomes *n* (cf. SELGREEN above, and *chimley*, &c.), by which means we get *snag*. Prior is mistaken when he says that the *Sloe*-bush is called *Snag*, because its branches are full of small snags or projections. It is really the A.S. name with the slight change of this one letter. (Earle, pp. lxix. 21.) *Slones* is a double plural (like *chickens*). In Oxford and Bucks I find the old form *Slánes* is still in use.

SLONE-BLOOM, Blossoms of *Prunus spinosa*, L. Just in the same way we get EGLET-BLOOM, the fruit naming the blossom.

SMARTASS, cf. ASSMART; the same word by transposition.

SMOKING CANE, *Clematis Vitalba*, L. Boys use its porous stalks for smoking. Prior, p. 218, has SMOKE-WOOD.

SNAKE'S-FOOD, or SNAKE'S-MEAT, the red berries of *Arum maculatum*, *Iris foetidissima*, *Tamus communis*, &c., Snakes'-food = Adder's-meat. This in turn = Adder's-berry = Attor-berry = Poison-berry. (See ADDER'S-MEAT.)

SNAP-DRAGON (1), *Antirrhinum majus*, L. The usual name.

(2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. The Foxglove, probably because it goes snap! when inflated and brought down sharply on the hand. (See POPPY, and Prior, p. 218.)

(3) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L. In North Devon the Columbine is known by many only under the name of Snapdragon.

SNAP-JACKS, *Stellaria Holostea*, L. In Sussex the Stitchwort is

called "Snappers." Both names apply to the bursting of the seed-vessels with a snap. (Cf. SNAP-DRAGON.)

SNOW-BALL (1), *Viburnum Opulus*, L. A common name for the balls of white flowers which characterize the Guelder Rose. The plant itself is often called "Snow-ball Tree." (Prior, p. 218; cf. French *Boule de Neige*.)

(2) *Symphoria racemosa*, Ph. "From the white colour and snow-like pulp of its fruit." Also called SNOW-BERRY. (Prior, p. 218.)

SNOW-DRIFT, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. The mass of white blossoms in early spring, when covering a rockery, amply justify this very expressive name. In Sussex and elsewhere it is called "Snow-on-the-Mountain" or "Snow-in-Summer."

SNOW-FLAKE, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L. The Star of Bethlehem. It comes soon after the Snowdrop, and as the name Snowflake is said to have been invented by W. Curtis, to distinguish the *Leucojum aestivum*, L., from the Snowdrop, this will account for the name getting attached to the white flowers of the *Ornithogalum*. (Prior, p. 219; *Flora Domestica*, pp. 342, 343.)

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. (See SNOW-DRIFT.)

SOUR-DOCK, SOUR-GRABS, SOUR-SABS, SOUR-SUDS. Some of the many local names for Sorrel, including (1) *Rumex Acetosa*, L., and (2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L. The first form is common to many parts of England, and some of the others are used in Cornwall and Somerset. The words "grabs," "sabs" (or "sops"), and "suds" are all used in one dialect or another for anything sour, disagreeable, sullen. (See Halliwell, &c., and compare "Old Ceylon," p. 179.)

SPEKE, *Lavandula Spica*, DC. Called "Lavender Spike" by Tusser. (See Britten, p. 301.)

SPIDER PLANT, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. The young plants as they hang on their runners over the sides of a flower-pot have a sufficient resemblance to spiders on their web to suggest this homely name. (Cf. STRAWBERRY PLANT for another name of the same flower formed on the same principle.)

SPIRE, "*Arundo*, a reed."—Mr. Marshall's *List of Devonshire Words*, E.D.S. Glossary, reprinted in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. pp. 430, 545. (See Prior's interesting note, pp. 222, 223.)

STAR-OF-BETHELEHEM (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. But not usually so-called by pure Devonians. The name is rather an importation, but is very common all up the western coast of England. The Devonshire names are PIXIE, SNAP JACK, WHITE SUNDAY, &c., which see.

(2) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L. Also called SNOW-FLAKE and SUN-FLOWER, which see. (Prior, p. 226.)

STEEPLE BELLS, *Campanula pyramidalis*, L. (Britten, p. 36.)

STICKY BUTTONS, Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L., or Burdock, because the buds stick or clitch to one. (Cf. CLITCH BUTTONS.)

STINGY or STINGING NETTLES (1) *Urtica urens*, L., but applied also to the various *Lamiums*, as

(2) *Lamium album*, L., &c. Both kinds are gathered and boiled for pigs when *meat* is short. It is well known that the *Lamiums* are called Dead, Deaf, or Dumb Nettles; but it is certainly noteworthy that they should be called Sting Nettles. As a proof that the name is not given without a knowledge of the difference between the plants, we may refer to the testimony supplied by the name WHITE STING NETTLE.

STOCK-HARBS. "Anybody wanting honey, or stock-harbs, or peppermint-water, go to Gomner Munford, you were sure to have et the virst words." (*Devonshire Courtship*, p. 55.)

STOCKINGS-AND-SHOES, *Lotus corniculatus*, L. (See LADY'S BOOTS.)

STOVER NUT, *Castanea vesca*, L. Quite a local name, employed only around Newton Abbot, on account of the abundance of Chestnuts found growing in Stover Park, the estate of the Duke of Somerset.

STRAWBED, *Galium verum*, L. By transposition, for Bedstraw.

STRAWBERRY PLANT (1), *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, L. Britten, p. 26, gives BARREN STRAWBERRY as a modern book name for this plant.

(2) *Saxifraga Sarmientosa*, L., because its runners and young plants are exactly like those of the Strawberry. (Cf. SPIDER PLANT.)

STROYL, *Triticum repens*, L., and other creeping grasses and weeds, usually known as Couch. (See Britten, p. 120.) Many quotations illustrative of this word are given in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 548.

STUBBERD, name of an Apple. (*Devonshire Courtship*, p. 72.) Well known in other parts of England.

SUMMER ROSE, *Corchorus Japonicus*, L. A species of *Kerria Japonica*, and known under a variety of names in the West of England, the most common perhaps being YELLOW ROSE (which see).

SUNFLOWER, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., the Star of Bethlehem. It is also called "Lady-eleven-o'Clock," &c. The name refers to the peculiarity of the flower in closing or opening only at certain times. On the name Sunflower see Prior, p. 229.

SWEEP'S BRUSHES, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L. (See BRUSHES.)

SWEET ALICE, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. The "Sweet Alison of gardens is a cruciferous plant. . . . *Arabis alpina* is known in cultivation as *White Allison*." (Britten, p. 11.) In Devonshire *Alyssum* or *Allison* has been changed into (1) ANISE (which see), by the common interchange of *l* and *n*, and (2) Alice. (Cf. Prior, pp. xv. 231.)

SWEETHEARTS, BUTTS of *Galium Aparine*, L., Cleavers, or Clider, because they stick to one's clothes as a sweetheart does to one's affections.

SWEET LEAF, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L. A native of Plympton.

told me he never knew any other name for it. The leaves are gathered by children, and placed in books. When dry they have a very grateful smell. (Cf. TITSUM.)

TACKER GRASS, *Polygonum aviculare*, L. (See MAN TIE.)

TATY, TATTIES, TETTY. Potatoe. A word which has suffered as unmercifully at the hands of our peasantry as any name we have in our language. (Cf. Prior, p. 189; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* x. 121, xi. 143.)

TAY, TEY. The old pronunciation of the word *Tea*, and corresponding more nearly to the original than the modern pronunciation does. In Foochow and Amoy, whence tea was first exported, I was delighted to hear the familiar old word *té*, or *tay*, as I had learned it from my grandmother. (See Douglas, *Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular*, p. 481; Earle's *Philology of the English Tongue*, p. 170, *seq.*; Trench, *English Past and Present*, &c.)

THISTLE. (1) The Burdock is sometimes so called by mistake; and (2) the Thistle proper is more usually called DASHIEL, which see.

THOR-MANTLE. "The 'thormantle,' excellent as a medicine in fevers."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274. It would be interesting to know exactly what flower is meant, since traces of the old Northern mythology in our Devonshire and South-country flower-names are very scanty, and every additional name is a prize to be eagerly caught up by the student. We know that Thor left his name on a number of different plants in Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, and Russia. I believe the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*, L.) to be here intended: for (1) "mantle" would apply well to its leaves; (2) the plant has long been regarded as "good in fevers" (Hill's *Herbal*, p. 50), pills being still largely made from the plant; and (3) its Danish name of *Tordenskrepp*e comes very near the name given by Mrs. Bray. For other plants sacred to Thor, see Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, i. p. 183, and *European Flower Lore*, chap. v., by the present writer. (See DRAGON FLOWER, DUN DAISY, THUNDER DAISY.)

THUNDER DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. One of the few flowers connected with the Thunderer in the South of England. In the west of England the Red Poppy, or Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), is called "Thunder-bolt" (Halliwell); and in the *Botany of the Eastern Borders* Mr. Johnston tells us (p. 31) that about Wooler the same flower was wont to be called Thunder-flower, or Lightnings. Children were afraid to pluck the flowers; for if the petals should chance to fall off during the act—a very common event—the gatherer would be in danger of being struck by lightning. (See THOR-MANTLE.) In Earle (p. 46) we find: "*Consolida media*, Thundre clovere."

TICKLERS, TICKLING TOMMY. The rough seeds contained in Hips, or the fruit of *Rosa canina*, &c. Boys put them down one another's backs, when the tickling sensation is very vexatious. In Lancashire they are called ITOHING BERRIES. (Britten, p. 275.)

TINKER-TAILOR, *Lolium perenne*, L. The Eaver gains this name from the game played by means of it.

TISTY-TOSTY, (1) *Corchorus Japonicus*, L., the flowers of which look like

(2) "The blossoms of Cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called *tisty-tosty*. It is sometimes called simply a *tosty*."—Halliwell. (Cf. *Flora Hist.* i. 90; *Flower Lore* (Belfast), pp. 177, 178.)

(3) *Viburnum Opulus*, L., or Guelder Rose, the flowers of which form a ball like the *tisty-tosty*, just described. It must be understood that these names do not necessarily occur all in one locality. I have gathered them from a variety of sources. (Cf. MAY TOSTY.)

TITSUM, *Hypericum Androsaemum*, L. The South Devon pronunciation of Tutsan. (See Prior, p. 243.) French *Toute saine* = Panacea.

TOM-POTS, or TOM-PUTS, an old-fashioned kind of Apple, once much grown in Devonshire and Somerset, and still met with.

TOM-URNS, a kind of Apple. The name is still in use about Newton.

TURKEY FIG, *Ficus Carica*, L. (Cf. DOUGH FIG.)

TWINY LEGS, *Bartsia Odontites*, L. (Cf. TACKER GRASS and MAN TIE.)

VARPNEYS. Name of a kind of Apple grown at Ipplepen. Evidently a corruption of *Vour-pennys*; i.e. "Four-a-pennys." Britten (p. 273) gives a similar name from Halliwell—HUNDRED-SHILLINGS. These would be "Eight-a-pennys."

VIG, VIGGY, for Fig, Figgy, used of Raisins. "A viggy pudding" is a plum or raisin pudding. (*Devon. Courtship*, p. 59.)

VINE, the stems, stalks, or runners of Peas and Beans. One will often hear the labourer speaking of his *pay-vines*, meaning his pea-stalks.

VIVVERVAW, VIVVYVAW, &c., *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. It is impossible to write all the various modifications of the word. Putting *v* for *f* one may take Britten's list, p. 176, and multiply it indefinitely. (Cf. Prior, p. 76.)

VUZZ, *Ulex europæus*, L. Furze. (Earle's *Plant-Names*, p. 91; and *Philology of the English Tongue*, p. 21; Prior, p. 88.)

WALL GRASS. *Sedum acre*, L. Prior has Wall Pepper (p. 248).

WANDERING SAILOR, (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. Also called "Mother-of-Thousands" in allusion to its prolific nature. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 96. North and South Devon alike.)

(2) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L., a pretty yellow creeper, also called "Creeping Jenny" but generally known as Moneywort.

WART-FLOWER, *Ranunculus*, L. From the juice being applied to warts. (Cf. Prior, p. 249.)

WATER BUTTERCUP, *Caltha palustris*, L. The Marsh Marigold,

from growing by the water, and being "like a Buttercup, only a large pattern."

WATER LILY, *Iris Pseudacorus*, L. It will be easy to account for the Iris being locally called a Lily when we remember (1) that this flower is generally supposed to be the Lily of France, and (2) that one of our greatest writers speaks of

"Lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one."

WEAZELS, A common pronunciation of *Wurzels*.

WEeping WILLOW, *Cytisus Laburnum*, L. From its drooping clusters of golden blossoms, and its leaf being somewhat like that of the willow. The common name in some parts of North Devon, shared by **DROOPING WILLOW**, which see. (Cf. Prior, p. 251.)

WHITE BLUEBELL. The white variety of *Scilla nutans*, Sm. An anomaly like a "white violet" or a "white rose," only more marked.

WHITEHEADS (1) Spikes of *Typha latifolia*, L., when the downy matter has ripened and lost the colour, which leads to the designation **BLACKHEADS**, which see.

(2) The name of a certain kind of apple.

WHITE STING NETTLE, *Lamium album*, L. (See **STINGY NETTLES**.)

WHITE, or WHIT SUNDAY, (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. See a letter on this subject in the *Academy*, April 8th, 1882, p. 250, in which I tried to show the importance and interest of this name. In Mr. Britten's reply to the same (*Academy*, April 22nd, 1882, p. 287) we have mention made of

(2) *Narcissus biflorus*, L., as bearing the name of Whitsunday in both North and South Devon. In Somerset and Salop we find a Whitsun Gilliflower (*Hesperis matronalis*), *ibid.* Cf. Britten's *Dictionary*, p. 205, while Whitsun-boss (bush) is a Gloucestershire name for the Guelder Rose. (Cf. such names as Pink, Spink, Easter Rose, Piggesnie, &c., in Prior, for further illustrations.)

WHITNEY, *Viburnum Lantata*, L. Dr. Prior, p. 253, has: "Whitten-Tree," a tree so-called from its white branches; in Berkshire, the wayfarer tree: but according to Gerarde (p. 1237), the water-elder (*Viburnum Opulus*, L.)." In Devonshire they have a saying, "As tough as a Whitney Stick," and farm lads always used to seek this wood for their rustic whips, &c. The wood is notably tough, which makes me think that the name may as likely be connected with *withe* as with *white*. This idea is confirmed by the fact that it is called Lithy-tree (Prior, p. 137), from A.S. *lið*, pliant. (Cf. Prior, p. 255, for etymology of "Withy.")

WILD DOG-ROSE, or WILD ROSE, *Rosa canina*, L. In this case it has been suggested that "dog" is not a synonym of "wild," as in such words as "Dog-elder," &c., but that it received its name on account of its being employed to cure the bite of dogs. (Cf. Britten, p. 155.)

WILD LILY, *Arum maculatum*, L. The name will at once be understood when we call to mind certain cultivated plants which have exactly the same shape and appearance, and which go by the name of *Lily*. The fact is that *Lily* is in some languages used as the name for flowers generally, and we seem to come in for a share of the influence thus exerted. (Cf. Prior, p. 136.)

WILLOW BLOSSOM, *Phlox*. Cf. "Willow-herb" as an illustration of the way in which the name originated.

WIND-FLOWER, *Anemone*, L. (Prior, p. 254; *Flora Dom.* s.v.; *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 213.)

WINTER DAISY. A small *Chrysanthemum*, about the size of a Daisy, so called because it blossoms in winter. See next entry.

WINTER GERANIUM, *Chrysanthemum*, from its blossoming in winter, and because the leaf and scent are similar to some species of scented Geraniums.

WINTER ROSE, *Helleborus niger*, L. The more common English name is "Christmas Rose," so called on account of "its open rose-like flower, and its blossoming during the winter months," on which account the Devonshire name is more correct than the other. (Cf. Prior, p. 46; Britten, p. 103.)

WITCH HALSE, *Ulmus montana*, L. The Witch-elm, or Wych-elm, as Prior has it (p. 259). (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 97.) It is remarkable that though Prior and others refuse to allow witches any right to the tree, the Germans call it *Zauber-strauch*, and it is often associated with sorcery and witchcraft in general folklore.

WITHERS, *Poa aquatica*, L. A coarse grass growing in marshy places; commonly called "Sword-grass," because the blades are broad and sharp. Probably from A.S. *wīd*, "broad," "wide."

WITHWIND, **WITHYWIND**, **WITHYWING**, **WITHYWEED**, &c., *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. From its habit of "winding about" the stalks of Corn, &c. A.S. *wīðwinde*; from *wīð*, "about," and *windan*, "to wind." (Cf. Prior, p. 255; Earle, p. 19.)

WITHY-TREE, *Salix*, L. The ordinary Willow. In most parts of England, on the contrary, the name is confined to *S. viminalis*, L. (See Prior, pp. 255-6, for etymology; Prof. Max Müller's *Chips from a German Workshop*, iv. p. 250; Earle, pp. lxix., 20, 39.)

WORTS, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. Whortleberries. (Cf. HURTS, See Prior, pp. 253, 258.)

WUTS. Oats, a corruption common to many parts of England.

YELLOW ROSE, *Corchorus Japonicus*, L.

III. INDEX TO PLANT NAMES.

- Acer campestre*, L. Oak.
Acer Pseudoplatanus, L. May.
Achillea Millefolium, L. Cammock.
Aconitum Napellus, L. Monkey's Hood, Parson-in-the-Pulpit.
Alliaria officinalis, DC. Jack-by-the-Hedge.
Allium ascalonicum, L. Chibble, Chipple.
Allium ursinum, L. Ramsey, Ramsin, Ramsons, Wild Garlic.
Allium porrum, L. Lick.
Alnus glutinosus, L. Aller.
Aloysia citriodora, L. Lemon-plant, Orange Willow, Verbena.
Alyssum maritimum, L. Anise, Bordering, Edging, Seedling, Snow-drift, Snow-on-the-Mountain, Sweet Alice.
Alyssum saxatile, L. Gold-dust.
Amaranthus caudatus, L. Cat's-tail, Love-lies-bleeding.
Amaranthus hypochondriacus, L. Prince-of-Wales'-Feather, Prince's Feather.
Ampelopsis hederacea, L. Red Clematis.
Anagallis arvensis, L. Shepherd's Calendar (?), Shepherd's Weatherglass.
Anemone nemorosa, L. Anenemy, Emony, Enemy, Nenemy, Wind-flower.
Antirrhinum majus, L. Bunny Rabbit, Rabbits, Snapdragon.
Antirrhinum Orontium, L. Eggs-and-Bacon. See *Linaria vulgaris*.
Aquilegia vulgaris, L. Granny's Nightcap, Snapdragon.
Arctium Lappa, L. Bachelor's-, Beggar's-, Billy-, Cockle-, Clitch-, Sticky-buttons, Burdock, Burrs.
Armeria vulgaris, W. (or *maritima*, L.). Cliff Rose, Cushions, Cushings, Edging, French, Pincushion, Pink, Sea Pink.
Artemisia Abrotanum, L. Boy's-love, Kiss-me-quick, Lad's-love, Maiden's-ruin, Old Man.
Arum maculatum, L. Adder's-meat, Cows-and-Calves, Lamb-in-a-Pulpit, Lords-and-Ladies, Parson-and-Clerk, Parson-in-the-Pulpit, Poison-berries, Snake's-food, Wild Lily.
Arundo Phragmites, L. Spire.
Asperula odorata, L. Rockwood.
Asplenium Cetarach, L. Brown-back.
Asplenium Ruta-muraria, L. Rue Fern, Rue-leaved Fern.
Aster Tripolium, L. Michaelmas Daisy.
Avena sativa, L. Cowflop, Hav, Wuts.

Bellis perennis, L. (Hybrid). Hen-and-Chickens.
Bertholetia excelsa, L. Shoe-nut.
Borago officinalis, L. Burrage, Burr ridge.
Briua media, L. Shaking Grass, Shaky Grass.

Calendula officinalis, L. Mary-gold.
Caltha palustris, L. Bull-flower, Buttercup, Drunkard, Horse Buttercup, Water Buttercup.
Campanula persicifolia, L. Peach Bells.
Campanula pyramidalis, L. Steeple Bells.
Campanula rotundifolia, L. Bluebell, Harebell.

- Cardamine hirsuta*, L. Lamb's Cress.
Cardamine pratensis, L. Cuckoo's Bread, Cuckoo-flower, Lady's Smock, Milk Girl, Milk-maid, Milkymaiden.
Cardui, L. Dashels, Dazzles, Dicels, Dickels.
Castanea vesca, L. Burr, Chacenut, French Nut, Meat Nut, Stover Nut.
Centaurea Cyanus, L. Corn-binks, Corn-bottle, Corn-flower.
Centaurea nigra, L. Hardhead, Horse-hardhead.
Centranthus ruber, DC. American Lilac, Bouncing Bess, Bovisand Soldier, Drunken Sailor, Kiss-me-quick, Red Valerian [Delicate Bess].
Cephalanthus occidentalis, L. Bachelor's Buttons.
Cheiranthus Cheiri, L. Bleeding Heart, Bliddy Wawyer, Bloody Warrior, Gilliflower, Giloffer, Jelly-flower, Jilaffer, Wallflower.
Chenopodium album, L. Lamb's-tongue.
Chrysanthemum, L. Cris-antrum, Kiss-antrum, Winter Daisy, Winter Geranium.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, L. Dun Daisy, Dunder or Thunder Daisy, Field Daisy, Horse Daisy, Marguerite, Ox-eye.
Chrysanthemum Parthenium, L. Bachelor's Buttons.
Clematis Vitalba, L. Old-man's-beard, Smoking-cane.
Convolvulus arvensis, L. Withweed, Withywind, Withywing, &c.
Convolvulus sepium, L. Ground Ivy, Honeysuckle, Lady's Smock.
Corchorus Japonicus, L. Chorus Japonica, Crocus Japonica, Summer Rose, Tisty-tosty, Yellow Rose.
Corydalis lutea, DC. Mother-of-Thousands.
Corylus Avellana, L. Allsbush, Cat-o'-nine-tails, Cats'-tails, Cats-and-Keys, Cracknut, Halse, Lambs'-tails, Nutall.
Cotyledon Umbilicus, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Cups-and-Saucers, Pancakes, Penny-hats, Penny-pies.
Crataegus Oxyacantha, L. Aglet, Bread-and-Cheese, Eglet, Eglet-bloom, Egrit, Hag-thorn, Halves, Haw, Hazle, Hazels.
Crocus sativa, L. Saffron.
Cypripedium Calceolus, L. Boots-and-Shoes, Calscalary, Fingers-and-Thumbs, Lady's Boots. Cf. *Lotus corniculatus*.
Cytisus Laburnum, L. Drooping Willow, Golden Chain, Laburnyum, Weeping Willow.

Dianthus chinensis, L. French Pink, Indian Pink.
Dianthus Caryophyllus, L. Canairshun, Crownation, May Pink, Pink.
Dielytra spectabilis, DC. Bleeding Heart, Deutsa, Dialetus, Love-lies-bleeding.
Digitalis purpurea, L. Cowflop, Cowslip, Flap-a-dock, Flappy-dock, Flobby-dock, Flop-dock, Fox-glove, Goose-flops, Poppy, Snapdragon.
Dipsacus sylvestris, L. Sweep's Brushes.

Epilobium hirsutum, L. Applie-pie-flower, Codlins-and-Cream, Eye-bright, Gooseberry-pie.
Equisetum palustre, L. Marshweed.
Erythraea Centaurium, L. Century.
Euphrasia officinalis, L. Eyebright.

Ficus Carica, L. Broad Figs, Dough Figs, Turkey Figs.
Fraxinus excelsior, L. Ash-keys, Cats-and-Keys, Shacklers.
Fritillaria Imperialis, L. Crown Imperial.
Fritillaria Meleagris, L. Lazarus Bell, Leopard Lily.
Fuchsia, L. Eardrop, Lady's Eardrop.

- Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L. Blind Nettle.
Galium Aparine, L. Clider, Cliden, Cliver, Clivers, Cling-rascal, Clitch-buttons, Sweethearts.
Geranium Robertianum, L. Arb-rabbit, Bachelor's Buttons, Bird's-eye, Herb Robert, Robin, Robin-Hood, Robin's-eye, Wild Geranium.
 Cf. *Lychnis*.
Geum urbanum, L. Ram's-foot-root.
Gladiolus communis, L. Fox-glove, Jacob's Ladder.
Glaucium luteum, L. Horn Poppy.
Gynierium argenteum, L. Australian Grass, Prince's Feather.

Helosciadium nodiflorum, K. Billers. Cf. *Heracleum*.
Helleborus niger, L. Winter Rose.
Heracleum Sphondylium, L. Billers, Caddell, Cadweed, Pig's Cole.
Hyacinthus, L. Hyercind, Irecind.
Hyacinthus nonscriptus, L. See *Scilla nutans*.
Hypericum Androsæmum, L. Sweet Leaf, Titsum.
Hypericum calycinum, L. Aaron's-beard.

Ilex Aquifolium, L. Christmas, Crocodile, Holm.
Iris Pseudacorus, L. Daggers, Dragon-flower, Flags, Levver, Water Lily.
Iris foetidissima, L. Daggers, Poison-berries, Snake's-meat.

Jasminum officinale, L. Jessama, Jessame.
Juncus, L. Bullrush, Rexen.

Kerria Japonica, L. Cf. *Oorchorus Japonicus*.

Lamium album, L. Archangel, Deaf or Blind Nettle, Stingy Nettle, White Sting Nettle.
Lavandula Spica, L. Speke.
Leontodon Taraxacum, L. Grumsel.
Lepidium sativum, L. Pepper Cress.
Ligustrum vulgare, L. Pivert.
Lilium Martagon, L. Crumple Lily.
Linaria vulgaris, Mnch. Butter-and-Eggs, Eggs-and-Bacon, Eggs-and-Butter, Rabbits.
Linaria Cymbalaria, Mill. Mother-of-Millions, Mother-of-Thousands, Roving Sailor, Wandering Sailor.
Lippia citriodora, Kth. Cf. *Aloysia*.
Lobelia urens, L. Flower of the Axe.
Lolium perenne, L. Aver, Devon Evver, Eaver, Ever, Iver.
Lotus corniculatus, L. Boots-and-shoes, Fingers-and-Thumbs, Lady's Boots.
Lunaria biennis, L. Honesty, Money-plant, Money-in-both-Pockets, Silks-and-Satins.
Lychnis Flos-cuculi, L. Cuckoo-flower, Ragged Robin.
Lychnis diurna, Sibth. Bird's Eye, Bull's Eye, Cock-Robin, Cuckoo-flower, Geuky-flower, Poor Robin, Robin, Robin Hood, Robin's Eye, Red Robin, Round Robin.
Lychnis chalcedonica, L. Scarlet Lightning.

Malva sylvestris, L. Cheeses, Chock Cheese, Mallow, Marsh Mallish, Mash Mallish, Mesh Mallish.
Marasmius oreades, Fries. Pixie Stool.
Matthiola incana, Br. Gilliflower.

- Medicago sativa*, L. Merrick.
Medicago lupulina, L. Hop Clover, Hop Trefoil.
Mentha viridis, L. Lamint, Peppermint.
Mentha piperita, L. Peppermint.
Mentha Pulegium, L. Argans, Organ, Orgins.
Mimulus, L. Monkey-musk, Monkey-plant.
Myosotis palustris, With. Bug-lossa.

Narcissus biflorus, Curt. Lent, &c. See next.
Narcissus Pseudonarcissus, L. Butter-and-Eggs, Daffadowndilly, Daffodil,
 Easter Lily, Eggs-and-Butter, Giggary, Gracy Day, Hen-and-Chickens,
 Lent-cocks, Lentils, Lent-lily, Lent-rose, Lents, Whitsunday.
Narthecium ossifragum, Huds. Knavery.
Nepeta Glechoma, Benth. Gill-ale, Haymaidens.
Nigella damascena, L. Love-entangled, Love-in-a-puzzle.
Nuphar lutea, Sm. Clot, Clote.

Ononis arvensis, L. Cammock.
Ophioglossum vulgatum, L. Adder's-tongue.
Orchis, L. Orchey.
Orchis Morio, L. Parson's Nose.
Orchis mascula, L. Crow-flower, Cuckoo-flower, Geuky-flower, Long-
 purples.
Orchis maculata, L. Dead-men's-fingers. See *Orchis mascula*.
Origanum vulgare, L. Argan, Organ, Orgins, Organy.
Ornithogalum umbellatum, L. Snowflake, Sunflower, Star-of-Bethlehem.
Osmunda regalis, L. King Fern.
Oxalis Acetosella, L. Bird's-Bread-and-Cheese, Bread-and-Cheese, Cuckoo's-
 bread, Green Sauce, Sour-dock, &c. See *Rumex*.

Papaver Rhæas, L. Poppy.
Phalaris arundinacea, L. Lady's Grass.
Phlox acutifolia, L. Blossom Withy.
Plantago lanceolata, L. Cocks-and-Hens, Hard-heads, Plant, Planted.
Plantago major, L. Birdseed.
Poa aquatica, L. Withers.
Polygonum aviculare, L. Mantie, Red-weed, Tacker Grass.
Polygonum Hydropiper, L. Assmart, Smartass.
Polypodium Camb. vulgare, L. Parsley Fern.
Populus tremula, L. Apse.
Potentilla reptans, L. Golden Blossom.
Potentilla Fragariastrum, Ehr. Strawberry-plant.
Primula Auricula, L. Cowslip.
Primula veris, L. Butter-rose, Cowslip, Crewel, Cruel, Primrosen.
Prunus avium, L. Mazzards.
Prunus communis, Huds. Bullum, Sloen, Slone, Slone-bloom.
Prunus insititia, Huds. Damzels, Kealings, Kestin.
Prunus, L. Black Fig.
Pteris aquilina, L. Brake, Peterice.
Pyrethrum Parthenium, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Featherfew, Feathyfaw,
 Feverfew, Flirtwort, Vivvervall, Vivvyvaw, &c.
Pyrus Aucuparia, G. Care, Keer, Quick-beam.
Pyrus Cydonia, L. Quincy.
Pyrus Malus, L. Grab.
Pyrus scandica, Bab. French Hales.

Quercus Robur, L. Masks, Mast.

Ranunculus, L. Rayuncus.

Ranunculus Ficaria, L. Buttercup.

Ranunculus acris, L. Buttercup, Butter-rose, Cowslip, Gil-cup, Go'-cup, Gulty-cup, King's-cup.

Ranunculus acrisplenus, L. Bachelor's Buttons.

Ribes Grossularia, L. Deberry.

Rosa canina, L. Canker, Canker Rose, Dog-rose, Hip, Ticklers, Tickling Tommy, Wild Dog-rose.

Rosa Indica, L. Monthly Rose.

Rubus fruticosus, L. Brimmle.

Rumex Acetosa, L. Bread-and-Cheese, Green Sauce, Sour-dock, Sour-grabs, Sour-sabs, Sour-suds.

Sagittaria sagittifolia, L. Adder's-tongue.

Salix, L. Withy, [Palm, see next].

Salix Caprea, L. Lamb's-tails, Palm.

Salvia coccinea, L. Herb Robert.

Sambucus Ebulus, L. Dwarf Elder.

Sarothamnus scoparius, Wim. Basam, Beesom, Bissom, Bizzom, &c.

Saxifraga sarmentosa, L. Aaron's-beard, Old-man's-beard, Mother-of-Thousands, Poor-man's-Geranium, Roving Sailor, Spider Plant, Strawberry Plant, [Ice-plant].

Saxifraga umbrosa, L. Bird's-eye, Chickens, Edging, Garden Gates, Hen-and-Chickens, Kiss-me-love, Look-up-and-kiss-me, Meet-me-Love, Nancy-pretty, None-so-pretty.

Scabiosa atropurpurea, L. Gipsy Rose, Mournful Widow, Pincushion.

Scabiosa arvensis, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Black-soap, Calscalary, Gipsy Rose, Mournful Widow, Pincushion. See *S. atropurpurea*.

Scilla nutans, Sm. Bluebell, Crow-flower, Cuckoo-flower, Harebell, White Bluebell.

Scripus lacustris. See *Typha latifolia*.

Scolopendrium vulgare, Gärt. Adder's-tongue, Hart's-tongue.

Scrophularia nodosa, L. Brownet, Crowdy-kit, Fiddles.

Sedum, L. Crowdy-kit-o'-the-Wall, Pig's Ears.

Sedum acre, L. Wall-grass. [See last entry.]

Sempervivum tectorum, L. Poor Jan's Leaf, Selgreen, Silgreen.

Sinapis, L. Mustard Cress.

Sinapis arvensis, L. Charlock.

Solanum Dulcamara, L. Belladônya.

Sonchus oleraceus, L. Milky Dashel.

Spartium. See *Sarothamnus scoparius*.

Spiraea Ulmaria, L. Airif, Hayriff, Hairough, Queen-of-the-Meadow.

Spiraea Japonica, L. Featherfern.

Stachys Betonica, Benth. Bitny.

Stachys lanata, L. Blanket Leaf, Donkey's Ear, Lamb's-tongue, Mouse's Ear.

Stellaria Holostea, L. Easter Bell, Lady's Lint, Pick-pocket, Pixie, Star-of-Bethlehem, White-Sunday, Whitsunday.

Symphoria racemosa, Ph. Snowball.

Syringa vulgaris, L. Duck's-bills, Laylock, May, Oysters.

Tamus communis, L. Adder's-meat, Poison-berries, Ro-berries, Row-berries, Rue-berries, Snake's-food, Snake's-meat.

Tanacetum vulgare, L. Parsley Fern, Scented Fern.
Taxus baccata, L. Palm, Yew.
Trifolium procumbens, L. Hop Clover, Hop Trefoil.
Triticum repens, L. Stroyl.
Tritoma Uvaria, L. Devil's Poker, Red-hot Poker.
Tropaeolum Canariense, L. American Creeper, Canary Creeper.
Tussilago Farfara, L. Coltsfoot.
Typha latifolia, L. Blackhead, Bullrush, Dod, Whitehead.

Ulex europaeus, L. Fuzz, Vuzz.
Ulmus campestris, Sm. Ellem, Elmen.
Ulmus montana, Sm. Witch Halse.
Urtica urens, L. Stingy Nettle, Stinging Nettle.
Uvaria. See *Tritoma Uvaria*.

Vaccinium Myrtillus, L. Hirts, Horts, Hurtleberries, Wort.
Valeriana Celtica, L. Bouncing Bess, Delicate Bess. See *Centranthus*.
Valeriana rubra, L. See *Centranthus*.
Verbascum Thapsus, L. Blanket Leaf, Golden Rod.
Veronica Beccabunga, L. Becky Leaves, Brooklime.
Veronica Chamædrys, L. Bird's Eye, Cat's Eye, Forget-me-not, God's Eye.
Viburnum Lantata, L. Dog-timber, Whitney.
Viburnum Opulus, L. May-tosty, Snow-ball.
Vinca major, L. Bluebell, Blue Buttons, Cockle, Pennywinkle, Prinkle.
Viola canina, L. Blue Violet, Dog Violet, Hedge Violet, Horse Violet.
Viola tricolor, L. Heartsease, Heartseed, Heart-pansy, Horse Violet.
Virginia Stock. Children of Israel, Little-and-pretty, None-so-pretty, Pretty-and-little.

IV. NOTES FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DEVONSHIRE.

FLOWER LORE.

PARSLEY.—It is unlucky to transplant Parsley. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 90. Compare Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 3; Farrer's *Primitive Manners and Customs*, p. 116; *Belfast Flower Lore*, p. 199, &c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—The same superstition exists respecting the Lily of the Valley. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. 707, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. ii. p. 512 (1850. R. J. King); Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 9.

HEMPSEED.—Lovers were wont to sow Hempseed, and repeat a charm. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 775, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., v. p. 55 (1852. J. S. A.); *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 22; Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 15; Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i. pp. 314, 382, 395.

YARROW.—Yarrow was employed for the same purpose. *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 23. Strange to say, in China the same plant is used in divination, the most lucky (as in England) being that which comes from a grave, especially the grave of Confucius. See my *European Flower Lore*, chap. ix.; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 783, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. iv. p. 99 (1851. J. M.); Henderson's *Folklore of the Northern Counties*, p. 100.

DAFFODIL.—It is unlucky to bring a single Daffodil into the house in early spring. This superstition is common elsewhere, and applies to other flowers as well, as the Violet or Primrose. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. pp. 88–9; xi. p. 109; Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 11; *Folklore Record*, i. p. 52; Henderson's *Folklore*, p. 113.

DIVINING ROD.—The Divining Rod has been associated with Devon as with other counties and countries. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 481; xi. p. 96; xiii. p. 136; Dyer's *English Folklore*, pp. 31–4; *Gentleman's Magazine*, xxii. p. 77; *Le Diable et ses Cornes*, p. 15 seq. The bibliography of this subject is very extensive. See Notes at the end of chap. ix. of my *European Flower Lore*.

ASH.—The cure of rupture was performed by means of a split Ash tree. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 54; ix. pp. 94–6; *Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1870, pp. 599, 605; Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 24; Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, iii. 291–2, &c.

BRAMBLE.—In a similar manner a Bramble was resorted to for the cure of certain complaints. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. p. 96. So in Sussex. *Folklore Record*, i. p. 43.

APPLE.—The well-known custom of wassailing the Apple trees may be said to be still gasping for existence, and there is an old proverb respecting the healthful qualities of the fruit. See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. pp. 49, 541; *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. iv. p. 309 (1851. R. R.), and v. p. 148 (1852. William Collyns, M.R.C.S., Kenton); *ibid.* p. 293, quoting Herrick's *Hesperides*, p. 311; Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i. pp. 9, 29, 207; *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 27; Farrer's *Primitive Manners and Customs*, p. 77, &c. &c. For the proverb compare *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 211—

“ Eat an apple going to bed,
Make the doctor beg his bread ”—

with *Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1870, p. 591.

ASHEN FAGGOT.—The use of the Ashen Faggot at Christmas is still in vogue. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vi. p. 269; viii. p. 544; xi. p. 107; *Western Antiquary*, i. p. 143; *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 42. The Ash possessed magic properties. King's *Sketches and Studies*, p. 57, compared with *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. pp. 90–2.

TURNIP.—The Turnip comes into local lore in a peculiar manner, according to a writer in *Notes and Queries*, quoted in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 774.

Want of time prevents my giving a fuller list at present.

**A GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT
OF
ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.**

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OF
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COMPILED BY THE LATE
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EDITED FROM HIS MSS.
BY
THE REV. THOMAS LEES, M.A.

LONDON :
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1883.

Burgan:

CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.

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GLOSSARY	1

PREFACE.

WHEN I first came to this place, somewhat more than a quarter of a century since, I was greatly struck not only with the singular vowel pronunciation, but with the vast abundance of words and phrases till then unknown to me. Accordingly, soon after I entered on my office as Master of the Grammar School, I began to collect such words as I heard, and my good friends made lists of many more for my amusement. From that time till now I have followed up the habit, and have succeeded in collecting some two thousand specimens of the dialect. I have in this Glossary inserted none, as far as I know, which are common to all England, except when I noticed some peculiarity in the idiom or pronunciation. Years ago I obtained such information as I could from several old inhabitants, then seventy or eighty years of age; this carried me back in reality to perhaps 1774, and by tradition much farther. Unfortunately, as I was seeking as much for reminiscences as for words, I did not in all cases take down their information in their own dialect, I wish I had, but merely made a sort of *précis* of their statements.

It must be particularly understood that all the expressions herein to be found are not known to all the people, as some have become obsolete, banished by the refinement of the present day. Hardly a person to whom the Glossary has been read word for word has failed to supply me with many words, and to plead ignorance to as many more. Such hearers, however, were chiefly of an educated class.

At first I made some attempts to obtain derivations for all words where they seemed to be required. This I found to be a labour too vast for me, whose avocation connected with the school occupied so much of my time, and I soon learnt that many such derivations, which I chose to think were indisputable, were very doubtful, and some utterly at fault. Therefore I thought it better to confine myself to the pronunciation and actual use of words, fleeting as some of them are, catching them as they came, and to leave the derivation with others more conversant with the subject, especially as that part of the inquiry can be taken up at any time by persons better acquainted with it; whereas the mere compilation of the Glossary will become harder every year. What will hereafter be almost impossible, even now is extremely difficult, owing to many persons adopting the more refined sounds of customary English, ignorant or forgetful of the ancient forms; and such persons have been inclined occasionally to dispute my positions. With regard to pronunciation, when I have endeavoured to express words phonetically, I have, of course, as far as possible, followed the ordinary vowel sounds of English; therefore no Yorkshiremen must attempt to read such according to his own notion of sounds, or he will utterly fail to recognize them at all. In fact, our Yorkshire friends have ideas of their own as to their peculiar vowel sounds, and will hardly admit that a South countryman, even one so thoroughly acclimatized as myself, can pronounce them at all; and I own it is difficult. I will cite one or two instances. First, the word *dance*, which in the Glossary will be found spelt *donce* (õ in John), was objected to by an old and valued friend, to whom as an alternative I proposed the word *daunce*, which had really been given me by another critic. My friend declared the true sound was between the two, a sound I confess I cannot produce on paper. In another instance, long *î* I vocalized as *aw*; this was objected to also, and *ah* (in father) proposed instead. No doubt both these sounds are heard for *î*, but I am of opinion that *aw* most nearly represents the *î* as generally heard from the least refined talkers. As an illustration of this sound I may relate the following anecdote. On one occasion a man called on me for a portion of the Nettleton Dole, in the administration of

which I have a share. His tale was brought to me by my house-keeper, a south country-woman, acquainted with the sound of the Yorkshire *ī*, and she concluded her report with these words: 'He says he has got a new *wife*.' I replied, 'What can that possibly have to do with it? Go again and ask him.' It turned out the man had said he had got a new *warp*, i. e. the materials for weaving a piece of cloth, and he wanted support till he had done the work. This was misunderstood for *warf* (wife), and kindly translated for my better information. This of course shows the idea my interpreter had of the Yorkshire long *ī*.

To show that long *ī* sound is certainly not *ah*, I may mention that I submitted my MS. of local anecdotes to a friend of considerable scientific and antiquarian attainments, who on finding I rendered this letter by *aw*, struck that form out as not sufficiently expressive, and actually inserted with his own hand *Hoyhe* as a better rendering of the sound. It is possible he may have been betrayed into that from remembering that *aw* is sounded *ō* or *hō*; but the fact remains that he thus rendered *ī* far enough removed from *ah*.

To the same effect it may be mentioned, that at a Town's meeting in 1873 to consider the propriety of supporting religious teaching, and to canvass the voters in favour of what was called the Bible candidates, the inhabitants assembled in large numbers, and gave utterance to their extremely liberal sentiments by bawling out during the speeches, 'We want no Bauble here!' suggesting to a southern stranger a certain Cromwellian purity and puritanism. But not so; it was the Book they objected to as being likely to disagree with their digestions, of which no doubt they took a perfectly correct view.

It is a somewhat amusing fact, that in a company of Yorkshiremen each thinks his own dialect the most genuine. I was informed by a resident near York that the *true* dialect of the county was spoken in the vale of York. Captain Harland, who has given the English Dialect Society the Glossary, 'Series C., No. 1,' thus writes: 'The Swaledale dialect . . . is altogether different from the barbarous jargon of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the north of Lancashire, or the colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland.' Whether our dialect merits the strong words above quoted it is not for me to

say ; but it is (or rather was) the language of the most populous, most active, and most enterprising portion of this large county, and for that reason deserves consideration, if not for its beauty, at least for its raciness, copiousness, and vigour.

All Yorkshiremen unite in looking down on men of other counties as unenlightened barbarians, insomuch that they regard the county as the undoubted centre of the universe, and would say, to parody the Earl of Derby's celebrated declaration, "An Englishman if you please, but a Yorkshireman first" By no means inconsistently with this amusing view of their position they hold two canons. 1st, That no south countryman can speak Yorkshire at all ; 2nd, That they themselves speak the most perfect and classical English. It is clearly no fault of theirs, then, but a subject for praise, that they never can banish their vowel sounds, nor shake off the drawling so well known, and the terrible roughness of their speech, which is very remarkable to a southern ear. On one occasion a highly respectable friend of mine, a well-to-do manufacturer, indeed one of my most valued and gifted friends, went to call on a London customer, who said to him, perhaps not very politely, 'Do you come from that part of England where the men talk like bulls?' In another case, a merchant, wealthy, well-informed, well-educated, was making a tour in the south, and on the deck of a steamer struck up an extempore acquaintanceship with an intelligent southerner, and the two conversed long and agreeably. Our friend thought he was getting on capitally, when in a pause in the conversation he was thus addressed : 'And how far did you say you lived from York, sir?' which pleasant piece of chaff astonished our friend, as no mention of York had been made.

Be this as it may, the dialect is undoubtedly rich in philological treasures, the vowel sounds are very remarkable, the local words numerous, and the idioms in many instances both peculiar and interesting ; and whether the dialect be classical or not, there can be no doubt about its variety and vigour, and the compiler fears he has by no means done justice to it, though he has spared neither pains, time, nor money in making his Glossary as perfect as possible. He hopes, however, it will be admitted as a small contribution towards

our better knowledge of the wondrous capabilities of the English tongue.

In this compilation I have passed by no words, &c., merely because they may be called vulgarisms; and I think with reason. The vulgar element, if the term must be used, has had far more to do with the formation of the English tongue than perhaps any other. There was a time when all English was vulgar; when the lord who sat at the high table spoke a jargon of Norman-French, and the fine old Saxon, the language to be of the civilized world, was left to the churl and the swineherd. And vulgar as any words may be, the process of word-formation and the history of every dialect are written in them; and nothing should be thrown away by the word-collector, any more than by a botanist a singular shooting specimen of a plant; if he would learn the laws that regulate its formation, he must keep his eye on every manifestation of vitality. In fact, such pronunciations as *goin* for *grin*, *scholard* for *scholar*, *bud* for *but*, and so on, throw a light on a process which has ever influenced language, and no doubt ever will. What was good English once, in numerous cases is called a vulgarism now. What is a vulgarism now may be good English hereafter. We must not give ourselves airs, and presume to say the English of the day is perfect and for ever fixed: all history proves the contrary, and it is a sign of its vigour that it is not fixed, but capable of indefinite improvement. Growth must continue, changes must supervene, even as things are, but greater may occur. For instance, should the capital of the British Isles be removed to Dublin, then Thackeray's jokes of *Garge* for *George*, *pork* for *park*, &c., would be jokes no longer. Or if Mother Shipton's saying (herself a Yorkshire worthy) should in its fulness be verified,

‘ York was, London is, and Lincoln shall be
The greatest city of the three,’

would there not be a manifest change in the English of the courtly and polite?

With these ideas I have passed by nothing save one or two words not usually found in dictionaries, and which need not be perpetuated.

In conclusion, I must express my obligations to the many friends

who have assisted me in this Glossary. Some of them have departed. The chief of these are,—

Rev. John and Mrs. Paine, Rev. Jos. Tombs, M.A., Rev. Canon Hulbert, M.A., Rev. Thos. Lees, M.A., Rev. J. H. Walton, Miss Harling, Messrs. C. Stephenson, M.A., J.P., J. F. Brigg, J.P., John Nowell, Thomas Nowell, F. Learoyd, J. E. Taylor, E. Hallas, F. H. Senior, S. H. North, S. S. Booth, C. H. Taylor, H. J. Whitely, J. Armitage, J. Dobson, H. Dobson, D. Eastwood, T. Beaumont.

I may possibly have omitted some—if so, I must plead want of memory, and by no means want of gratitude. But I suppose the above are the individuals to whom I am chiefly indebted, and to those of them still living I render accordingly my warmest thanks.

ALFRED EASTER.

AFTER a long and painful illness, the Rev. Alfred Easter was called to his rest on Monday, September 25th, 1876. Connected with him for thirty years in the closest ties of friendship, I had long been cognizant of the progress of this compilation, and had assisted him therein by contributing word-lists, reminiscences of my early days in Yorkshire, and quotations from old authors. Shortly before his death he requested that I would edit for the English Dialect Society this the cherished work of his life's leisure. That charge, to me a sacred one, I now to the best of my ability fulfil. When compelled by increasing illness to relinquish his pen, Mr. Easter had got as far as the word 'Nar,' in the final transcription for the press, and commencing at that point, I have completed the work from his materials, and such other sources as were available.

During his lifetime, my old friend often spoke to me with gratitude of the useful suggestions he had received from the Rev. W. W. Skeat. On his behalf, and on my own, I beg most sincerely to thank the learned Professor not only for the aid he so kindly

rendered in the preparation of the Glossary, but also for the considerate interest he has taken, and the valuable additions and corrections he has made in its progress through the press.

Professor Skeat wishes me to say, that many of the notes to which his initials are appended deal with questions of etymology, and that he feels some explanation to be necessary, inasmuch as the usual rule of the Society is to eschew this difficult subject, with respect to which so much is written that is wholly misleading. The fact is, that these notes were communicated to Mr. Easter by way of assisting him in his investigations, and were not intended for publication. But it appears that they were nevertheless adopted by Mr. Easter in many instances, and, being once in print, it did not seem worth while to suppress them. This will account for their appearance.

T. L.

ADDITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY INTO THIS DISTRICT (See *Assnook* in the Glossary).

In connection with this word I may perhaps be excused for introducing the following anecdote. Mr. Nowell of Farnley Wood, well known for his scientific attainments, and especially for his knowledge of chemistry, the study of which he introduced into this neighbourhood, himself related to me these facts.

About the year 1809, then quite a youth, he had succeeded in producing oxygen and other gases under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, chemical materials and apparatus being at that time by no means easy to procure.

Having become somewhat expert in such experiments, many neighbouring gentlemen, and other lovers of science, came to see his performances, and among them Mr. Michael Harrison. There was at that time a book-club at Meltham, and Mr. Harrison persuaded Mr. Nowell to pay him a visit, with the view of preparing the gases at his house near Crosland factory, to be afterwards shown before the club, the members of which were anxiously awaiting the exhibition.

Having produced a quantity of oxygen and hydrogen, which were placed in stone bottles, they were taken to the inn where the book-club met. The house was crowded with anxious people, and the great chamber was reached with some difficulty. There was a large table in the middle of the room, and the young lecturer, then only a lad of fifteen, was placed upon it. Around stood Mr. Harrison, Mr. Jonas Brook, the Messrs. Taylor of Marsden, Mr. Dean of Slaithwaite, and many others; the room was in fact crowded to excess, and the windows blocked up. Taking courage, the young experimentalist proceeded with his work; the combustion of the file, and large drops of molten iron falling, created much surprise; then the bubbles of oxygen and hydrogen in their proper proportions, rising to the top of the room and there exploding, astounded those who had never before experienced such effects. Carbonic and other gases were exhibited, and in fact all went off successfully.

Two or three days after, Mr. Nowell, senior, was informed of the exploits of his son, which were not at all to his mind. After a few weeks another story arose. The whole affair had now become witchery, and the old man was grievously vexed. 'The hare and hounds,' it was said, 'as natural as life, had been brought out of the *assnook*,

the dogs in pursuit of the hare had coursed round the room, and all had returned to the *assnook*!' The tale passed current in Meltham, and was believed in by many for a long time.

Some five-and-twenty years afterwards, Mr. Nowell being at an inn in Huddersfield, his name happened to be mentioned, when a venerable and wealthy manufacturer came forward, and said, 'Eh! Mr. Nowell, it's a long time sin Au saw yo. Au sall ne'er forget while Au live what Au saw yo do at Meltham.' 'What, Mr. X?' 'See! wha t' hare and hounds as natural as life coom aat o' t' *assnook*, run raand as fast as they could, and into t' *assnook* agēān.' 'And did you really see that, Mr. X?' 'See it! ay, to be sewer; and what Au see wi' my own een Au mun believe.'

A very remarkable instance, as well of credulity as of the process by which wondrous tales arise. The old gentleman had so often heard the facts thus stated that he, although a spectator, actually believed he had seen the marvellous sight. Probably in the course of the lecture Mr. Nowell had frequently used the word 'air,' and spoken of it as being liberated by the agency of fire. We may fairly suppose also the hearer to have been somewhat bewildered with the brilliant flashes of light and the loud explosions, and, confounding 'air' with 'hare,' to have seen with his mind's eye a veritable 'hare' produced—to which, as a matter of taste, he added the dogs.

Since the above was written, I showed it to a friend, who assured me he had met a man (about 1861) who positively asserted he saw the 'hare and hounds,' &c., on the occasion stated.

Need we wonder at the marvellous tales told of witches in former times, and that, moreover, they were thoroughly believed?

BULL-BAITING.

In former days many of the cottagers kept bulldogs, and it was positively dangerous at times to pass through the streets of our village. The bull was usually brought from Flockton, where one was kept for the express purpose of being baited at wakes, feasts, &c. At Almondbury Common is a triangular piece of ground (now occupied by the tenters of Messrs. Taylor) where, in the latter days of this delectable sport, the animal was tortured for the pleasure of other animals as fierce as itself, if not more intelligent. The bull was tied to a stake with ropes about twenty yards long; the owners of the dogs stood in the front ranks with their pets, which were successively *slipped* at the bull. Sometimes they were tossed yards high; sometimes they caught the poor creature by the muscular part of his head, when the animal became frantic, tossing them wildly in its agony, and the spectators yelled and danced with delight. On a certain occasion it broke loose from the stake, and scattered the amiable bystanders in wild confusion. Once, too, an old acquaintance of mine (to whom I am indebted for certain reminiscences, and I am glad he escaped scot free) was thrown up into the air, and thus was seen a long way off; he came down on his head, and was for a long time insensible.

Ultimately the public voice put a stop to the barbarous custom. The last bull-baiting is said to have occurred at the Rush-bearing, 1824, when the animal was brought to town with a band of music.

It must be gratifying to all friends of humanity to think that though not quite two thousand years have passed since the Gospel was first preached, bull-baiting has been done away with, at least provisionally ; cock-fighting is obliged to be done on the sly ; and rabbit-worrying, boring out birds' eyes to make them sing better, and eating live rats for a show, though still lingering amongst us, are possibly to disappear also in the course of a few generations.

NICKNAMES.

Here, and in many of the villages near, some names are so common, particularly Armitage, Brook, Haigh, Shaw, Sykes, Taylor, and a few others, that it is almost necessary to have the *byname*. Some men indeed are scarcely ever called and hardly known by their proper appellations. One old man, to whom I was formerly indebted for many tales, was never spoken of by his real name ; and though he was perfectly well known, I doubt whether many persons knew then his surname, or know it now.

The *byname* is of great use in finding a person in the wilder neighbourhoods, &c. ; sometimes it has proved effective in another way. A labourer once went to Mrs. Scott of Woodsome Hall for the 'drinkings,' who, as a matter of course, asked him how many men there were, to which he replied, 'Count for yersen, mistriss.' So he gave the true names of the men and their *bynames*, by which means he secured for three the drinkings of six : Jem Taylor and Wantem, Dan Waring and Blackcop, Johnny Lodge and Muddlinpin.

Perhaps in such a matter Yorkshire people would hardly expect to be surpassed, although I have heard of a similar trick played off in Hampshire which in craft exceeds even this ; whether the cunning man belonged to that county I am unable to say, but thus the tale goes. At the close of a certain Winchester election, in the good old times, various persons went to make their claims for services performed for one or other of the candidates. Amongst the rest one made his petition who said he represented the ringers of a church (name not known to me) which had but one bell. Said the paymaster, 'How many are there of you ?' To which he answered, 'The clerk, the sexton, Nicky Smith, and myself.' Mr. Nicholas Smith (not the real name), being himself, clerk, and sexton, thus secured his four guineas instead of one.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF CLOTH.

Mirfield was a great place for the manufacture of hand-made *cards* formerly. In driving through that village during 1840-44, the traveller would notice numbers of women sitting on the doorsteps of the cottages with long perforated straps of leather across their knees, into which they stuck with great accuracy wires bent for the purpose.

Under this heading may appropriately be introduced a short description of the mode followed in the home manufacture of cloth, as performed a generation or two back.

Formerly every weaver was really a manufacturer or master clothier. His dyeing-pan, which was of lead, was set out of doors.

Such men would go to Huddersfield, buy their 50lbs. weight of wool, carry it home on their backs, spread it out on the house-floor, *strinkle* it with oil, layer on layer, then beat it with sticks. Hand *cards* were then used. They teased it altogether, and turned it off in a floss state, as they do now by the scribbling machine. They worked it together in long slivings; it was then spun into rough or fine threads, then into warp and woof.

The piece when made was spread on the floor. A large kitful of urine (see *Weeting*) and swine's dung was taken and strained through straw; it was then sprinkled on the cloth, and, as may be imagined, the smell in the house was horrible. As they *lecked* one piece it was laid down, and so layer on layer were placed, in the form of a long parallelogram raised from the ground; then all the members of the household got up and trampled it! There it lay till morning; it was then wrapped up in a bundle, taken to Honley (or the nearest place) to a fulling mill; it was scoured, the offensive fluid washed out of it, and it was then brought dripping home. It was next *trailed* over furze-bushes, hung out upon the walls, and the small pieces pulled off in the bushes whisked from it; then *burled* in the house by the family.

Then it was taken again to the mill, and placed in the fulling stocks with soap, by which process it was reduced in dimensions. It was afterwards laid on the mill-stone (a long stone table) and *stamped* by the Government official, who affixed seals to the piece impressed with the length and breadth. It was then carried home, and as it was being fastened to the tenter the family pulled at one end to increase the length. If it was stamped for (say) fifty yards it would thus stretch to fifty-one or fifty-two, and shrink again on being finished. The market was at Huddersfield, and the cloth was exposed for the sale on the churchyard wall.

The seals before spoken of were of lead. The officer, who was sworn at Pomfret sessions, made a hole at each end of the piece. A strip of lead three and a half inches long and half an inch broad was bended at one end; it was passed through the cloth, and by means of a hole at one end of the lead and a button at the other it was rivetted by a hammer. The length was stamped on the lead with a die. The manufacturer was now at liberty to remove his cloth, which before could not be done under a fine. This stamp-law became obsolete twenty or thirty years before it was repealed.

I do not hold myself responsible for the above—I have given it nearly in the words in which it was related to me; but I thoroughly believe in its accuracy, and am quite sure it was given in perfect good faith.

CHRISTMAS.

This festival is kept up with some ceremony still. On Christmas Eve, and during the whole of the week till New Year's Day, may be heard the carols, of which the following is one of the most common.

‘ Here we come a *wesselling*
Among the leaves so green,
And here we come a wandering
So fair as to be seen.

Chorus :—And to your wessel,
And to jolly wessel,
Love and joy be to you,
And to your wessel (tree).

The *wessell bob* is made
Of rosemary tree,
And so is your beer
Of the best barley.

And to your wessell, &c.

We are not beggars' *children*
That begs from door to door,
But we are neighbours' *children*
That has been here before.

And to your wessell, &c

We have got a little purse
Made of *ratching* leather skin,
And we want a little money
To line it well within.

And to your wessell, &c.

Bring us out your table,
And spread it with a cloth ;
Bring us out your mouldy cheese,
Likewise your Christmas loaf.

And to your wessell, &c.

God bless the master of this house,
Likewise the mistress too,
And all the little *children*
That round the table go.

And to your wessell, &c.

Good master and good *misteress*,
While you're sitting by the fire,
Pray think of us poor *children*
That's wandering in the mire.

And to your wessell, &c.'

Immediately after midnight various sets of singers go round from house to house (in the season of 1873 I heard two parties ; in that of 1875 not one, owing to the boisterous night), and sing generally three verses of the Christmas hymn so popular here, 'Christians, awake, salute the happy morn.' Sometimes as many as sixteen sets visit a house during the night, consisting of singers, bands, and hand-bell ringers.

In the minds of the superstitious a highly important part of the proceedings is 'the letting Christmas in,' which is sometimes done over-night, after twelve, but more commonly early in the morning. On this occasion no woman must enter the house first ; but if possible a man with dark hair : one with light hair is objectionable, and with

red hair quite inadmissible. Sometimes favourable black-haired boys or men go about and ask to be allowed to perform this function. They are paid or regaled with Christmas fare.

The same custom is followed at the opening of the New Year. I myself once, rather unwillingly, performed this duty. Some neighbours had passed Christmas Eve, or New Year's Eve (I think the latter), at my house. They remained till after twelve, and I (being duly qualified in respect of the colour of my hair) was entreated to go home with one family and let in the festival, which I accordingly did.

FOOTBALL.

Formerly at festal seasons great games of football were played in this neighbourhood, sometimes between Honley and Meltham, and sometimes between Almondbury and Farnley. These were played in a style which would astonish the athletes of our days. The last game between this village and Farnley is said to have taken place on old Christmas Day, 1819, when the ball was turned out in Farnley fields. The Farnley men were to drive it across Thurstonland boundary, and the Almondbury men across Almondbury boundary; thus they had a course of extremely rough country of about three miles long. Many ferocious kicks were given and received on this occasion; even when the ball was scores of yards away men stood kicking each other violently, and a portion of wall upwards of a rood was thrown down in the contest in one place. The kicks were by no means child's play, as they were all administered in clogs. The Farnley people won.

For a full generation the game has been left to schoolboys, and has been revived in a milder form. The idea that it was a thing of the past was an error, arising from ignorance of the fact that the passion for the game is almost innate in mankind. It is more than an even chance that if a couple of street Arabs were passing quietly along the road and caught sight of an old shoe or cabbage stump, they would rush at it with fury in their looks, and would kick it about till they were tired; if, moreover, they happened to be fond of rough music, and the object of attraction were an old tin can, they would *poise* it until it had neither shape nor sound left in it.

Without taking this into consideration, we must consider the game an enormous advance in the direction of civilization, when compared with the rough and cruel sports of our ancestors, and as contrasting very favourably with many still left among us.

SHROVE TUESDAY.

At 11 a.m. on this day a bell is rung at the church, and all work is supposed to be over for the day, and formerly all prentice lads were considered to be loose for twelve hours. On the first anniversary, in 1849, after I had entered on my duties as master of the Grammar School, the pupils took care to inform me of the custom, and, nothing loth, I dismissed them for the day, which practice has been continued to this time. In 1873 the bells being unhung, during the restoration of the church, when two new treble bells were added, much anxiety was

manifested by the boys as to the possibility of the pancake bell being rung. It was managed some way, and the boys gained their holiday. To new-comers, who were ignorant of the usage, it was sometimes stated that at eleven pancakes were thrown from the church-steeple.

The following extract from John Taylor's *Jacke a Lent*, pub. 1630, may be found amusing :

'At whose entrance (Shrove Tuesday's) in the morning all the whole kingdom is in quiet, but by that time the clock strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung called *the pancake bell*, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetful either of manner or humanity. Then there is a thing called wheaten flour, which the sulphery necromatic cooks do mingle with water, eggs, spice, and other tragical, magical enchantments, and then they put it by little and little into a frying-pan of boiling suet, where it makes a confused dismal hissing like the Lernean snakes in the reeds of *Acheron*, *Styx*, or *Phlegethon*, until at last by the skill of the cook it is transformed into the form of a flap-jack, which in our translation is called a pancake, which ominous incantation the ignorant people do devour very greedily (having for the most part well dined before); but they have no sooner swallowed that sweet candied bait, but straight their wits forsake them, and they run stark mad, assembling in routs, and throngs numberless of ungoverned members, with uncivil civil commotions.'

FECKLESS FANNY.

I am not aware whether the word *feckless* belongs to the dialect or not, but I have introduced the name of the unfortunate young woman mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Heart of Midlothian*, because in her wanderings she came with her ten or twelve sheep to Almondbury, and lay in the churchyard with them for one night. She wore a man's hat and coat, and carried a shepherd's crook. One of her sheep she called Charlie, and when she lay down to sleep she placed her poor head on this her favourite. Some persons, whom I formerly knew, saw her on this occasion and remembered her well. I am happy to add that the people behaved kindly to her and gave her relief.

OAT-CAKE.

To make oat-cake:—First get your *nakit* (which see), a sort of small tub to mix the *dofe* in. Two persons are generally employed. Warm water is poured into the *nakit*; then one of the operators puts the meal in by handfuls, whilst the other mixes with hand and arm, yeast being added, until it is considered to be stiff enough, though able to be poured out. It is then left to stand for a night to 'sour.' Next morning more meal is *heltd* in to make it rather stiffer; it is then ready for baking. A portion is taken out with a ladle, or *maispot*, as much as would be sufficient for one cake. It is poured on the *bakbrade*, where it is *reeled*, or made round. It is next placed upon the flannel; then the baking *spittle* is put under it, and it

is thrown upon the *bakstone*, by which proceeding the cake becomes longer one way than the other. Some bakers put in common whiten-
ing to make it mix better. The cakes are only partially baked on the *bakstone*; when cold they are soft and limp, and look something like leather, for which strangers have taken them. They are finally hung up on the bread creel, or reel, in the kitchen, for the purpose of drying, where they continue till taken for use.

CHRISTIAN NAMES.

With regard to Christian names two peculiarities may be here noticed.

1. The custom of giving nicknames to children at the font is very common; thus the Bens, Freds, Joes, Toms, Willies, &c. are innumerable.

2. When a double name is given the child is usually addressed by both, of which practice I remember an amusing instance. On one occasion I heard a mother calling her child, whom we will suppose to be Ann Taylor Ramsden (employing the commoner Christian and surnames). The young lady was upstairs, and the mother, in want of her, bustles forth from the kitchen, and calls pretty loudly, 'Annie, Annie' (no answer); then, raising her voice to reach a flight of stairs higher, 'Ann Taylor, Ann Taylor' (still no answer); finally, roused to indignation: 'Ann Taylor Ramsden, come downstairs directly.' Thus invoked, Ann Taylor Ramsden demurely tripped down to her wrathful parent.

JOSEPH O' NUPPITS.

There was, some eighty years since or more (1875), a well-known Almondbury character, 'Joseph o' *Nuppits*,' of whom numerous tales are told. I imagine the name to amount to 'Silly Joseph,' or something to that effect. Joseph o' *Nuppits* died about 1794, and was well known by many people to whom I have spoken. He belonged to the class of sturdy beggars happily not now so common as of yore, and numerous are the anecdotes still told of him, some of which will be found under the words illustrated by them. He used to carry three pokes; one for bread, one for meal, and one for wheat. When any of these pokes did not get enough to please him, he laid it down on the ground and 'sarved it,' i. e. beat it with a whip. Occasionally he carried nine pokes, and in this respect was better equipped than Robin Hood. See *Robin Hood and the Widow's Sons*, ver. 23:

'I've a bag for meal, and a bag for malt,
And a bag for barley and corn;
A bag for bread, and a bag for beef,
And a bag for my little small horn.'

He carried generally seven whips all at once, which John Shearran, a well-known saddler, supplied him with. It was his habit—perhaps he was delicate, or possibly proud—not to ask for anything, but to stand at the door until he was attended to.

Soon after John Shearran married for the second time, Nuppits came and stood at the door; the new wife did not know him, and he stayed till 'he wor stalled.' She was in fact 'fear'd on him.' He then went into the shop and said, 'Johnny, what sort'en a woman hast. ta' gotten into t' haas?' Shearran: 'What for, Joseph?' Nuppits: 'Au'll tell thee what, Johnny; Au do not approve on her ways by far and mich.' The wife said 'she dar not speak, nor hardly stir, he looked so dreadful.' Her husband, however, said, 'When he comes again, give him a handful of meal, and he'll go away and make no disturbance.'

He lived in the poor-house. One Peggy, not his sister, must make him a pudding with some of his meal. So she said, 'Joseph, mun we make some saim to it?' 'Yus,' said he, 'it will be better wi' saim.' He ate the pudding, however, while she was making the 'saim,' and then said, 'Naa, tha may have the saim for thy share.'

He was sharp enough, it appears, and not without wit, as the following anecdote shows. He was much about Woodsome Hall, a sort of voluntary *hal*. Once he told the master that the mistress had done something at him; she had, in fact, thrown some boiled milk upon him from a window. And on his subsequently complaining, Mr. Scott said, 'When was it, Joseph?' To which he silyly replied, 'The day it rained milk porridge.' On one occasion he nearly killed Mr. Scott, for whom he used sometimes to plough. Joseph always would go on the wrong side of the horses, and Mr. Scott attempted to force him to the proper side, when he snatched up a hedging-bill and struck his master on the head, which ever after bore the mark.

His end was sad enough. He was found dead at the bottom of a flight of steps which led to the entrance of an inn, now a shop, opposite Huddersfield parish church. He had his mouth full of greens, and was supposed to have fallen, or been pushed, down the steps. He was very annoying, and used to go to that house and help himself by clawing the contents of the dishes. His funeral was one of the largest ever known at Almondbury. He was buried at the east end of the church where there was formerly a pathway.

NEW ROAD TO FARNLEY-TYAS.

When the severe distress of the hand-loom weavers came on, in or about 1826, in order to find employment for the operative and manufacturing workmen, various improvements were suggested; amongst the rest, the widening of the almost impassable lane leading from Almondbury to Rushfield. For this purpose a vote of £15 was passed to build a new culvert at Rushfield Bridge, which at that time, I believe, consisted of little more than a plank. Whilst the chairman of the meeting, Mr. E Roberts, was entering the vote on his minute paper, as having passed unanimously, a voice proceeded from the middle of a dense mass of parishioners to the following purport: 'Yo're all a pack o' fooils together; yo care not yah yo rob the public. Fifteen *paands* for Rushfield Brigg!! Yo're nowt but a set o' robbers. Au may toil and slave wi' Darby thro' morn to neet a coilin' to find brass for mi honest debts; and when Au've done, sich as yoo com and pick mi pocket on it. Fifteen *paands* for

Rushfield Brigg! Yo're nowt but rogues and thieves. Fifteen *paand*!! Fifteen shillin's sadly too mitch for that; for t' road leads nowwher but to Nah-wills' at t' Wood. Fairnley fooils is bad enough, but Omebury fooils is waur!!' The old man was rather mistaken as to the advisability of the outlay, for the repair of this bridge led to the project of making a new road to Farnley. Five hundred pounds were begged of Sir James Macadam (the dispenser of the public money) for the filling up of the valley, and the new road to Farnley cost nearly £4000, all which—gratuitous and generous as the gift was—resulted from the kindness of William, the late Earl of Dartmouth, in providing labour for the famishing poor of the district.

PADFOOT.

I will repeat here most of the evidence I have received on the subject.

Johnny B. often saw the *padfoot* on the footpath by Clough Hall. He described it as of a gray colour, with 'e'en as big as tea-plates.' He had seen it at all times, in the moonlight and in the dark. It often turned off the path for him, and when he looked round for it, it was gone.

The old folk always said that the improved cultivation had killed them by destroying their harbour. It often knocked down old Jo B. (a man fond of liquor) in the dark lane leading to Thorpe. His testimony is given at the end.

The *padfoot* was like an immense sheep or bear, with large eyes as big as tea-plates. It walked along the village streets, followed by all the dogs! It disappeared in Barley Time, *i. e.* 1799 or 1800, and was supposed to have been 'clammed' to death. It used to be seen at the 'gang doors,' the doors of an old barn-like building, which stood opposite to the east end of the church, where the new houses now are: supposed to be called the 'gang doors' on account of an unruly mob who used to assemble there, a practice not entirely discontinued.

W. H. said, 'About 1820 (this must have been a resuscitation), J. L., going from Farnley Bank to fetch Dr. Bradley, who lived near Almondbury Church, met the *padfoot* at the lane end. It was like a bear, with eyes, &c., and it accompanied him to Almondbury—shog—shog—shog; he lost it at Pentys end. Coming out of the doctor's, the *padfoot* was ready for him, jumped out of a narrow passage, and followed him home as far as the bottom of Shrog Wood.

Old A. M. once went to Royd House to pay for his milk and butter. He stopped till eleven, *and gate a little beer!* Coming back between Royd House and Square Hall, he met the *padfoot* in the form of a large dog. He said, making a solemn adjuration, 'What wantest thou wi' me?' The *padfoot* stared at him with eyes like two tea-plates, then turned towards the hedge and changed into a calf, and followed him all the way home into Upperfold. He had a wooden kit of milk on his head, and a wooden piggin in his hand. When he gat to his own door he had to call for his wife to open it. People always believed the *padfoot* to have seized them in the arms, which caused them to be useless. The night following a few old men, as customary, met together at F. Lodge's cottage at Sharpe Lane end. Old Joe North

said he was going home. Old A. M. said, 'I'd rather thou had to go nor me, because thou'll meet the *padfoot*;' but old Joe couldn't believe it. When he got out to Sharpe Lane end he met the *padfoot*, like a hound dog, all white; he tried to coax it, but it turned into a calf! When he got below it turned into a bear, and began rolling over all the way down! A footpath ran through the churchyard then, and he thought if he went through the *padfoot* couldn't follow him. When he gate through down the steps it was ready for him again. It went into as many forms as it had done before, till he gate home. It seized him so fast he had to call his wife up to open the door; ever after he believed in it.

J. G. went to look out of the window, and couldn't get her head back again, for *padfoot* was holding her. Her sister said she could see no *padfeet*! 'Then tak' hold o' me, and thou'lt see.' She took hold, and saw; it was like a large dog.

J. L. of Hunter Nab never went out of doors at 'neeght' but he saw it. He could tell when a woman was 'baan to go to bed,' or when 'folks were baan to dee.'

Jo B., before alluded to, was the only man I have met with who professed to have seen it. He said, 'It was the same as a sheep. I often ran to see it when people said they saw it. One night when I *wur* going to Holmfirth, I *lit on it*; it went wi' me aw the way. I don't know what it wor; it wur a queer 'un, wi' eyes as big as tea-plates.'

INSCRIPTION IN ALMONDBURY CHURCH.

THIS inscription is carved in oak, in raised Old English characters, on the cornice of the clerestory of the nave. The great height, the difficulty of getting proper light, and the evident misplacement of some portions, render the reading of it a matter by no means easy. For the following version the editor is greatly indebted to Mr. J. R. Dore, of Huddersfield, a gentleman well known among antiquaries for his valuable collection of Early Printed Bibles.

West End. Geferay : Daystu was : the : maker : of : twuor.

East End. Anno dñi m° : ccccc : xxij : : ihs.

West. thow : man : vnkynd :
haue : in : thy : mynd :
my : blody : face :
my : wondys : wyde :
on : euery : syde :
for : thy : trespas :

North. thou : synnar : hard :
turn : heder : ward :
be : hold : thy : sauyor : fre :

vnkynd : thow : art :
 from : me : to : de : pt :
 t̃ : mercy : i : wold : grātye :

 for : loue : of : the :
 the : jwyss : smeard : me :
 w^t : schourgeous : kyne : and : sharp :
 w^t : a : crwn : of : thon :
 my : hed : all : to : torn :
 wyth : a : speyr : they : therlyd : my : hart :
 wyth : naylis : tre :
 they : naylyd : me :
 fast : both : foyt : and : hād :
 for : thy : trespass :
 my : pasyð : was :
 to : rede : the : from : the : fende : *

East. penne : canott : wrytt :
 nor : mā : indytt :

South. paynes : that : i : had :
 so : thoro : mad :
 my : body : bloo : w^t : wonds : both :
 larg : and : long :
 thow : doys : me : mor : dere :
 when : thou : doys : swer :
 be : mēbere : of : my : body :
 then : the : Jwiss : dyd :
 that : speyll : my : blod :
 on : the : mont : of : cauere :
 quarfor : pray : the : thy :
 sweryng : layby :
 dred : god : aftersyn :
 yf : thow : wyll : do : so :
 to : heuyn : sall : thowgo :
 amang : angels : to : syng :

* From "yo was : " to "fende : " has been transferred to the west end.

LIST OF PRONUNCIATIONS OMITTED FROM THE GLOSSARY.

Aar, a combination which may be taken to represent the word *our* (see **Aa**, above). It must, however, be observed that the true dialect word is *Yar*, or *Yarh*; which latter form was suggested by a venerable friend, to whom I am much indebted both for words and illustrations. See **Us**, **Wur**, **Yur**.

Aat, one form of the word *out*. See **Aa**. And where the vowels *ou* come together with that sound, as in *about*, *shout*, &c., they take the *aa* sound; the first *a* as in *father*, the second the *a* in *fat*. The words *ah!* *at*, said sharply, produce the sound. See **Yat**. It has been stated to me that the first *a* is rather the *a* in *game*. I hardly think so, but I leave it an open question. In different publications I find the forms *ah!* and *aaot*, but I prefer the form above given.

Abaat, the pronunciation of *about*.

Accaant, the pronunciation of the word *account*.

Acorns, variously pronounced—*Accorns*, *Accrons*, and *Ackerins*. See Letter I, 3 (2).

Admire, pronounced *admaur*.

Afthernooin, *i. e.* afternoon. See **Nooin**.

Agean, the pronunciation of *again*.

Allblaster, a word sometimes used for alabaster. In Westmoreland, *hallplaster*.

Another. This word I have heard called *anōōther*, but it seems doubtful whether that pronunciation belongs to this district.

Any, pronounced *anny*, or *onny*. Some people, however, say *āiny*, but this is supposed to be an attempt at refinement. So, *mainy* for *many*.

Apron, pronounced *ap'run*, or *aperin*.

Ate, the pronunciation of *eat*. J. K. was once at the 'Woolpack' amongst his chums, and there was a discussion as to the mode of living in the other world. Jem, with tipsy gravity, said he wished his treatment to be just what that of the horses at the Wood was, 'Plenty to *ate*, and nowt to do.'

Behund, the pronunciation of *behind*.

Beyund, the pronunciation of *beyond*.

Boogth, the pronunciation of **Bugth**, which see.

Book. This word is not pronounced smartly, as in the south, but the *ō* is sounded as in the customary English of *spoon*, &c. See **Oo** under Letter **O**.

Bottil, the pronunciation of *bottle*. See Letter **I**, 3 (3).

Bouster, the pronunciation of *bolster* (*ou* as in *loud*).

Brears, the pronunciation of *briers*.

Breet, the pronunciation of **Bright**, which see.

Broad, pronounced *brooad*; by some *brode*.

Bud, pronounced nearly *bood* (*gl.* *buod*). The word *but* is sometimes so pronounced.

Butter, formerly pronounced *boother* (*gl.* *buotthur*). See **Tt**.

Caa, the pronunciation of the word *cow*.

Caird, the pronunciation of *card*. See Letter **A** (1).

Chale, or **Chales**, the pronunciation of the name *Charles*. So *Chaley* for *Charley*. See Letter **R**.

Chance (*gl.* *chauns*), or **Chonce**. *O* as in *John*.

Chayle. See **Chale**.

Chossen, pronunciation of *chosen*.

Claads, the pronunciation of *clouds*.

Claat, the pronunciation of *clout*, or *cloth*.

Fother, the pronunciation of *fodder*.

Frozen, the pronunciation of *frozen*.

Fumme, the pronunciation of *fumble*.

Grange, pronounced *graunge*.

Gronfathther, pronunciation of *grandfather*.

Gronny (the pronunciation of *granny*), grandmother.

Grow, the common verb, pronounced to rhyme to *cow*, *now*, &c.

Haand, pronunciation of *hound*, but often *yaand*, or *yand*.

Haase, pronunciation of *house*.

Half, pronounced *hofs*.

High, pronounced *hee*, or *hay*.

Maunge, *sb.* the mange.

Maunger, *sb.* the manger.

Päärk, or **Päärk**, the pronunciation of *park*.

Scar, rhymes to *car*, the pronunciation of *scare*.

Schooil, pronunciation of *school*.

Spokken, *i. e.* spoken.

Sprěäd, the pronunciation of *spread*.

Squent, to squint.

Sweat (pronounced *swěät*, two syllables ; *gl.* swi·h't).

GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT

OF

ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.

A. (1) When this vowel occurs in some words, it is in the Almondbury dialect sounded as *ai* in *wait*. Thus, *arm*, *card*, *farm*, *harm*, *wash*, &c., are *airm*, *caird*, *fairm*, *hairm*, *waish*, &c.; but if the word be spoken sharply, there is a tendency to produce the sound of *e* in *met*.

(2) In such words as *make*, *take*, *shake*, &c., the sound of *a* in *man*, *cat*, is used, and the words become *mak*, *tak*, *shak*, &c.

(3) In the words *chance*, *dance*, *France* (when a family name, but not the country), the short *o* in *John* is used; thus, *chontz*, &c.

(4) When the combination *ange* occurs, the practice amongst old people is irregular; thus, *grunge*, *mange*, and *strange*, are *graunge*, *maunge*, and *straunge*; but *range* is *roange*, and *change*, *choinge*.

N.B.—The pronunciations of the last two words have been disputed; but on the case being referred to an aged man, he said, ‘I have heard the words so pronounced thaasands o’ times.’

(5) **Au.** This diphthong in customary English generally is sounded here as long *o*; thus, *Paul*, *Saul*, *applaud*, *pause*, &c., become *Pole*, *Sole*, &c., in the dialect. *Calf*, *half*, &c., follow the same rule, and become *cofe*, *hofs*, &c.; though some call them *cauf*, *hauf*, which in the dialect would represent the spelling of *cofe*, *hofs*, &c.

N.B.—Nos. 6 and 7, the two next following, are merely conventional forms intended to produce the northern pronunciation by standard English sounds; and this will be generally the case where the spelling is varied or doubtful.

(6) **Aa.** This combination of vowels will be used in the glossary where *ou* diphthong occurs in ordinary English, with the sound of *ow* in *how*, as in *thaasands*, above; but not in such words as *four*, *pour*, &c.

(7) **Au.** When this diphthong stands by itself in the specimens of the dialect in the following work, it is to be taken for the personal pronoun *I*. It may be a matter of some astonishment that the old sound of the above pronoun is so variable and so doubtful that I

have met with no less than eight forms suggested as representatives of pronoun *I*, viz.—*A*, *Ah*, *Au*, *Ō*, *Oh*, *Oi*, *Hoyh*, *Hoyhe*; but I apprehend they are reducible to four. *A* and *Ah* are probably the same sound; *Hoyh* is an aspirated and rather fanciful form of *Au* or *Ō*, and *Hoyhe* of *Oh* or *Ō*; *Oi* is seemingly a transition sound, and to be rejected on that account. We may then consider *Ah*, *Au*, *Ō*, *Ō*, as being, to different ears at least, fair representatives of pronoun *I*. I am inclined to think that hereabout the usual sounds are the southern sound of *Au*, and its short form *Ō* (the *o* in *not*, *cot*, &c.), and one or the other of the two, generally the former, will be the usual representative of pronoun *I* in this glossary; and to this I am the more inclined from having selected the form *Au* years ago, before I was aware of the variations. Long *i* (not the pronoun) has other sounds as well, which will be spoken of in their place under Letter *I*.

Abbut, and sometimes **Abbur**, *Ah!* but: a common exclamation.

Aboon, above, of which an old form is *Aboven*; and if the *v* were elided, as is constantly the case here (see Letter *V*), *abo'en* would be the result. Halliwell gives two instances of *aboven* for *above*. *Aboon* is pronounced as spelt, and not as though *abooin*, which might have been expected. See *oo* under Letter *O*. Connected with this word is the curious local expression of 'The Man *aboon*,' or 'The Man *above*,' both of which are used for the Omnipotent. And I look upon it as a sign of a tender regard for the Third Commandment, that such a form is current, which, considering the numerous oaths in use here, could hardly have been anticipated. I have heard the expression in conversation more than once, and I understand it is perfectly well known, and quite common. See **Man Above**.

Addle, to earn: found in old authors, and still very common. A boy, who had a long way to walk to his work in Almondbury, said, 'Au've *addled* all my wage wi' trailin'.'

Admirable has the *i* long, and is pronounced *admaurable*: it is often used in the sense of wonderful, or surprising.

Agate (*gl.* *ugait*), in action, or at work. Ray says as *gate* is *way*, so *agate* is *on the way*. In the compound form *runagate* it occurs in Psalm lxxviii. 6, Prayer Book version. In the Authorized Version the word is rendered by *rebellious*. [No doubt *runagate* had this meaning in popular etymology; it is, however, none the less true that it is a corrupt form, and stands for *renegade*.—W. W. S.] *Agate* is still constantly to be heard. 'Who's been *agate* o' this?' = 'Who's been meddling with this?' 'Wat ar' ta' *agate* on?' = 'What are you doing?' 'T' bells is *agate*, i. e. ringing.

Agate'ards, i. e. agatewards, *adv.* To go *agate'ards* with a person is to accompany him part of the way. 'Au'll go *agate'ards* wi' thee.'

Āim, even. The boys play at 'odd or *āim*,' i. e. odd or even.

Aim, used to denote a desire, or expectation. I had *aimed* to do so and so, means I had expected, &c. See **Intend**.

Ains, or **Anes**, the beards of corn, especially of barley; awns.

Airm, the pronunciation of *arm*. 'To mak' a long *airm*' = to reach. In Nashe's *Lenten Stuffe*, published in 1599, occurs this sentence: 'It divided them, and it divided them not; for over that arm of the sea could be made a long *arm*.'

Airm i' airm, *i. e.* arm in arm. Some will say 'hand i' airm,' speaking of the woman.

Aise (pronounced *ah-ice*, or *ah-eece*), an axe. The *x* is constantly pronounced thus in old Almondbury diction. See Letter **X**. This form, however, though still to be heard, is fast ceasing. Halliwell says the word *aise* is found in Skinner for *axweed*. *Ossings*, the name of a field, is no doubt *oxings*.

Alegar (pronounced *allicker*, or *ellic'ker*), a word sometimes used for vinegar, though not exactly the same. It is said to be really *ale*, or beer, allowed to acidify; and the word itself is formed from *ale* and *aigre*, precisely as the word *vinegar* from the French—*vin*, wine, and *aigre*.

All afloats, *i. e.* all afloat; all in disorder: as of a house on a washing day; said also of books, clothes, dress, &c.

All maks, *i. e.* all makes, or all sorts. Very common.

All nations, used instead of the word *enough*. If one had been at a party, he would describe the abundance of eatables, &c., by saying there were *all nations* of things. The expression, however, seems stronger than the simple word *enough*. Both forms are sometimes used together; thus, '*all nations* enough' may be heard to express a superabundance.

All out, *i. e.* entirely. 'It is almost, if not *all out*, as bad as thieving.' It occurs in *Tristram Shandy*.

Allys, always: pronounced by some as written, and by others *ōlys*, which is the true dialect pronunciation. See **A** (5). A young woman forming one of a wedding-party, at the beginning of this century, was going down Fenay Lane with her companions, when they met a man, who said, 'Eh! what bonnie lasses! Au wonder wheer all t' faal wives come thro'.' She answered, 'Maister, didst ta' ivver see a grey mare foiled? They *olys* grow sooa.'

Almondbury, called by the polite *Aimbury*; by the genuine Yorkshireman, *Aumbury*, or, better still, *Oāmbury*. See **A**. The well-known beggar, Joseph o' Nuppits (of whom more anon), when he was asked for what the different villages which he was accustomed to honour with his visits were specially noted, used to reply, 'Honley for brass, Fairnley for mail (meal), *Oāmbury* for nout.' In justice to Almondbury, it should be said he lived here in the work-house, and our townsmen no doubt had quite enough of him, and could not afford to be generous as well as just.

Alto, *adv.* altogether; entirely; wholly: a word not found now in the dialect, but inserted here as being in an inscription on a fillet round the nave in Almondbury church, where it is spelt as two words—*all to*. See Preface, 'Inscription in Almondbury Church.' It occurs also in Judges ix. 53—'And a certain woman cast a

piece of millstone on Abimelech's head, and *all to brake* his skull ;' on which passage a well-known commentator remarks, 'A most nonsensical version of what is literally, "And she brake, or fractured, his skull" ;' the writer being evidently unacquainted with this peculiar adverb. I must add that his version reads 'break' the infinitive for 'brake' the past tense, which is perhaps what has led him astray, or else is a second blunder consequent on the first. In Wordsworth's Commentary the passage is correctly rendered ; thus—*"all to brake his skull," i. e. wholly fractured his skull.*' The expression *alto* for *entirely* occurs frequently in the *Towneley Mysteries* : e. g. —

'I wold be rent and *alto* torne.'—*Oblacio Magorum.*

[The use of *all-to* as an adverb arose from entirely misunderstanding the M.E. *al tobrak*, in which *al* is the adverb, and *tobrak* the verb.—W. W. S.]

Amang, also **Emang**, among. Often found without its substantive or pronoun, as, 'There's a flock of geese, and ducks *amang*.'

Am'ot, contracted from *am not*. Without absolutely justifying this form, it may be said to compare favourably with the southern *ain't*.

Anent, *prep.* opposite to ; over against ; in opposition to ; in comparison with, &c. : an expressive and very common word, which should be retained in the language. A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is *anent* it ; when one man works in company with another, he works *anent* him ; a lass striving to rival a lady in the fashion dresses *anent* her, &c. In Scotland it means concerning, but has not that sense here.

Aran (pronounced *arrin*), a spider in general : no doubt from the Latin, *aranea*. Ray says it is used only for a larger kind of spider, but I have heard nothing to justify this distinction. In old authors it is found as *araine* and *arane*. See Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaisms*, &c. In Gavin Douglas's Prologue to the 12th Æneid of Virgil the word occurs in a modified form, as derived from the Greek (lines 169—172) :

'In corneris and cleir fenystaris of glass
Full bissely *aragne* wevand was,
To knyt hir nettis and hir wobbys sle,
Tharwith to caught the myghe and litill fle.'

See Skeat's *Specimens of English Literature*, p. 132.

Aranwebs (pronounced *arrinwebs*), cobwebs.

Ark, a chest used for meal, horse-corn, deeds, &c.

Arrandsmittle, infectious, or poisonous : and the word *arrandpoison* is used as well. 'It is foolish to let the children go there, for it is *arrandsmittle*,' i. e. the disease is highly infectious. See **Smittle**. The word *arrand* is not unlikely, as has been suggested, the same as *arrant*, as in *arrant knave*, which is the more probable as the letters *d* and *t* are frequently interchanged. See Letters **D** and **T**. Dr.

Bradley of Almondbury, well known to a generation almost passed away, used to say, 'The infection of some fevers would stop in an *arrinweb* for seven years.' Had he, or the good folk who repeat his saying, any unconscious mental association between the words *arrand* and *arrin*? Spiders are still, in some places, considered poisonous.

Arsy-farcy, no doubt *arsy-versy*: topsy-turvy; irregular; disobedient. Said of a woman who is dressed in an out-of-the-way style: 'She dresses in an *arsy-farcy* way.' A parent will say to a disobedient child, 'Tha a't varry *arsy-farcy*.'

Ask, put for *hask*, i. e. harsh. Phillips says *ask* means dryness. Here it is evidently used as an adjective, expressing a peculiar quality or condition of cloth, such as might be produced from boiling in a solution of alum. 'It handles *ask*,' might be said of wool if dried too quickly on a stove, or if it has remained too long, in which case it never works well, *choose what* oil they use. 'It's varry *ask* and drau, and hasn't natur in it it owt to have.'

Asker, a newt, or lizard.

Askness, dryness: put for *haskness*, or harshness. See **Ask**.

Ass (*a* as in *fat*), *vb.* to ask.

Ass (pronounced as above), ashes, or ash.

Assnook, the place where the ashes fall beneath the grate. The hole in the hearthstone (chiefly found in kitchens) into which the ashes are drawn is called the *gratehoil*. See Preface, 'Introduction of the Study of Chemistry into this District.'

Asspan, a pan, or instrument of iron, placed under the grate to catch the ashes.

'At, *pron.* and *conj.* that. But as a pronoun chiefly the relative, as, 'Them 'at Au catch,' &c. For the demonstrative *that* the word 'you' is commonly employed, especially if emphatic.

At after, *prep.* and *adv.* after. It is used by Chaucer in *The Frankelyn's Tale*, l. 483:

' *At after* souper fell they in tretee.'

Atatta, or Antatta. To go *atatta* is to go a-walking: a word used to children, and no doubt derived from saying 'tatta' on departing. Grown young women will also use this expression to each other, instead of saying 'agate'ards.'

Avelong (pronounced *aiulong*), oblong, or oval. Spectacle-glasses are *avelong*.

Awand (the second *a* pronounced as in *hand*), a word much used. 'Au'll *awand* thee tha'll do it;' similar to the 'warrant thee' in other parts of England.

Aye, the usual answer for *yes*. *Ah'ee* is nearly the sound.

B

Baan, the pronunciation of *boun*. In the sense of ready, going, or directed, is very common. 'Wheer ar' ta *baan*?' = Where are you going? 'He's nooan *baan* to get t' brass' = He's not about to get the money. Scott uses this word in his *Lady of the Lake*, canto vi. ver. 15:

'To hero *boune* for battle strife,
Or bard of martial lay,
'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
One glance at their array.'

Again in the far more ancient ballad of *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, first printed in 1765:

'Busk yee, *boune* yee, my merry men all,
And John shall go with mee.'

This word is not the same as *bound*, obliged, for that is called *bun*.

Baat, *i. e.* *bout*: very common for *without*. This is the same as *but* frequently found in old writings, as in *A lytell Geste of Robin Hood*, first printed 1489:

'But he come this ylké day
Disheryted shall he be' (2 Fytte, ver. 6).

Again: '“What doost thou here,” sayd the Abbot,
“But thou haddest brought thy pay?”’ (ver. 24)—

in both which cases it is used for *without*, or more strictly for *unless*. Also in that amusing ballad, *The Laird o' Drum*, ver. 15:

'The first time that I married a wife,
She was far abune my degree;
She wadna hae walk'd thro' the *yetts* o' Drum,
But the pearlin abune her bree,
And I durstna gang in the room where she was,
But my hat below my knee!'

Babby (*gl.* *babi*), a baby; also a picture or print in a book. For instance, boys at play, guessing whether there were an illustration on the next page, would say, 'Babby o'er the leaf?' Again, one seeing a tutor teaching Euclid with diagrams, expressed his idea of the study by remarking, 'It's *babby* lakin' yon!' See *Laking*. Halliwell says *babs* is used in the same sense.

Backend, the autumn. They also sometimes say the *backend* of the week, but the 'latter end' is more common.

Backset, a prop, or anything to lean or fall back upon; money laid up for a rainy day.

Backside (pronounced *backsawd*), the premises in the back part of a house: a word of ancient usage in this sense. Occurs in *Exod.* iii. 1: 'And he led the flock to the *backside* of the desert.'

Backword. When one has accepted an engagement, and wishes to withdraw from it, he 'sends *backword*.'

Bad (to rhyme to *sad*, *pad*, *lad*, *had*, &c.) seems to be the pronunciation, or at least a variation, of the word *bat*; so *bud* is used for *but*. 'Lakin' at *bad*' is 'playing at bat'—a rude kind of cricket, played with a bat and ball, usually with wall toppings for wickets. One of my informants (1875) says, 'There was no *lakin*' at *bad* sixty years ago; they call it *cricket* naa. There's a dēal more on it at the bothum o' my field nor Au lauken on' (like).

Halliwell says it was a rude game formerly common in Yorkshire, and probably resembling the game of cat. There is such a game still played, and very popular with youngsters, but it is called 'pig'; a dangerous game, against which the superintendent of police issues occasional manifestoes. I have seen one within a week or two (Dec. 1875) warning all lads of the consequences of playing this game.

Badger, a flour or corn dealer; a pedlar. Properly, one who buys in one place and sells at a distance.

Badly. Some make a distinction between *badly* and *poorly*. 'Oh, Au am *badly* with tooithwark,' &c.; but if sick, or really ill, they use *poorly* in preference.

Bag, notable for the expression, 'to give the *bag*,' which is to dismiss; or 'to get the *bag*,' i. e. to be dismissed. In some parts to give and get 'the sack.' The word has long been known in this sense. In a *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, published 1592, we read, 'You shall be light-footed to travel far, light-witted upon every small occasion to give your masters the *bag*.' Again, in *The Lamentable Complaints of Hop the Brewer, and Kilcalf the Butcher*, 1641, we find:

'Hop. I pray, Master Kilcalf, can you prevent him?

Kilcalf. Why, I'll show him the *bag*; I'll run, man. Dost understand me?

Hop. Yes, very well; but I believe that he had rather you would show him his money, and then he would understand you.'

From the above quotation 'to show the *bag*' seems to be to dismiss one's self.

Bags, a word used by schoolboys when they assert a priority of claim to anything by mere calling. It is used thus: '*Bags* me that bat, seat,' &c. See **Barley**. At King James's School the boy who got first to bed at night (or if sent to bed in the day-time) used to '*bag* the bowls,' i. e. he claimed and assumed the right to say who should wash first in the morning, and which bowl each boy should have for his use. There is some limitation now (1875) on this singular proceeding. In a tale called *My Schoolboy Friends*, by A. R. Hope, half a dozen of the boys have to be thrashed, and one, having his thick jacket away at the tailor's, says, '*Bags* me to go in last; he'll have to go over five of you, and he'll be pretty well tired by the time he comes to me.'

Bāil, or **Bale**, to fester, or swell, when a wound heals up falsely.

Bairn, a child. See **Barn**.

Bakbrade. This is the word which Halliwell calls *backboard*. It is in fact the *baking-board*. *Bred* is the Anglo-Saxon word for *board*. The *bakbrade* is about twenty inches long, by eighteen inches broad,

and is used in making oat-bread. It is cut or scored diagonally, so as to form diamonds of about one square inch in size. See **Haverbread** and **Leather-cake**.

Bakstone (pronounced *bakst'n*), the stone on which oat-cake is baked. Formerly little or no wheaten bread was used in this neighbourhood; the haver-bread formed the great staple food; and it was always thought a young woman was ineligible for marriage unless she were able to bake oat-bread. About 1825 a man was in the habit of hawking *bakst'ns*; he came from Saddleworth, and went along the street 'shaattin' "havercake *bakst'ns*." He carried them on horse-back, edges upwards, balanced on each side of the animal. They are occasionally still hawked, but rarely, as oat-bread is seldom made by any but public bakers.

Balk (pronounced *bauk*), a large beam in a cottage or house roof; or the beam of the scales, which is a weigh-*balk*.

Balk, in mowing: when some portion of the grass, &c. is left higher than the rest it is called a *balk*.

Balk, *vb.* to leave such a portion. Halliwell says a *balk* is a ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing, or by design between different occupancies in a common field.

Ballance, or perhaps **Balance**, a word used for *valance*: probably a mere corruption.

Bally, belly, but now almost obsolete. The word occurs in *Religious Songs* (Percy Society Edition of *The Owl and Nightingale*), 13th century, in the form *bali*.

Ballywark, belly-work; the stomach-ache.

Balm (pronounced *bome*), the plant so called.

Bambooze, to abuse, domineer over, push one about, &c. 'Au'm nooan baan to be *bambooz'd* wi' thee.' Forty years back this word was 'bamboozle.'

Ban', *i. e.* band = bound, the past tense of *to bind*. So in the *Ballad of Kinmont Willie*, ver. 3:

'They *band* his legs beneath the steed,
They tied his hands behind his back;
They guarded him fivesome on each side,
And they brought him ower the Liddel-rack.'

Band, a particular kind of string made into round balls for weavers to tie gear with; also any sort of string.

Bandend, or **Bandender**, an indifferent article, such as an old horse. 'It's a owd *bandend* on a horse, that,' meaning one almost finished.

Bander, or **Band chap**, one of a band of musicians.

Bank, a word commonly used for a hill, and especially to that portion traversed by a road: *Almondbury Bank*, *Farnley Bank*, *Kilner Bank*, *Shelley Bank*, *Thurstonland Bank*, &c.

Bank, to become a bankrupt; or, *vb. a.* to *cause* to become a bankrupt.

Banker, a bankrupt.

Bannock, a sort of bread made of coarse flour. After baking it is placed on the haver-bread reel (which see) to dry, then it is considered fit to be eaten. Perhaps the same as *Leather-cake*. One aged man knows nothing of this, but thinks he has heard the word *jannock* used for oat-bread.

Bant, to abate in a bargain. Few persons seem to know this, and it may be an error for *bate*, or *banter*.

Banter, to talk with the object of beating one down in price. 'It's o' no use yor tryin' to *banter* me; Au s'll tak' no less.'

Barcom (pronounced *barkum*), a piece of leather on the top of a horse-collar—of little use, but sometimes turned down to let off the rain.

Barley, the grain (pronounced *bairley*). This seems also the case elsewhere: see *The Laird o' Drum*, ver. 1:

'The Laird o' Drum is a hunting gane,
All in the morning early,
And he has spied a weel-faur'd May
A-shearing at her *barley*.'

Barley, a word used by schoolboys when they want to rest in play; also, like *bags*, to bespeak a thing, as, '*Barley* me that desk.' *Barlow* is also used in the first sense, as, 'I cried *barlow*,' and so on. Both in use as far back as 1814, and supposed to be a corruption of *parley*.

Barley time, a period during the great French war, when wheat could hardly be purchased, and barley had to be used for bread.

Barn, a child: the true form of the word, but here pronounced *bairn*, and usually spelt so. It merely follows the analogy of certain other words, *arm*, *card*, &c., which become *airm*, *caird*, &c. See Letter A (1).

Barque, or Bark, a box for candles, which is called the '*candle-bark*.'

Barrow, a flannel garment for an infant between the chemise and the *lapping* piece. The word used in Somerset in the same sense.

Bat, a stroke, or a blow. 'He has not struck a *bat* sin' Christmas,' i. e. he has done no work. It expresses also a state or condition. 'What *bat* are ye at?' i. e. what are you doing?

Bat, the straw of two wheat-sheaves tied together. The loose straw arising from the thrashing of several sheaves, after the *bats* were taken, would form a *bottle*.

Bate, the past tense of *to bite*.

Batter and crown him, a well-known boys' game; otherwise, *Baste the Bear*.

Bear, Beer, or Bere. In cotton-weaving thirty-eight ends or threads form a *bere*. The word is probably taken from some other source, and forms no part of the dialect, because cotton-weaving, until recently, has not been followed in these parts. See **Porty wove**.

Beardie, a small fish formerly abundant in the streams of this locality before they were poisoned by the dye-water; the same as the 'loich' or 'Tommy loich.' *Cobitis barbatula*, or the smelt with the small beard.

Bearsears, the plant auricula. In this word the *rs* are almost silent, so that the pronunciation is nearly *baysees*. See Letter **B**.

Beast, or Beest, the first milk drawn after a cow has calved. In some parts of England this is called *beastings*, in others *beastlings*.

Bēāt, the pronunciation of *beat* in the sense of to surpass.

Beck, a small stream, but broader than a dyke.

Bedfast, bedridden.

Bedlam, or Bedlamspit, the liver, kidney, sweetbread, &c. of a pig; otherwise called pig's fry (pig fraw). The termination *spit* may be accounted for from the spluttering noise made in the cooking; much the same way as meat and cabbage fried together have received the name of *bubble and squeak*.

Bedstocks, the frame of the bedstead, including the head-board.

Bee-hoppet, a bee-hive. *Hoppet* is a hand-basket in Lincolnshire and elsewhere.

Beeter, or Beetin (the latter form the more common), a piece put in to mend a warp, when an end or thread has broken. If it breaks in front of the 'yeld' it only wants once tying, otherwise twice.

Beetneed, a common word. Halliwell says, 'assistance in the hour of distress.' The meaning seems wider than that, for the term when applied to a person, as it often is, is considered offensive. 'I'll not be Mrs. So-and-so's *beetneed*,' may be heard from an indignant matron or helper. Now if the word only implied 'kindly assistance' there could be no offence in it. It much more likely means a last resource, a stop-gap, or even a cat's-paw; in short, anything to serve a turn. This and the preceding word are connected with 'boot' in 'to boot.'

Scott, in his *Old Mortality*, Vol. II. ch. xl., has the word *beetmaster*, evidently the equivalent to *beetneed*. 'Next she' (Mistress Ailie Wilson) 'enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes, to be what she called *beetmasters* to the new.'

The word *bete* itself occurs in *Chevy Chace*, Fytte 2, line 140:

'Jesu Christ our *balis bete*, and to the bliss us bring,'

i. e. amend our ills.

[*Beet* is rather to mend than to assist; hence the opprobrious use of it.—W. W. S.]

Before long. This expression is here sometimes rendered by 'before (or afore) owt's so long.'

Bellman, the town-crier.

Belong, used peculiarly. In such sentences as imply 'To whom does this belong?' the phrase is, '*Who belongs this house, knife?*' &c.

Benk, or Bank, an early form of *bench*; a stone seat. The *benk* used to be outside the cottage doors, where milk-bowls, &c. were placed to cool; and people were accustomed 'to sit on the *benk* i' the summer-time.' Occurs in a tract, *How the Goods Wif thaught hir Daughter*, ascribed by Sir F. Madden to the time of Henry VI.:

'Doughter I the praye, that thou the so be thengeke
What men the honouren, and sette the on the *bengke*.'

Bensel (pronounced *bensil*), to beat, or bang. Ray has this word.

Bent, a small grass which grows on the moors.

Berrin, *i. e.* burying, or funeral. 'It was formerly the custom to note, just as the coffin set off, the first person met coming in the opposite direction, and this was considered to indicate the age and sex of the *neist* person to be buried. At that time they always sang them away, a practice which has nearly died out.'

Berry, the common name for the gooseberry. Various fruits are here styled in a different way from that of the south of England; thus, currants are *currant-berries*, sometimes *currans*; raspberries, *rasps*; blackberries, *blags*, &c.

Bessle (pronounced *bezzle*), to guzzle, or drink hard.

Better, used peculiarly to signify *well* after an illness. 'Are you quite *better*?' is a regular salutation even amongst well-informed persons. It is curiously used in such expressions as 'I sought and *better* sought,' &c.

Between. A singular idiom prevails here to omit the first substantive or pronoun after this preposition. '*Between* and next week,' '*between* and the wall.' See note to **Thropple**.

Beuld, a former pronunciation of the word *build* (the *eu* as *ew* in *new*—southern pronunciation). This may be still heard with old people.

Beverage. 'To pay *beverage*' is to give money for the purpose of drink. When one has a new suit of clothes, or has met with good fortune of any kind, he is asked to pay *beverage*.

Bilberry, the whortleberry: a fruit produced abundantly upon the moors of this neighbourhood, most excellent for pies or puddings. In the season large numbers of persons may be seen gathering them. The usual present cost is about 6d. per quart (1874).

Billy, a machine for stubbing cardings.

Bindhome, perhaps **Bindholm**, copsewood where birds lodge.

Birk, the birch tree. The word not much used now in this sense, but found much in compounds: *Birkby*, *Birkhouse*, *Birksmill*, *Birkwood*, &c. *Birksmill* began to work in 1800.

Black, used as the word *blue* is, in a bad sense ; thus, 'to talk *black*' is to use filthy language.

Blackthorne, the name of a boys' game. If played on a road, two marks are made across the road at some distance apart. One boy stands on one mark, all the rest on the other. The odd boy calls out the word '*Blackthorne*.' The others, 'New milk and barley-corn.' The one, 'Haa many sheep ha' yo to-day?' The rest, 'More nor yo can catch and carry away.' They then run to his mark, and he tries to catch one or more as he goes to theirs. The captives join his party, and the game goes on as before. The *nominy* above-mentioned was said in 1814, and is still. At Lepton the word *yamdy* is used for 'how many,' which word is also well known here. See *Nominy* and *Yamdy*.

Blaggin. To go *a-blaggin* is to go getting blackberries. Any little urchin bent on this errand will say, 'Au'm baan *a-blaggin*.'

Blags, blackberries. See **Berry**.

Blather, a bladder. For the interchange of *d* and *th* see Letter D.

Blether, *vb.* to make a noise like a calf ; to make a 'faal' noise. This, in the form of *blother*, occurs in *Colin Clout*, ll. 66-8 :

'Thus each of other *blother*,
The tone against the tother,
Alas! they made me shudder.'

Bletherhēād, or **Bletheryed**, a bladder-head ; a stupid fellow.

Blin, to stop ; to cease to move, flow, run, &c. A child may cry for half an hour, and never *blin* ; it may rain all day, and never *blin* ; the train ran 100 miles, and never *blinned*. See the *Felon Sew of Rokeby*, ver. 24 :

'And Peter Dale would never *blinn*,
But as fast as he could ryn,
Till he came to his wife.'

Again, in Minot's *Battle of Nevil's Cross*, ll. 61-4 :

'Both Durham and Carlisle they would never *blin*
The worship of England with weapon to win.'

The past tense was *blan*. See the *Rising of the North*, ver. 11 :

'One while the little foot page went,
And another while he ran ;
Until he came to his journey's end
The little foot page never *blan*.'

And again in ver. 34. In the heading of one of Laurence Minot's *Political Songs* we read :

'How Edward at Hogges unto land wan,
And rade thurgh France or euer he *blan*,'

i. e. how Edward III. landed at Cape La Hogue, and passed through France without opposition. The extract is taken from Morris and Skeat's edition of *Specimens of Early English*. No doubt the past tense here was *blan*, but it seems to be forgotten now.

Blinders, or **Blinkers**, *i. e.* blinders for horses.

Blind hummabee, the name of a boys' game. When a strange boy, supposed not to know the trick, comes to a school, one perhaps says, 'Let's play at *blind hummabee*: who'll be king?' The stranger, thinking it a good part, possibly volunteers, and if not he is persuaded to be king. He has to sit and shut his eyes, whilst the bees go 'to fetch the honey.' The boys fill their mouths with water, and approach him humming, and conclude the game by discharging the water over the unfortunate monarch. Thus he may be said to commence his *rain*.

Bloach, a blab, or tale-bearer. Skinner says *bloach* is a tumour.

Blob, or Blub, a bubble, or bulb. A *butter-blob* is a buttercup. And Halliwell says *water-blobs* are water-lilies. Also the marsh marigold.

Blocker, an axe, or chopper.

Blonk, or Blunk, to put on a sour, distressed, or sulky face.

Blonky, or Blunky, *adv.* corresponding to the word above.

Blooaneed (spelling uncertain), a word used in the following way: 'It must be *blooaneed*, or they would not turn out on such a night as this.' A man who made *Jenny broiches*, when he came for his money used to say, 'It's nowther for want nor for scant, but fair daan *blooaneed*.' He meant 'he were *bun* to come.'

Blotch, a blot.

Blotch-paper, blotting-paper.

Blue uns, i. e. blue ones; the delirium tremens.

Bluff, or Bluft, to blindfold.

Bluffers, not the blinders for horses, which are usually called mobs, but more properly what is placed over a horse's eyes to prevent him from straying when turned into a field.

Blurry, sb. an error; a blunder; a breakdown.

Blurry, vb. to commit a blunder, &c.

Bob, a nosegay of flowers; also a chignon. The bush carried by wassailers at Christmas is called 'the wassail *bob*.'

Bodle, or Baudle, half a farthing. 'He pays a penny *bodle* for his land,' i. e. one penny and a half-farthing per yard. Halliwell says it is worth one-third of a halfpenny. He spells it *bodle*, as it is here pronounced; but according to the custom of this part, that would be the pronunciation of *baudle*, or *bawdle*, as *au* is usually sounded *ō*.

Boggard, the dried moisture of the nostrils.

Boggard, a ghost. When a horse takes fright he is said to 'tak' th' *boggard*.'

Boggard night (pronounced *neet*), St. Mark's Eve. It used to be said that at any time after 8 p.m. there was always something ghostly to be

seen. At Bretton it was formerly the belief that if a young woman went into a laithe and set both the doors open, the man she was to have would pass through at 'midneet.' Watchers used to sit in Almondbury church porch, who expected or pretended to see all the funerals or weddings which were to take place during the ensuing year. These persons were naturally detested; they would say they saw the funerals of those against whom they had a spite; often with ill results. And sometimes they caused as much annoyance by managing to see weddings. It was believed that if a person went once to watch, he was under a spell to continue the practice year after year, duly as St. Mark's Eve came round.

Boh, the interjection: when spoken of as a substantive sometimes called *boff*, of which the following is an illustration. A man had undertaken to train a foal, and he instructed his son to lie in wait under a hedge, and spring out and say *Boh!* in order to startle the animal. This he accomplished pretty effectually, for the father was thrown sprawling upon the road. On rising, he exclaimed, 'Nay, lad, that was too gret a *boff* for a foil.'

Boison. See **Boson**.

Bole, or **Booal**, the trunk of a tree.

Bolsh, to kill by over-feeding. 'Tha'll *bolsh* that if tha' doesn't mind.' Chiefly used with respect to rabbits.

Bonny, pretty; fair; beautiful. Also used ironically: 'That's a *bonny* come up,' i. e. a pretty affair.

Booin, a word used for a cow-stall.

Booin, i. e. boon. 'To give a *booin*' is to assist a farmer gratis to get in his crops. Halliwell says '*boon* days' are those on which a tenant is bound to work for his lord gratis.

Booltins on. In making oat-bread there is much waste of meal, &c. This is swept up, and sometimes given to the pigs, and is known by the name above.

Boose (pronounced *boois*), the place where the cow lies; an ox-stall.

Boose-seal (pronounced *boois-seal*), a piece of wood or chain going round the neck to tie or 'seal' (as it is called) the cow or ox to the stall.

[N.B.—A *seal* is a rope (A.S. *sál*, Du. *zeel*, G. *seil*); nothing to do with sealing.—W. W. S.]

Boose-stake (pronounced *boois-stake*), a stake in the mistal or stable to which cattle are tied.

Boson, a badger. 'Paid for a pair of *bawsons*.'—Old Churchwarden's Accounts. By some, as at Lepton, called *buuson*. 'He's as silly as a *bawson*;' 'he's a gert *bawson*,' &c. By others called *boison*, as given to me here. In one glossary it is spelt *bawson*, and by Halliwell *boson*. It must, however, be observed, if the true word were *boson*, the Almondbury pronunciation might be *boison*; and if the true word were *bawson*, then the local pronunciation would be *boson*.

Botch, to mend carelessly, as said of ill-darned stockings.

Botcher, a cobbler.

Bothum, the pronunciation of *bottom*. Also used adverbially. 'A *bothum* bad un' is a very bad one.

Bothum'd, a word much used in quarrels, as, 'Tha' a't a bad *bothum'd* woman.'

Bothumest, a sort of superlative of *bothum* or *bottom*, and is probably *bottommost*, corresponding to *topmost*. It may be said of a book in a pile, 'It's the *bothumest* of all the lot.'

Bottle (of straw). See **Bat**. 'To look for a needle in a *bottle* of hay' is a well-known proverb. Occurs also in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act IV. sc. i., where Bottom says, 'Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.'

Bottlebrush, a plant otherwise called Common Spurry, or Farmer's Ruin: *Spergula arvensis*. It has received its first name from being suitable to '*fettle* a bottle.' See **Fettle**. Another plant bears the same name—the Mare's Tail, or *Hippuris vulgaris*.

Boulder, a round stone, called here, and at Lepton, *boolder*.

Bout, without. See **Baat**.

Bowl, pronounced *baal*. See **Bullybaal**.

Bowman, the dried moisture of the nostrils. See **Boggard**. And also, like *boggard*, it means a ghost in some parts.

Brabblesome, quarrelsome: not much known. Halliwell also gives 'brabble,' 'brabblor,' and other derivatives.

Bracken (pronounced *brackin*), a kind of fern: *Pteris aquilina*.

Bradford, often pronounced *Bradforth*. The pronunciation is a favourite one, and the interchange of *d* and *th* is common enough in old English. See Letter **D**.

Braid, used in the form, 'to *braid* of,' i. e. to be like to, to resemble. Ray gives as a Scotch proverb, 'Ye *braid* o' the miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope.' Also to retch.

Branded, perhaps the same as *brinded*. A term applied to express a mixture of black and fawn colour, with which cattle are sometimes marked alternately.

Brandreth, or **Brandrith**, a frame, supported on pillars, on which corn-stacks are placed. In some parts a trevet is so called. Ray has it in that sense with the latter spelling; and to the same form Halliwell gives this meaning—'a fence of wattles, or boards, round a well.'

Brass, a word commonly used for money. Halliwell says, 'copper coin;' but here it undoubtedly signifies money in general. See note to **Almondbury**.

Brast, past tense of *burst*.

Brat, the smock worn by wool-sorters; also a pinafore. Halliwell says, 'An Anglo-Saxon word, meaning a coarse mantle.' It is mentioned in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. A little boy from Cumberland, on his first visit to Yorkshire, encountered at Bradford railway station a wool-sorter attired in the usual long clean pinafore. The child gazed with astonishment at the man, whom he evidently regarded as some strange kind of clergyman. The object of his wonder, evidently amused, exclaimed good-temperedly, 'Bless t' lad! Did he niver see a *brat* afore?'

Braunging, overbearing. Halliwell says, 'pompous.' The sound of the word suggests the spelling 'brange.' See Letter A (4).

Bray, to bruise or break (as in a mortar); also to beat. Stones are *brayed* for the roads.

Brēād (pronounced as two syllables; *gl.* breeud). Many other words follow this rule. See Ea. 'When Au were a young man up to twenty-four years of age' (i. e. 1824) 'Au'd niver a bit o' whēāten *brēād*, nobbut on a Sunday. Abaat eighteen hundred and ten or eleven we paid as mich as eight shillings and sixpence a stoan of fifteen pund; then it lowered to seven shillings. Theer was no o'oms and boilers i' them days.'

Bread-creel, or **Bread-reel**, a frame suspended in the kitchen on which the oat-bread is hung to dry.

Breadth (pronounced *bredth*), area, or acreage. Said of a farm, 'What *breadth* o' land is there?'

Brēāstbeam, part of a loom.

Breeder. A day peculiarly fine, especially if out of season, is said to be a 'weather-breeder,' i. e. worse must be expected soon. Jan. 4, 1876, was a remarkably brilliant day by Castle Hill, when Huddersfield was wrapped in a black fog; on the 6th and 7th snow came. Halliwell says it is an eastern county word for a fine day, but it is perfectly well known here. Also they call it a *breeder* if the sky looks red and angry in a morning.

Brekken, same as **Brokken**.

Brestye, or **Briestye**, of a coal-pit; called also the *dayhole*, *e'ehoil*, i. e. eyehole. It is the place where the coals are brought out in scoops or waggons.

Beward, the brim of a hat. A.S. *brerd*.

Beward (pronounced by some as spelt, by others *brayard*, or *braird*), after-grass, or young shoots of corn. 'This corn is i' *breward*,' i. e. in blade. 'That's a nice *breward* o' wheat,' meaning it is coming up evenly and well. A.S. *brord*, a blade of grass.

Brewis, or **Browis**. This is a favourite dish with some people. It is made from oat-cake by 'teeming' hot water upon it to soften it; then some sort of fat or 'grēāse' is poured over it, and all seasoned with pepper and salt. There is another kind called 'water *browis*,' but this is very poor, having no fat.

‘What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in.’

Dioclesian (Beaumont and Fletcher).

See in a pamphlet called *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, by Robert Greene, A.D. 1592: ‘Wandering on further, Mercury espied where a company of shoemakers were at dinner, with powdered beef and *brewis*.’ A very interesting note on the word *browesse* is in Vol. I. pp. 53, 54 of the Camden Society’s edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

Bridlestyle, or **Bridlestile**, a narrow road for horses. The latter form pronounced *braudlestaul*. My informant, W. M., had seen many a pack-horse; there were bells on the first horse. The road ran by the old workhouse (now being pulled down, 1876), down ‘taan,’ by the Grammar School, then by the old road near Mr. Nowell’s o’ th’ Wood, then by Woodsome, Woodsome Mill, Bugden, and so on to Wakefield. It was no cart-road; it was called ‘*Bridlestyle* rōād.’

Brig, a bridge.

Bright (pronounced *breet*), a clever contrivance. ‘There’s allys new *breet*s.’

Brigs, a trevet to set pots on, or, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the *hoptemae*.

Broach (pronounced *broich*—see *Oa*, 2), a piece of wood turned or ‘thrown’ (as here called), something like a lead-pencil, tapering to one end, thicker at the other, but running to a point at both. It is intended to receive the ‘cop,’ where the spindle has been, to wind off for the ‘bobbin.’

Brock, a small insect which produces a kind of froth on plants, commonly called cuckoo-spittle. Hence, perhaps, the saying, ‘He sweats like a *brock*,’ though some are disposed to derive this from *brock*, a badger.

Brockholes (pronounced *Brockhoils*), a station on the Huddersfield and Sheffield Railway, in the ancient parish of Almondbury. Here the word *brock* no doubt means badger. See *Tod*.

Broddle, to pick out, &c. A splinter in the hand is *broddled* out with a pin or needle; a rabbit in a hole is *broddled* out; so is a cork in a bottle when brought out piecemeal. Halliwell says the word means to make holes. [It is a frequentative of *brod*, the same as *prod*.—W.W.S.]

Brokken, the pronunciation of *broken*; the past participle of *break*. Another form is **Brekken**.

Broo, brother: common with old-fashioned people. ‘My *broo* John,’ ‘my *broo* Will,’ &c.

Broomstale (*gl.* broomstail), a broom-stick, or broom-handle.

Broth. Soup, porridge, &c. are all curiously spoken of in the plural. ‘Will ye tak’ a few?’ is common, and also in Cumberland and Westmoreland. An old London lawyer had the question put to him by his Yorkshire servant, who, to her great surprise, was answered, ‘Seven, please.’ Now ‘two or three,’ or ‘a to ar thre,’

would not have surprised her, as it would have been a correct reply. This mode of speaking is not confined to these parts, nor is it a modern usage only. Dr. Lever, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the reign of Edward VI., says in one of his discourses, speaking of the students there: 'At ten of the clock they go to dynner, where as they be content wyth a peny pyece of biefte amongst four, having a *fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same byefe wythe salte and otemel, and nothing else,' &c.—See p. 122, Arber's *Reprint of Lever's Sermons*.

Browntitis, or Browntitus, very commonly used for the bronchitis, which has a very startling effect when pronounced *brown typhus*, as it often is by those who strain after understanding a word. I am told this is far from uncommon. I was once considerably alarmed on hearing that a friend whom I had seen the day before was suffering from *typhus fever*. On inquiry I found the news came through two servants, and I then guessed at the state of affairs, as I knew of the pronunciation. The bronchitis was the complaint.

Browya. See **Brewya**.

Brussen (*gl.* brus'n), *i. e.* 'brusten,' or bursten, the past participle of 'brust,' or burst.

Brussen i' taa, a very peculiar form of words, applied chiefly to sacks, bags, and such matters which have burst to pieces, not necessarily into *two*. The quotation above given might certainly seem to suggest this, but I am assured the *taa* is the same sound as that for the word *thou*, and by no means the sound of the word *two*.

Brust, same as burst.

Brusten, occurs in its form of *bursten* in the ballad *Lawkin*, ver. 24:

" "I wish a' may be weel," he says,
" Wi' my dear lady at hame;
For the rings upon my fingers
They've *bursten* into twain."

Buffet, a portable stool for sitting; also a foot-stool. Halliwell says it was in early times applied to a stool of three legs; certainly it is not so here used. A *buffet* has two ends to rest on, and no proper legs at all.

Bugth (pronounced *boogth*; *gl.* buogth), bigness, size, &c. If a thing is of a good size, &c., they say, 'It is a rare *bugth*,' or 'a gret *bugth*;' also 'a bit o' *bugth*.'

Build, formerly pronounced *bewld* (*ew* as in *few*, com. Eng.): common still with old people.

Bullspink, the bullfinch.

Bullward, the person who had the charge of the bull at the bull-baiting which was practised on Rush-bearing Monday. See Preface, 'Bull-baiting.'

Bully bowl (pronounced *bully baal*), a child's or boy's hoop, which

is beaten along with a stick. The boy in driving the hoop is said to *bully* it.

Bull-yed, a bull-head; a tadpole; the fish called the 'Miller's Thumb.'

Bullyrag, a bullying fellow. This is no doubt the same as *bullyrock* (see Halliwell), and so found in Shakespere (*Merry Wives*, I. iii. 2) as *bullyrook*.

Bullyrag, used also as a verb, to bully.

Bulsh (pronounced *boolsh*), to dent, bruise, &c. 'Tha'll *bulsh* that piggin if tha' knocks it agēān t' floor.' If an apple, &c. is indented by being thrown against anything it is said to be *bulshed*.

Bumroyd, most likely *Bottomroyd*, the name of a field lying between Castle Hill and Newsome.

Bun, bound, in the sense of obliged: so *fun* is found; and *wun*, wound.

Bun, a bobbin for thread, &c.

Bunch. Six hanks make a *bunch* in cotton and worsted, and four in woollen. See **Hank**.

Bundle (pronounced *bundil*). See Letter I, 3 (3). 'Doncin' a *bundil*' is a term used to express the frog's hornpipe, as danced by Mr. Bailey, junior.

Bur, a vegetable product found sometimes in wool, having stuck originally to the sheep's fleece.

Bur, *vb.* To *bur* a cart is to put a stone under a wheel to rest the horse; to *bur* a gate is to fasten it back with a stone, &c.

Burl, to pick small pieces of hair, wool, fibre, &c. from the cloth.

Burler, one who 'burls.'

Burnfire, the word most commonly and resolutely used to express the *bonfire* of Nov. 5th.

Burr, a burrow.

Burwall, a wall made for the purpose of holding up a road, &c.

Busk, to drive out, or cause to come, as may be said of a bird: 'Au've *busked* her off on her nest.'

Busk, to bustle about; to hasten. Occurs in a somewhat similar sense in *Robin Hood*, Fytte i. ver. 55:

"Hastely I wyll me *buske*," sayd the knight,
"Over the salté see!"

Again in the ballad *Waly, Waly*, ver. 2:

'O wherefore should I *busk* my heid?
Or wherefore should I kame my hair?'

where it has the original sense of 'prepare,' 'get ready,' or 'dress.'

Buskers, a name applied to those who drive game from the cover for those employed in the amusement of battue shooting.

Buttershive (pronounced *buttershauve*), a slice of bread and butter. Halliwell gives 'buttershag' in the same sense. *Treacleshive* (gl. *traiklshauv*) explains itself. These are common sayings: 'No thank ye has lost mony a gooid *buttershauv*;' 'There's neer been no gooid doins since thumb *buttershauvs* went daan.'

Butty (pronounced *bootty*; gl. *buot-i*), being in league with. If two men engage to deceive a third, they are *butty*. The word in some dialects means a companion.

Buzz, to empty a bottle; to drink off.

Buzz, to rush out, or against. Perhaps the same as **Busk** in one of its meanings. A person who should run against another in the street would 'buzz agen him.'

Buzz, to force out; perhaps the same as **Busk**. At the time when the first organ was put up in Almondbury church, in order to make room for it several pews were required, one of which the occupants were unwilling to surrender. It was suggested by a member of the committee that the organ should be built over the refractory parties, and, added he, 'we mun buzz 'em aat.'

Of course it is quite possible he might intend to employ the word *buzz* solely in allusion to the sound of the instrument, for it is certainly so applied sometimes. Jonathan Martin, incendiary of York Minster, in his defence said, 'The organ then made such a *buzzing* noise, I thought, "Thou shall buzz no more; I'll have thee down to-night."'

Buzzard, properly a moth, not a butterfly.

Buzzer, a kind of whistle used in the mills to call the hands together, &c.; also to give alarm of fire. The noise is hoarser than that of the ordinary whistle.

By, sometimes curiously used with the omission of the noun following; as, 'by the school breaks up,' i. e. *by* [the time when] the school, &c.

Byname, a nickname. See Preface, 'Nicknames.'

Byset, a channel cut in the road to take off the water.

C

The letter *c* coming before *l* is supposed to have the sound of *t*; thus *clear* is *tlear*. Only one such word, however, has been given to me, which will be mentioned in its proper place; but I see in some publications the same form continually recurring.

Ch at the end of a word is frequently pronounced hard; thus, *birch* is *birk*, *perch* is *përk*, *reach* is *rake*, *screech* is *skreek* or *skrike*, *speech* is *speek* or *speyk*; also formerly *church* was *kirk*, as is manifest from *Kirk Burton*, *Kirk Heaton*, *Kirklees*—names of places near; and

Kirksteel (or *style*) at *Kirk Heaton*. Exceptions to this rule are *teach*, which is *taiche*, and *preach*, *praich*.

The same takes place in some words even where *ch* is preceded by *t*; thus, *fitch* is *flick*, *hatch* is *heck*, *itch* is *eke*, *pitch* is *pik*, *thatch* is *thak*, *ditch* is *dyke*; but it does not take place in *bitch*, *catch*, *cletch*, *match*, *stitch*, *spetch*, *stretch*, and *watch* (the substantive), but the verb *to watch* is sometimes *wake* (which see).

Lastly, the word *much* is *mich*, and *such* is *sich*.

Caffing, funking. In the Craven dialect *to caff* is to run off a bargain, or abandon anything.

Caffler (perhaps the same as *caviller*, or possibly from *to caffle*), a shuffler, excuse-maker, &c.

Cailing, weakly, sickly, &c. *Cail* appears to mean to wane away.

Caitiff, a deformed person, lame in the legs, arms, &c., or simply one infirm. Hunter says, 'This word is used in a memorial sent from Hallamshire to the Council of the North, 1640: "Aged 80 and above, being a very *caitiff* and lame for impotent old age." That the same word,' he adds, 'should describe that which calls for pity and that which deserves reprobation, is not creditable to human nature.' Perhaps this is hardly the way to regard the connection. The word originally meant a *captive*, and it is easy to see why a lame person, confined to house, bed, &c., should receive that name. Why a captive should be a despicable fellow is another question.

Cal (pronounced *kal*), *vb.* to crouch. 'He *cals* ovver t' fire o' t' day.'

Calf, pronounced *cauf* by some, *cofe* by others. A butcher in a neighbouring township, well known to us, ordinarily pronounced the word as above, in the local form; but when calling at the parsonage, where the inmates may be assumed not to understand such forms, he kindly adapts himself to them by invariably pronouncing the word as *caif*.

Calf-licked, having a lock of hair turned up and hanging over the forehead.

Calhoil, or **Callinhoil**, *i. e.* calling-hole (the *a* pronounced as in *shall*), a house where people go for news, and where neighbours' doings are talked over. Connected perhaps with *callet*, which means a scold, and to scold.

Call (*gl.* *kaul*; pronounced as usual), to call evilly, abuse, scold, &c. 'He swore at me and *called* me.'

Callifugle, to cheat. See **Fugle**.

Calling (*call* like *shall*), gossiping.

Callis (*a* as in *shall*). When a bone has been broken and begins to heal, or when it enlarges owing to a wound, it is said to *callis*.

Cambril, **Camber-rail**, or **Cameril** (the first is the Almondbury

form), the curved and notched piece of wood which butchers use to stretch the hind-legs of the slaughtered animal. Halliwell says *cambril* means *hock* in Derbyshire, and quotes Blount, who uses *cambren* (1621) for the instrument above-mentioned.

Canker, the rust of iron.

Cankerdyke, (*gl.* kangk'ur dauk), a ditch or watercourse containing a deposit of iron.

Cannle, candle.

Cannot, generally used at length instead of *can't*: a peculiarity of the dialect, seen also in *donot*, *munnot*, *sha'not*, *winnot*—all which see.

Cant (pronounced not as *can't* for cannot, but as *cant*, religious whining), nimble, active, lightfooted, &c. Used chiefly now in the case of aged persons: 'He's pretty *cant* for an old man.' See *Peebles to the Play* (circa 1450):

'A young man stert into that steid (place),
As *cant* as any colt.'—ll. 51, 52.

Again in the *Tale of the Uplandis Mouse and the Burges Mouse*:

'Fra fute to fute he cast her to and fra,
Whiles up, whiles down, as *cant* as any kid.'—ll. 169, 170.

Cap, to surprise; to take by surprise; to please. 'Sho's *capp'd* wi' a husband,' i. e. pleased with. 'That *caps* all,' i. e. surpasses all.

Caper-a-fram, or Cater-a-fran, all on one side; askew.

Capper, something surprising; as, 'That's a *capper*,' i. e. that beats all.

Capple (pronounced *cappil*), a patch or piece of leather to mend a shoe. When they thrash with the hand they place the striking part of the flail into a kind of leather socket, that also is a *capple*.

Capplesnod, a word given to me, but the meaning not exactly defined.

Card (pronounced *caird*), a kind of comb used to dress wool, having wires set in leather, somewhat as brushes are made. These *cards* are now made by most ingenious machinery. See Preface, 'Home Manufacture of Cloth.'

Cast, a stone to pitch with in 'cots and twys' (which see) and other games.

Catched (the past tense of *to catch*), caught. A woman and her servant were trying to catch a horse, which continually eluded their efforts. A man coming by at the time said, 'Ho! mistress, yon galloway has a varry bad fault; ye cannot catch him.' To whom she replied, 'Ah! master, he's a *waur* nor that; he's nowt when he is *catched*.'

Catlap, a name sometimes given to weak tea.

Caussey (*gl.* kaus'i), a footpath. O.Fr., *caussie*. Occurs in Sir David Lindsay's *Supplication in Contemplation of Side Tails*:

‘ Wherever they go it may be seen
How kirk and *causay* they soop clean.’

Causey seems to be a *paved* footpath. Ancient Roman roads, which were always paved, are in many localities now called *causeys*; e. g., six miles south of Carlisle is an inn on the great Roman road always known by the name of ‘*Causey House*.’ *Causeway* is a corruption of this word, and ought to be abolished; the local form is the true word.

Cavil, *sb.* a question in dispute. ‘It used to be a *cavil* whether Christmas Day was one of the twelve or one of the twenty,’ i. e. in reckoning for Twelfte’em (the Epiphany) and Twentite’em.

Ceiling, not confined to the roof, but used for a partition, by which a portion of a room, &c. is said to be ‘*ceiled off*.’

Censioners. The judges at ringing matches are so called. Perhaps it is derived from *censure*, to judge, but I can find no trace of it in any glossary. Bell-ringing matches are common enough in this neighbourhood, and would be much more so were it not for the steady opposition of the clergy, who object to them on account of the disorder they sometimes cause. The people frequently take advantage of the appointment of an incumbent to a church which has a peal of bells, and get permission for a match—not often refused under the circumstances.

Formerly each set of ringers had their own *censioner*, but now only two *censioners* are appointed, who are placed in a room isolated from other persons, listen to the ringing, mark the blunders, and give judgment. This room at Almondbury was in the top storey of a lofty house, and the windows were covered with whitewash, so that the *censioners* might not be informed, by any signal from outside, what set of ringers was performing.

Centage, i. e. per centage. ‘He ligg’d his brass theer, and gate six per cent, and that’s a varry gooid *centage*.’ This word is certainly admitted into the language, but falls in most harmoniously with the customs of the local dialect, rejoicing as it does in so many abbreviations, some of which will be noticed in their places.

Chamber, formerly **Chaumber**, now pronounced generally as usual. In the proper name *Chambers* it is still often *Chaumbers*.

Chance child, an illegitimate child. Such a child is said to have been ‘gotten in a raffle.’

Change, with old people sometimes pronounced *choinge*, especially in money matters. Very common, I understand, at Holmfirth.

Chap, a very common expression, used for man, person, &c. On one occasion a well-to-do manufacturer, to whom money was ‘no object,’ brought a boy to school as a boarder, and introduced me to the youth as follows: ‘This is the *chap*’at’s to taiche thee; tha mun maund what he ses; and tha’ll have to go to church, so tha mun behave thesen.’ I must, however, observe that such an introduction never

took place on any other occasion. *Chap* ranks lower than 'man' and higher than 'felly.'

Charks, cracks in the hands; chaps; chilblains.

Charky. Said of a man in liquor. 'Tha a't gotten varry *charky*,' alluding to his talking too much; possibly connected with the preceding.

Checkstone, the name of a game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. A set of checks consists of five cubes, each about half an inch at the edge, and a ball, the size of a moderate bagatelle ball; all made of pot. They are called *checkstones*, and the game is thus played. You throw down the cubes all at once, then toss the ball, and during its being in the air gather up one stone in your right hand and catch the descending ball in the same. Put down the stone and repeat the operation, gathering two stones, then three, then four, till at last you have 'sammed up' all the five at once, and have succeeded in catching the ball. In case of failure you have to begin all over again.

In Nashe's *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) occurs the following: 'Yet towards Cock-crowing she caught a little slumber, and then she dreamed that Leander and she were playing at *checkstone* with pearls in the bottom of the sea.'

Cheese and bread, the expression generally used instead of bread and cheese. The tender shoots of the thorn used to be called *cheese and bread*.

Cheet, to creak; to chirp, &c. 'Shoes *cheet* as you walk.' Birds *cheet*, and it is said specially of a robin, as winter approaches. Halliwell gives the word 'cheep,' to chirp. If shoes *cheet* they are supposed not to have been paid for. Young pigeons, for about the four first weeks of their existence, are invariably called *cheeters* in Yorkshire—'squeakers' elsewhere.

Chelter'd blood is clotted blood.

Chersen (*gl.* kers'n), to christen. When a friend of mine was passing over Cowms by the footway, a decent-looking woman called out, 'Hullo, hullo! stop yo!' He pulled up. 'An't you Burton paarson?' 'No.' 'Oh, Au thought *yo had*.' 'Why did you think so?' 'Yo'd a black coit i' yer back lawk a paarson.' 'What did you want?' 'Au wanted him to *chersen* a chauld.'

Chersmas, or **Chersmis** (with *ch* as *k*), the pronunciation of *Christmas*. See Preface, 'Christmas.'

Chesses, the forms for children to sit on in school. I have only met with this once. [The phrase 'three *chesses* or rowes' occurs in Fitzherbert's *Husbandry* (note to section 125, l. 4), edited by me for the E. D. S.—W. W. S.]

Chevil hen, or **Chivil hen**, the smaller Redpole, *Fringilla linaria*.

Childer, children.

Chin cough. See **Kink cough**.

Chintz cat, a kind of (light?) tortoiseshell cat. The yellow portion seems to be that specially called the *chintz*. A cat slightly spotted with yellow amongst her other marks was spoken of as having that 'bit of *chintz*.' It may, however, be the introduction of the yellow which forms the whole into a *chintz*.

Chissup, to sneeze: a word evidently formed from the sound, but seems not to be much known. When a boy sneezes, another who happens to be near is likely enough to exclaim, 'Say your nominy' (which see). The sneezer then says, 'Bob wood' (cloth, &c.), and touches some article of wood, cloth, &c., and thus proceeds:

'Julius Cæsar made a law,
Augustus Cæsar signed it,
That every one that made a sneeze
Should run away and find it.'

He then whistles, though some whistle before. This has been a boy's custom for at least forty years. It is required to be known if of longer standing.

Chivs (*gl.* *chivz*), small scraps of dead branches. In Suffolk *chife* is a fragment, which seems to be the same word.

Choosehow (pronounced *choosehaa*, or *shooshaa*). It means, 'under any circumstances,' and is usually placed last in a sentence, but not always. 'He will have to do it *choosehow*,' i. e. whether he likes it or not.

Choosewhat, whatever: used adjectively. 'They cannot mak it grow gooid crops, *choosewhat* manure they put in.'

Chrisamas, perhaps Christmas, or possibly 'Christenmesse,' as formerly spelt.

Chrisom (*gl.* *kraus'm*), still used in the local dialect, and probably signifies a pitiable object, such as a man reduced to a skeleton. The *chrisom* is understood to be properly the white cloth set on the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after baptism. The chrism itself is a mixture of oil and balsam consecrated by Roman Catholic bishops on Easter Eve for the ensuing year, and it is used not only in baptism, but in confirmation, extreme unction, and the coronation of kings. Halliwell says that in the bills of mortality *chrisoms* are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they used to wear the *chrisom* cloth.

Chuck (*gl.* *chuok*), a word used in calling fowls to bed. In the Craven dialect it means a hen, and Hunter in his *Hallamshire Glossary* says, a chicken. Part of a turning-lathe is called a *chuck*.

Chuffy, haughty; proud; puffed up, &c. In the east 'fat and fleshy.' In some parts 'clownish.'

Chump (*gl.* *chuomp*), a block of wood, a tree root, or some other portion of a tree, sought for to be burnt on Nov. 5th. The boys go *chumping* for some time before that date, and lay in a large stock of *chumps*.

Chumphēād, a blockhead.

Chunter (*gl.* chuont'ur), to 'complain, growl, grumble, &c. 'If yo said aught to him he'd *chunter* like a bulldog.' In Devonshire 'chowter' is used in much the same sense. A man went once seeking work, and on being asked where he was going, said, 'Au'm baan i' seekin' wark, but for at Au pray 'at Au may find nooan; but Au want a trifle o' spendin' brass, and yaar Jooeseeph keeps *chunter, chunter, chunter.*'

Churchmaster, *i. e.* churchwarden. This word is said to occur in certain legal instruments.

Churchwarner, no doubt a corruption of churchwarden. These two last words are also used in Cumberland.

Cinglet (pronounced *cinglit*), a waistcoat. *Cingle* is a horse-girth, and both words, in all likelihood, from *cingulum*, Latin, a girdle. Some persons, however, say the spelling should be *Singlet* (which see).

Clag, the same as *clog*, as when dust causes machinery to move with difficulty.

Clam, or Clem, *vb.* (both active and neuter) to starve. Ray says, 'clam'd, starved, because by famine the bowels are, as it were, *clammed*, or stuck together; sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in thirst the mouth is very often *clammy*.' Found in Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*.

Clap to. To *clap to* is to begin working.

Clart, to slap smartly on the face. This is called 'clout' in some parts of England, and seems, therefore, to suggest *claat* rather than *clart*. Forty years ago it was always *claat*. *Clart* seems to one who formerly knew the dialect well a modern corruption.

Clarty-farty, moving briskly about; frisking; unsettled. *Clarty* in some parts of the county means dirty, with a degree of stickiness.

Clave, the past tense of *cleave* in both its meanings, to split and to adhere to. Occurs in Ruth i. 14: 'Orpah kissed her mother-in-law; but Ruth *clave* unto her.'

Cleam (pronounced as if *tlead*), to cause to adhere, or stick to. 'The wind was so strong it *cleam'd* me to the wall.' 'Cleam me a buttershauve,' *i. e.* spread me a slice of bread and butter. This mode of pronouncing *c* before *l* as *t* is indicated frequently in the *Tale of Natterin Nan*, ver. 6:

' Yee've seen that dolt o' mucky *tlay* (clay)
O' t' face o' Pudsa Doas,
T' owd *madlin's* worn it all his life
An fancied it a noas.'

A similar pronunciation of *d* for *g* before *l* is supposed to take place, for which see the same amusing poem, last verse but one:

' "Tha'll coom ta t' berrin?" "Yus," says Ah;
"Ah sall be varry *dlad*."

And such substitutes are no doubt more common than this glossary intimates. I have marked it only in the word particularly pointed out to me.

Cleek, to catch hold of ; to snatch.

Cleg, the grey horse-fly : but the word not much known here.

Cletch, a brood of chickens, ducklings, &c.

Clever, sharp, or brisk, bodily as well as mentally. 'He's a *clever* looking child,' i. e. looks active.

Clicks, *sb.* the hooks used for moving packs of wool.

Clock, *vb. n.* to cluck. A *clocking* hen = a brooding hen, a hen desirous of sitting before the eggs are given her.

Clocks, beetles, chafers, &c.

Clogs, shoes with wooden soles, still much worn : they are particularly useful in the factories where dyeing is going on.

Cloise, or **Clöis**, a close, or field.

Cloke (spelling doubtful), the nail or claw of a cat. *Cluke* in the same sense is found in the *Upland Mouse* and the *Burgess Mouse* :

'And up in haste behind a parralling
She *clam* so high that Gilbert might not get her,
Syne by the *cluke* there craftily can *hing*
Till he was gane, her cheer was all the better.'—ll. 176-179.

Gilbert was the cat.

Trefoil is called *catcluke*, from its fancied resemblance to a cat's paw. See G. Douglas's Prologue to 12th Book of Virgil's *Æneid*, l. 116, Skeat's edition of *Specimens of English Literature*: 'The clavyr, *catcluke*, and the cammamyld,' i. e. clover, trefoil, and camomile.

Cloke, to scratch. 'The cat *cloked* me,' i. e. clawed or *scratted* me. *Clouch* in Lincolnshire is to catch, or clutch.

Clough (pronounced *cluff*), a ravine, or narrow glen. Much used in names of localities, as *Dryclough*, *Clough Hall*, &c. Connected with *cleave*. Above Marsden the word is *cloos*.

Clovven, past participle of *cleave*.

Clumb (pronounced *clum*), past participle of *climb*.

Cluther. 'Folks *cluther* round t' fire i' winter.'

Cobble, to stone, or throw a stone. No doubt derived from *cobble*, a round stone.

Cobbler, a piece of cloth which has to be finished over again.

Cobbler, or **Cobblin**, a large coal.

Cockaloft, high up ; puffed up ; conceited.

Cocker, conceit.

Cocker, *vb.* to pamper.

Cockerate, to brag. 'He wanted to *cockerate* ovver me.'

Cocket, merry, &c. Halliwell says swaggering or pert; Ray says brisk, malapert.

Cockled (pronounced *cockl'd*), said of worsted cloth which has gone into lumps.

Cocklety, applied to what is likely to tumble or fall off. 'A woman a' horseback is a *cocklety* sort on a thing.'

Cockstangs, *i. e.* haycock stangs, two sticks, or poles, used to convey haycocks in dearth of carts, or when the ground was too steep for a cart to be used.

Cod, or **Codde**, a pillow, or cushion. It seems rather uncertain whether this word has been known in the dialect of late years. One person asserts it was certainly used in the above sense about thirty-five or forty years ago; another, who is an older man, declares he has no recollection of it. A *horsecodde* is a horse-collar; and a *peascod*, or *peacod*, is so called from its resemblance to a pillow.

Coddar, or **Codder**, a saddler or harness-maker.

Coddar, or **Codder**, the name given to a football, but apparently passing out of use, though still well known. See Preface, 'Football.'

Cogglin, *i. e.* coggling; perhaps *cockling*, likely to fall off.

Coil, the pronunciation of the word *coal*. See Letters Oa (2) and Oe. Hunter says, 'In a lease of the prior of Bretton to a Wentworth in the reign of Henry VII. the word is throughout written *coylle*.' In 'Creatio' (*Towneley Mysteries*) one of the demons says, 'Now are waxen blak as any *coylle*.' But after all these passages only prove that the word was pronounced then as now in this neighbourhood, and that these were simply instances of phonetic spelling, for *coal* occurs in the Early English Psalter, Ps. xvii. 9, spelt *kole*: 'Koles that ware dounfalland' (falling down).

Coit, the pronunciation of *coat*; also of *cote* for pigeons, &c. When George Lord Dartmouth came into possession of the Woodsome estate, he visited that portion near the Grammar School, went into a farmyard, and began to cross over the land. The farmer, seeing a trespasser, a stranger to him, went to his door and called out, 'Hullo! hey! coom thee back; a felly with a gooid *coit* on lauk thee owt to know better nor to trespass on folks's land!' His lordship craved pardon and withdrew. When the tenant afterwards learnt it was his landlord, he was much troubled, but the matter passed over.

Cold pig, a term used by manufacturers for returned goods which hang upon hand; also by newsagents in case of a surplus of newspapers, magazines, &c. Pouring water over any one in bed is 'treating him to *cold pig*.'

Collop, or Collup, a slice of any meat, especially a rasher of bacon. Occurs in Job xv. 27: 'And maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks.' Also see Dunbar's *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins*:

'Him followed mony foul drunkart
With can and *collop*, caup and quart,
In surfeit and excess.'

Collop Monday, the day before Shrove Tuesday, here called Fastens Tuesday. On this day eggs and slices of bacon form the staple dish. Sometimes children call and beg for *collops*.

Combs (pronounced *cums*), sprouts or husks from malt.

Come thank. See **Cum thank**.

Commydick, a clay marble somewhat despised by the boys; no doubt the same as the *commoney* of Master Bardell.

Connywest, *adj.* sheep's-eyed; sidelong; shy, &c.; used also when a person squints a little. *adv.* sily. 'He's a *connywest* sort on a chap—hasn't a word for nobody.' Perhaps the word is *cannywest*, for *canny hinny* in some parts means a sly person.

Considered, used peculiarly for resolved, determined, concluded, &c. 'I have *considered* to take the place;' 'I have *considered* to do as you wished me.'

Cooil, *adj.* cool, or cold. The verb *to cool* is *keel* (which see).

Co-operation, a word used by mistake for 'corporation.' For many years 'co-operative stores' have been familiar to this neighbourhood, but Huddersfield has only been incorporated a short time. The word 'corporation' is therefore comparatively new, and the well-known *co-operation* does duty for it. Certainly a worse mistake might be made.

Cop, to catch, or detect. 'Au *copt* him doin' it.' A cricket-ball is *copt*; so is a bird if hit with a stone. 'Au've gotten *copt* fair i' t' face.'

Cop, or Coppin, the yarn which is spun on to the spindle.

Cope, used sometimes when a person offers or answers a challenge in wrestling, fighting, &c., and is equivalent to 'I'll try what I can do with thee.'

Corkey, half-seas over. In some parts of England this word means 'offended.'

Corn. To *carry corn*. 'He cannot *carry corn*' is said of one who has got above his business, or who misbehaves when elevated by good fortune.

Cornish, *i. e.* cornice; the mantelshelf is so called.

Cote (pronounced *coit*), a pigeon-house; a pig-sty: which latter is called a *pigcoit*.

Cots and Twys, the present name of a game played by boys; really the designation of two kinds of buttons. The *cot* was a button off the waistcoat or trousers; the *twy* one off the coat, and, as its name implies, was equal to two *cots*. Formerly, when cash was much more rare than now it is amongst boys, these formed their current coin, with which they dealt in birds' eggs and other such matters as are interesting to youths; and in these consisted their wealth.

The game about 1820 seems to have been chiefly one of tossing, and was played with buttons, then common enough. Now, metal buttons being rare, it is played with pieces of brass or copper of any shape, and is a game of skill, in which the element of chance is almost entirely absent.

Each player first selects a *cast*, or stone to pitch with; on another stone called the *hob* the *cots* and *twys* are placed; at some distance *scops* are set in the ground.

First of all they pitch from the *hob* to the *scop*, and the one who gets nearest goes first. He then pitches at the *hob*, and if he knocks off the stakes he has them, provided his cast is nearer to them than the *hob* is; in failure of this, the other player tries. In pitching up, one cast may rest on another, and if the boy whose stone is underneath can lift it up to knock the other cast away, it has to remain at the place to which it has been struck; if he does not succeed in doing this, the second player may lift off his cast, and place it by the side of the first. Whoever knocks off the stakes, they go to the boy whose cast is nearest to them. The *hob* and *scop* are usually three yards apart. The expression, 'I haven't a *cot*' is sometimes used to signify that a person is without money.

Cotteril, a small iron pin for fastening a bolt. Halliwell says 'a small round iron plate in the nut of a wheel.' The word 'cots' of 'cots and twys' being originally buttons, *i. e.* circular pieces of metal, must evidently be connected with this word.

Couk (pronounced as spelt, with *ou* as in *out*), a cinder.

Coul (by some pronounced as spelt, *i. e.* the *ou* like *ow* in *cow*; by others as though *coal*, or *cole*), to scrape up the dirt off roads, &c.

Couler. The true pronunciation of *coul* will of course affect this word also. It is the name of the instrument used in scraping the roads.

Coulrake. This word is variously pronounced *cou'rake*, *colerake*, and *co'rake*. It is an instrument similar to the above, and used chiefly for drawing coals upon the fire; many think it derives its name from this circumstance, but that could hardly be, because then its name would probably have been *coilrake*, to follow the pronunciation of the word *coil* (*i. e.* coal). On the other hand, Hunter, in his *Hallamshire Glossary*, calls the word *courake*, and thinks it must be formed from *couk* and *rake*. Both I conceive to be errors, for there can be no doubt that the first syllable of the word is *coul*, to scrape up.

Counsel (pronounced *caansel*), to gain the affections of.

Counsel, *sb.* likeness. 'He's the very *counsel* of him,' *i. e.* very much like him.

Cousin (not pronounced *coz'n*, or *cuz'n*, as in standard English, but distinctly *cuzin*, the *i* being well sounded. See Letter I. In this case the Yorkshire pronunciation is the more precise). When first cousins marry there is a saying here that the union will be healthless, wealthless, or childless. I heard this many years ago, but have no means of knowing how old the idea may be. Such marriages are not forbidden by the Mosaic law, nevertheless there seems to be an impression that they are not expedient. Combe, in his *Constitution of Man*, ch. v. § 2, says, 'Another organic law of the animal kingdom deserves attention, namely, that by which marriages between blood-relations tend decidedly to the deterioration of the physical and mental qualities of the offspring;' and much more to the same purpose.

Coverable (pronounced *cooverable*), used for recoverable (of money risked, owed, &c.). See 'Posit, 'Liver, 'Plain, &c.

Cow, pronounced *căă*.

Cowbanger, one who looks after cows.

Cower (pronounced *caar*), to crouch down. Halliwell spells it *coure*. Hunter, who spells *cower*, as above, says, 'To *cower* down is to reduce the height as much as possible while still standing on the feet.' He gives a reference to 2 *Henry VI.*, Act III. sc. ii :

'The splitting rocks *cowered* in the sinking sands.'

It is also expressively employed to signify the act of bankruptcy, but is then used without the word *down*.

Cowlady, the lady-cow, or lady-bird. The following is the local 'nominy' :

'*Cowlady, Cowlady, hie thee way whum !*
Thy haase is afire, thy childer all gone ;
All but poor Nancy set under a pan,
Wavin' (i. e. weaving) gold lace as fast as sho can.'

Note the employment of poor Nancy in the general labour of the district; not that they weave gold lace, though, if the glittering equipages of people who were labourers half a generation since be taken into account, the idea of gold weaving is not so fanciful after all, and the local versifier has not gone so much out of the way as poets are wont to do.

Cowlick, a mess for cows, composed of chopped roots, grains, bran-meal, &c.

Crăasing (probably *crousing*), said of female cats caterwauling at the time of breeding. I have heard this word often, but seen it in no book. See *Crouse*.

Crack, to boast. Found in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

'Siche wryers and wragers gose to and fro For to *crak*.'
 'Prima Pastorum,' *Towneley Mysteries*.

Craddock, said of a woman when confined, but seems not much known.

Craig, or Craigh, the *craw*, or *crop*, of a fowl. *Crag* in the eastern counties is used in the same sense.

Crammle (pronounced as written), to twitch, or squeeze, into a small compass. Thus a shoe is *crammled* down at the heel. It also means to hobble, or creep, in walking.

Crampy, rheumatic. 'Sho's *crampier* nor ivver,' i. e. more rheumatic than ever.

Cranky, in a bad temper.

Craps, the renderings of lard. The same as *scraps* in the south; but not used for scraps of other things.

Crash, cress. A hawker of this vegetable (1874) was in the habit of calling out 'Watter-*crash*.'

Cratch, the cradle which glaziers use; also, figuratively, the stomach. It is the name of the *clog*, of table, on which pigs are killed; and *wreets* (wrights) use a *cratch* to chop on.

Craw, the pronunciation of the word *crow*.

Crazelty (*a* as in *grass*), the same as *cranky* in the sense of infirm, or dilapidated. It is said of a sick person, or one out of sorts; and a gate ready to fall to pieces is *crazelty*.

Creel (called also **Reel**), a kind of rack, or wooden framework, on which the oatcake is placed to dry. It usually hangs suspended from the roof of the kitchen over the hearth. See **Bread-reel**.

Cronck, or Cronk, to sit quiet huddled up in a slinking or crouching way. Halliwell gives it the meaning of 'to perch.' Miners and colliers will 'cronk daan i' th' cabin for a taum, when they come aat o' th' pit.'

Croodle, much the same as **Cronck**.

Cropper, a workman in the factories whose business it was to *crop*, or dress, the cloth with shears.

Croppy, proud; like a cropper pigeon in appearance.

Crouse, bold; brave; lively. As in *Peebles to the Play*, st. 10 :

'Ane spak in wourdis wonder *crous*,
Adone with ane mischance.'

See **Crääsing**.

Crozzle (pronounced *crozzil*), usually applied to signify a hard cinder found in furnaces. Halliwell and Hunter both say 'half-burnt coals,' which would here generally be called conks, or cinders. The word, however (as well as **Crozzlin**), is used to signify that kind of cinder which starts out of the fire, and by its resemblance to a coffin, cradle, purse, &c., is supposed to prognosticate certain future events.

At the time when leather breeches were commonly worn, a prentice lad had got wet, and over night actually placed his small-clothes in the oven to dry. In the early morning he went downstairs, and speedily came running back with a handful of matter which looked like a large brown cinder, calling out to his brother apprentice, 'Ho! Jooa, Au conna get ma' breeches on!' 'What for, lad? arn't they dra?' 'Dra and dra!—all draued to a *crozzil*, all but buttons and shanks.'

Crozzlin, the diminutive of **Crozzle**, and signifies a little hard cinder.

Cruddle, to curdle.

Cruddlestaff, *i. e.* curdlestaff, otherwise the handle of the churn. A respectable and well-known individual of the neighbourhood, when on one occasion they could not make the butter churn, caused a new *cruddlestaff* to be made of *wiggin* to withstand the witch, supposed to be at the bottom of the churn, or at least of the mischief.

Crut, a hut, or small cot. In some parts means a dwarf.

Cuckoo-point, the name of the well-known plant *Arum maculatum*. It is also called 'Lords and Ladies,' 'Priest's pintle,' and 'Wake Robin.'

Cuckoo-spit, or Cuckoo-spittle. See **Brock**. *Cuckoo-spit* occurs in Robert Greene's *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*: 'There was the gentle gilliflower, that wives should wear, if they were not too froward; and loyal lavender, but that was full of *cuckoo-spits*.'

Cum thank, peculiarly used in the expression, still frequently heard, 'I *cum* ye no *thank*,' *i. e.* I acknowledge no thanks to you; where *come* or *cum* seems a mistake or corruption of *con*, having the meaning of 'know' in the sense of 'to acknowledge.' It occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iv. ver. 36:

'And thou art made her messengere,
My money for to pay,
Therefore I *con* thee more *thank*
Thou art come at thy day.'

A certain person had the misfortune some years ago, perhaps unwittingly, to appropriate moneys illegally, was tried for the offence, and was in danger of transportation. A friend of mine busied himself in getting up a memorial to the court, in which the prisoner was stated (truly enough) to be of weak intellect. In consequence his sentence was commuted to twelve months' imprisonment. Some years afterwards the grateful prisoner took advantage of the memorialist in a trading transaction, and when he was naturally reproached for his ingratitude, he retorted, 'Au *come* ye no *thank* for what yo did for me, nouthor yo nor them 'at signed yor paper; yo made me into an eediot, or waur; it's takk'n away mi' charácter. Au'd rather ha' been sent yat o' th' country nor made into an eediot.'

Curing-drops, the last drops of medicine in a glass: obviously so called to entice children to take off their doses.

Currans, or Currant-berries, currants.

Cuss (pronounced *coos*, sharp ; *gl.* *kuos*), a kiss.

Custen (pronounced *cussen*), cast. ‘*Cussen* iron’ is cast iron ; earth thrown into a hole or pit is ‘*cussen* earth’ ; also the sky when clouded is ‘*ovvercussen*.’ In the form of *casten* it is found in the *Ballad of Young Beichan*, ver. 4 :

‘They’ve *casten* him in dungeon deep,
Where he could neither hear nor see.’

Cut, a canal. The Huddersfield and Manchester canal was so called when it was first made, in or about 1814, and is so still by some.

Cut. When a warp is long enough to form two or three pieces, each one as *cut* out and taken to the shop is called a *cut*.

Cuts. ‘To draw *cuts*’ is to draw lots. See Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*, ‘The Pardoner’s Tale’ :

‘Wherefore I rede that *cut* among us alle
We draw, and let see wher the *cut* wol falle ;
And he that hath the *cut* with hertè blithe,
Shall runnen to the toun and that ful swithe.’

Cuttle (*gl.* *kuot.l*), *vb.* to fold cloth in the following manner. First a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it), and so on until it is all doubled up ; finally wrap the end, left first or last, round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best ; it is easier to unfold for show purposes ; it piles best.

D

When the letter *d* is doubled the second is softened in a peculiar way into *th*. Thus *Huddersfield* is by some called *Huthersfield* (as I have seen it spelt), or *Hudthersfield*.

Also when the *d* is final the same change takes place, as *Bradforth* for *Bradford*, and *Bedforth* for *Bedford*. There appears to have been always this tendency in the language, and in some words the change remains to this time ; thus in *Robin Hood* we find *feders*, *gadred*, *togeder*, *thyder*, &c., which have become *feathers*, *gathered*, *together*, and *thither* ; also *fader* for *father* in Chaucer, *The Knight’s Tale*.

On the other hand, *hondreth* is found for *hundred* in *Robin Hood*, and elsewhere. So *murder* was formerly *murther*, &c.

D is also sometimes used for *t*, as *bad*, *bud*, *mud*, &c., for *bat*, *but*, *might*, &c.

Dāāk daän, to duck down.

Daasted, *i. e.* *dowsted*, or what is elsewhere called ‘*dows’d*.’ ‘He’ll get weel *daasted*’ (with rain) ‘before he gets back.’

Daft, *adj.* foolish ; stupid, &c. : connected with *daff*, to daunt, and *daffe*, a fool. *Daft* is for *daffed*.

Dagger, a word used as an oath : 'By *dagger* !' Also as an exclamation : 'What the *dagger*' (sometimes *daggerment*) 'art ta doin ?' and so on.

Damp, offensive fumes from hot coals. Used in a similar way in the words *fire-damp*, *choke-damp*.

Dampy, *adj.* damp ; moist, &c.

Damstakes, the inclined plane, built of stones, or otherwise, over which flows the excess of water beyond what is necessary for the mill.

Dance, pronounced *donce*, or *dontz*. See Letter A (3).

Dark, blind : said of persons who have lost their sight.

Dateless, heedless ; stupid ; without sense.

Daud, or **Daudy** (pronounced *Doad*), the nickname for George. I had originally written the word *Doad*, according to the sound I heard ; but I noted Halliwell's spelling, and remembering that *Saul* and *Paul* are called *Sole* and *Pole*, I have thought it better to spell as above. *Soul* itself is frequently called *sowl* to rhyme to *fowl*.

Dawgy, soft ; flabby. Used of under-done bread, &c.

Dawkin, a slut. See **Dule**.

Daytle, or **Daytall** (pronounced *dayt'l*), a man who works by the day, frequently changing his master. The word occurs in *Tristram Shandy*, where it is written *daytall*. It stands for *day-tale*.

Dēāf, pronounced as two syllables. See Letter Eea. So *tēā*, *fēā*, &c.

Dēāf-yed, stupid head ; a dull fellow.

Dēān, *i. e.* dearn (*r* silent). A 'yate *dean*' is a stone gate-post. See *Dearn* in Halliwell.

Deem, to doom, judge, condemn. Used chiefly of a magistrate in some such form as this : 'The chairman *deemed* him to pay a five shilling fine.'

Dēewark, or **Dewark**, *i. e.* a day-work : a term often used to mean 'three-quarters of an acre,' that being about what a man may mow in a day. The word is employed when no allusion to mowing is made.

Deg, to wet with water ; the same as to 'leck,' or sprinkle. 'Get them clothes *degged*.' In some parts the form is *dag* ; to 'leck,' however, is more usual here.

Delf, a stone quarry ; a place where stone is *delved*.

Delf-case, the sideboard on which the crockery, &c. are displayed.

Delve, to dig.

Demic, *i. e.* epidemic. So *liver* for *deliver*, *posit* for *deposit*, &c. A diseased potato is 'a *demick'd* un.' This mode of abbreviation is

very popular here, especially in proper names; in such cases, however, the latter part of the word is usually removed, and not the former, as above. Thus *Donk* for *Donkersley*, *Crab* for *Crabtree*, *Jenk* for *Jenkinson*, *Mac* for *Macdonald*, *Tat* for *Tatterson*, and many others.

I have been told of one instance in which the abbreviation caused considerable annoyance. A gentleman took to wife a lady with the classical but uncommon name of Persephone (the name I have changed to save the feelings of the family). This word took the popular fancy, and the lady was incontinently called Mrs. Sephony; by and by her daughters and husband became the Miss Sephony and Mr. Sephony. In short they found it advisable to seek another place of residence. An instance somewhat similar came within my own knowledge. The lady in this case had a Scripture name—say Kesiah. They were people of wealth and station, but the natives would speak of her as ‘Kesiah,’ and the boys were ‘Kesiah lads.’

Devil (otherwise the ‘fearnought,’ the ‘willow,’ or ‘willy,’ but now generally called the ‘teaser’), a rapidly-revolving machine for tearing the wool. Should a person be caught by its spikes, which now and then happens, ‘he injuries inflicted are frightful; hence, no doubt, the name. Formerly this machine was called a ‘shoggy.’

Devil on all sides, the common ranunculus, *R. arvensis*. So called from the hooks which surround the seeds and cause some difficulty in separating them from the grains of corn.

Diabolion. Formerly, when witchery was more in vogue than now, the above singular cognomen was given to a then well-known dabbler in the black art, i.e. on *state* occasions; *ordinarily* he was spoken of as ‘Old Di.’

Dick, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, treacle *dick*. See **Lumpy dicks**.

Dick, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a ‘leather *dick*.’ The acquisition of one of these used to be a great object of ambition with Almondbury lads; they regarded it as a kind of *toga virilis*. Girls also wore them; and a lass having got hers very wet, went close to the fire to dry it; of course it curled up, and she called out in some surprise that it was ‘frozen.’

Dike, or Dyke (pronounced *dauk*), the old form of the word *ditch*. In *Robin Hood*, Fytte vi. ver. 25, the word seems to be undergoing its transformation:

‘Some there were good bowes ibent
Mo than seven score;
Hedge ne *dyche* spared they none,
That was therein before.’

Dike and *ditch*, however, must not be regarded as exactly equivalent, for the former means (besides what is ordinarily called a ditch) a watereourse or stream, as Rushfield *Dyke*, Fenay Bridge *Dyke*, Denby *Dyke*, &c., all fast-flowing water. If this circumstance had been considered the well-known *Dyke-end Lane* of Huddersfield, which

meant something by no means disagreeable, would not have been converted into Portland Street, which, though perhaps a word more pleasing to the ear, has the disadvantage of meaning little or nothing as connected with the street called by that name.

Din, common for 'noise.' 'Hod thi' *din*' is 'hold your noise,' or 'be quiet.' See *Willie and May Margaret*, ver. 13:

'For my mither she is fast asleep,
And I maun mak' nae *din*.'

Ding in, to stir in, as of barm into liquor; or generally to impress a thing on any one.

Dither, to thrill, shake, or shiver: as when one has become well chilled with cold in the open air, he will go into the house *dithering*.

Dizzle, *i. e.* drizzle (as rain). Note the elision of the *r*. See Letter R.

Do, *sb.* a merry-making or festivity, &c. A successful meeting or feast would be called 'a good *do*.'

Dob, a pony.

Dock, or **Docken**, a common plant, the *Rumex vulgaris*.

Doff, *vb.* to do off, or put off. Very common.

Doffed (pronounced *doff'd* or *doft*), stripped or unclothed. 'The lads ran across the field *doff'd*,' *i. e.* naked.

Dognauper, **Dognoper**, or **Dogknoper**, a name given to a beadle or inferior sexton; in some parts called a *dograpper*. This name is also given to a short staff with a thong, used for self-defence.

Dogsoap, black bituminous shale of the coal-measures. It may be found in dike bottoms, and looks like a kind of blue slate. Boys have sometimes used it for slate-pencil.

Dogstalk, **Dogstandard**, or **Dogstanders**, the plant ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

Doidy. See **Doy**.

Dollum'd, soiled.

Dollums, a slattern.

Dolly. See **Peggy**.

Dolly, a term of contempt for a woman. 'He's got a *maungy dolly* for a wife,' *i. e.* one of little value, either for use or ornament.

Don, *i. e.* do on; to put on. 'He *down'd* him' = 'he dressed himself.' It is peculiar to the dialect frequently to omit the word 'self' in such sentences as the above; thus, 'Au'll waish me' means 'I'll wash myself.' This word, or rather the past tense of it, in its progressive form, occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte viii. ver. 4:

‘The kynge *kest* of his cote then,
A grene garment he *dyde on*,
And every knyght had so, I wys,
They clothed them full soone.’

Door (pronounced *doo-er*). ‘To keep t’ *door* oppen,’ or ‘to swing t’ *door*,’ are phrases both meaning to pay the expenses of the house.

Doorcheeks, the side-posts of the door.

Doorhoil, i. e. door-hole, the doorway.

Doorstead (pronounced *dōōērstēād*), the place where the door stands.

Doorstone (pronounced *dōōērst’n*), the flag outside the door.

Dorm, *vb.* to doze.

Dorm, *sb.* a kind of half sleep or cat sleep. A woman speaking of her sick child, said, ‘Last neet he fell into a *dorm*, and then he wakken’d, and said his prayers, and Au thowt it were varry gooid.’

Dotterel (pronounced *dotteril*), a bird of the plover genus, said to be easily caught: used here formerly to signify a foolish person.

Doubler, a pie-dish; a great dish or platter: it may be of clay. Hunter says ‘a pewter dish,’ and spells it *dubbler*. A ‘shoal *dubbler*’ is a ‘shallow dish.’

Doubt, *vb.* used in the sense of fear. ‘I *doubt* it will rain;’ ‘I *doubt* he will never get over it.’

Dough, pronounced *dofe* [doaf], or by some *dooaf*.

Doughy, pronounced *dofy* [doaf’i].

Downfall, a fall of rain or snow.

Downliggin, a lying-in.

Down-spirited, low-spirited.

Dowsted. See **Daasted**.

Doy, or **Doidy**, a term of endearment. Perhaps a softened form of the word *joy*, which is also used in the same way in speaking of one beloved. The word *doy* is used chiefly to children, but might be said to a kitten or any small pet.

Draff, grains after brewing, or wash for hogs. See *Peebles to the Play*, ll. 137—139:

‘Thereby lay three and thirty swine
Thrunland in a middin of *draff*,’

i. e. trundling or rolling in a heap of grains.

Drake, used in the same sense as **Drate**, which see.

Drakes, the mark from which boys begin to taw at marbles. This is also called *dregs*.

Drape, a cow which has borne one or more calves, but whose milk is dried up, and is likely to have no more. Ray has the word. Halliwell says 'a barren cow.'

Drate, or Draight (perhaps connected with the word *draw*), to drawl. 'Slow *drating*' is applied to a speaker or preacher who drawls. It is perhaps remarkable that this people, fond of abbreviation as they undoubtedly are (see *Byname*), should be so given to *drating* in their conversation.

At the time when Napoleon threatened to invade England, in 1803 or 1804, a beacon was placed on Castle Hill; a hut was built near, and watch was kept by one or two soldiers. One of these happened to be in a public-house in Almondbury when two of the natives were there, who, with a laudable curiosity, desired to know from what district the soldier hailed, when the following colloquy took place:—Native No. 1, 'And wheer do yo come thro'?' Soldier, in a smart, decisive tone, 'I come from Hull, sir;' and the question and answer were repeated in much the same form. Foiled in his attempt to understand the gentleman, who spoke *Dutch* (which see), Native No. 1 turned to No. 2, and exclaimed, 'W'at ses he? Where dus t' felly say he cums thro'?' Then No. 2, as though his friend were deaf, bawled out, 'He ses he cooms thro' Ho-o-o-o-ol.'

Drake is sometimes used in the same sense as *drate*, and, if not connected with that word, is probably derived from *draw*.

Drate-hoil, or Draight-hoil, *i. e.* the draught-hole behind the fireplace.

Drave, the past tense of *to drive*. Occurs in 1 Chron. xiii. 7: 'And Uzza and Ahio *drave* the cart;' also Judges i. 19.

Draze, or Draeze, a large flat broom, made with a hurdle and brushwood, to brush manure into the ground.

Draze, *vb.* to use the above.

Dree, long; tiresome; tedious. 'A *dree* road,' 'a *dree* job,' &c. A very old and common word. [From A.S. *dréogan*, to endure: a well-known word in Scotch.—W. W. S.]

Dregs. See **Drakes**.

Drence, a former pronunciation of the word *drench*.

Drinking, a tea or meal between chief meals. A luncheon is a 'forenoon *drinking*.'

Drinking water, *i. e.* water for drinking is curiously spoken of as 'eating water.'

Druffen, and Drukken, both forms of *drunken*. Young folks at Golcar and old folks at Lepton have been heard to use the former term. The latter at Golcar is sometimes pronounced by old people as *druchen*, rather guttural. Both words are well known at Almondbury. [Cf. Icel. *drukinn*, drunken, tipsy.—W. W. S.]

Druffy, drouhty; dry. 'A *druffy* day,' a good day for drying clothes on.

Drysides, the word well known, but the meaning not precisely defined. Some say 'a witty or humorous man,' others 'a grasper.'

Dubs, *i. e.* doubles. When boys shoot at marbles in a ring and knock out more than one, they have to put the rest back unless they cry *dubs*.

Dudmanstone, the proper name of a place near Honley, usually, but erroneously, called *Deadmanstone*. A 'dudman' is a scarecrow, or ragged fellow, and 'duds' are rags or clothes. Gunning, in his *Reminiscences of Cambridge*, vol. i. p. 169, says, speaking of Stourbridge Fair, 'Another row of booths was called "The Duddesy."' These contained woollen cloths from Yorkshire and the western counties of England.' The word *dudds* occurs in *Peebles to the Play*, l. 35:

'Among you merchants my *dudds* do,' &c.

Duff, *vb. neut.* to be afraid; also *vb. act.* to frighten. 'Tha's *duff'd* on it,' *i. e.* given in.

Duff, or **Duffer**, one short of pluck; a coward, or fool. [*Duff* is a variation of O. Eng. *daffe*. 'Thou doted *daffe*' occurs in *Piers Plowman*, B. 1. 138.—W. W. S.] This is comparatively a new word in this district.

Dule, devil, or *dæmon*. The word is not much used now, but the proverb is well known, 'Better have a *dule* nor a dawkin,' *i. e.* an evil spirit than a fool. This saying probably originated with one who had suffered only from the 'dawkin.'

Dun, used for *do* in interrogative sentences. '*Dun* yo think soa?' *i. e.* 'Do you think so?'

Dunneck, or **Dunnock**, the Hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [The word means the little dun bird.—W. W. S.]

Dusk o' dark, an expression used for the faint light just before night begins.

Dutch, *sb.* and *adj.* language—scientific, technical, or otherwise—which cannot be easily understood. 'To talk *Dutch*' is to speak in a more refined tongue than the ordinary dialect. The phrase 'as *Dutch* as a mastiff' is used of one who has done some mischief and assumes the air of innocence. In the south I have heard it said of children, when they gabble in the unknown tongue of childhood, that they talk Double *Dutch*.

Dyke. See **Dike**.

E

Ea. When this combination of vowels occurs it generally forms two syllables, where in classical English it forms but one; thus, *brēad*, *dēaf*, *fleā*, *lēad* (*sb.* and *vb.*), *swēāt*, *tēd*, *whēāt*, &c. But *breath* and

read are pronounced as usual; also *swear*, though some say *swêär*.
Speak is *spake*.

Earth, pronounced *yerth*.

Easter, pronounced *Yester*.

E'e, the eye.

E'em, even, or evening. Not used much now alone, but occurs in the words *Twelfte'em* and *Twentite'em*.

E'en, *i. e.* 'eyen,' the eyes. When I first came into this neighbourhood the following sentence was proposed to me as a puzzle, more difficult to the ear than to the eye: 'Bang her amang her *e'en*,' *i. e.* 'Hit her between her eyes.' Now though the words be good of themselves, I am disposed to doubt whether they were ever so used, except as above mentioned. The above was said to be a Skeldmanthorpe 'nominy.' 'Her' is independent of gender, and means 'him.'

Eh, *interj.* very common (pronounced as *a* in *mate*); used much as *oh* in the south. But when pronounced as *ee* in *meet* it expresses great delight or surprise. If a crowd of Yorkshire boys of this district were looking on at an exhibition of fireworks, and a flight of a hundred rockets went up together, the general exclamation would be *Ee-ee-ee*, continued for some seconds.

Either, pronounced *auther* or *ōther*. It has been said that the question was once put to an honest Yorkshireman whether this word should be pronounced *ēther* or *īther*, who gravely decided, 'Other 'll do.'

Elder. See **Helder**.

Element, usually spoken of as 'th' *element*,' *i. e.* the sky, or atmosphere. [Found in Shakespere and in North's *Plutarch*.—W. W. S.]

Ellentree (pronounced *ellintree*), the elder.

Eller, keen. It seems, however, very little known.

Elsen, or **Elsin**, a cobbler's awl. See *Fray o' Suport*, ver. 8:

'Hoo! hoo! gar raise the Reid Souter, and Ringan's Wat,
 Wi' a broad *elshin* and a wicker;
 I wat weil they'll mak' a ford sicker'—

i. e. with a broad awl and a switch for weapons they will make a ford sure. Cf. Dutch *els*, an awl.

Elsen, or **Elsin**, has another meaning not well defined. When something has been eaten with too much pepper and salt, which therefore bites the tongue, it is frequently said, 'It is as keen as *elsin*.' If then the *elsin* were not originally an awl, it must have been something sharp and pricking. See above.

Emang, *i. e.* 'amang,' or among. The *e* sound in this word is sometimes very distinctly heard. [Cf. A.S. *gemang*.—W. W. S.]

Etten, the pronunciation of *eaten*.

Ever, pronounced *ivver*.

F

Faal, the pronunciation of *foul*, which word usually means ugly rather than dirty. See **Allys**. [Cf. G. *faul*.—W. W. S.]

Faan, or **Fan**, the pronunciation of *found*; past tense of *to find*. The latter form is the better.

Fadge, a bundle of cloth, wool, &c., fitted into a pack-sheet, and fastened with skewers, usually four inches long. The word not much used now. Halliwell says 'a bundle, or fagot.' When cloth was packed in this way it was arranged in long *cuttles*, fitted within the sheet, which was then skewered up with *packpricks*, made of wood. Four or five such pieces in one *fadge* were placed across a horse, and tied round the animal with a rope called a *wantey*.

Fageing, or **Fagey** (*gl.* *faij'ing*, *faij'i*), deceiving; flattering; soft-sawdering. I have heard this word used, but only as an adjective.

Faigh, or **Feigh** (pronounced *fay-ee*, almost as two syllables), rubbish above the stone in a quarry; also in digging for the foundation of a house they take the *faigh* out.

Faigh, *vb.* When digging for the walls they say, 'They are *faighing* the groundwork for a building.' [The original word means 'to clean.' See **Fauf**.—W. W. S.]

Faigh in, *vb.* 'To *faigh in*' is to scatter the droppings of animals over a field.

Fain, glad. This word occurs in Ps. lxxi. 21 (Prayer-Book Version): 'My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee.' The present reading is, 'My lips shall greatly rejoice'; and the Latin version, 'Exsultabunt labia mea.' It occurs also in *Chevy Chace*, Fytte ii. l. 66:

'These worthy frekis for to fight
Thereto they were full *fain*.'

And in the *Towneley Mysteries*, 'Lazarus':

'Martha, Martha, thou may be *fayn*
Thi brothere Lazarus shall rise and lif agayn.'

In St. Luke xv. 16 it is used adverbially.

False, very common in the sense of cunning or intelligent. As far as my own knowledge extends, it is used chiefly in respect to animals, young children, &c., and it indicates a high appreciation of their

character. I am not aware, however, whether cunning and intelligence are here looked on as synonymous terms. At our rent-audit, Nov. 1874, one of the tenants, speaking of a certain horse, said 'he was as *false* as a Christian,' which, however high a compliment it might be to the horse, sounded a somewhat doubtful one to the Christian.

Faltering iron (*gl.* foalt-uring), an instrument employed to knock off 'ains' of barley. Halliwell says 'a barley chopper.'

Faltree (*gl.* foaltree), a rough piece of timber placed behind cattle to support the bed.

Fan (see **Faan**), found; past tense of *to find*. In its form *fand* it occurs in *The Uplandis Mouse and the Burges Mouse*, ll. 132, 133:

'The Spenser came with keyis in his hand,
Openit the door, and them at dinner *fand*.'

And in its form *faand* in the still older poem, *Cursor Mundi* (1320), 'The Visit of the Magi,' l. 145 (or l. 11,517 in Morris's edition):

'Bot that thai *faand*, wit-uten wand,'

i. e. without hesitation.

Farantly, handsome; decent; comely: still used by some, but not much known. The word *farand*, from which the above is formed, occurs in Robert of Gloster's description of Vortigern and Rowena:

'A cup with wine she had in hand,
And her attire was well *farand*,'

i. e. well-fashioned, or orderly.

Fardin, *i. e.* farthing. Curious as opposed to the habit of using *th* for *d*.

Far lent, *i. e.* far learnt, or learned; meaning well-informed. Note the sinking of *r*. See Letter **R**.

Farrups, or **Ferrups**, a word used in expressions of surprise, &c.: chiefly by old people. 'What the *farrups* are ye at!'

Fashion. 'To be in better *fashion*' is to be in more than ordinary good health.

Fashion, *vb.* to venture or dare. 'Why don't you go and ask him for it?' 'I cannot *fashion*,' *i. e.* I am ashamed, or have not the courage. Or if you told of some one's impudence, it would be answered, 'How can he *fashion*?'

Fast, puzzled. 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm *fast*,' *i. e.* I don't know what to do next.

Fast for, to be in want of (anything).

Fastens (pronounced *fassens*), fastings, or Lent. Some call it *Fastness*. Dunbar, in his *Dance of Ye Seven Deadly Sins*, calls Shrove

Tuesday *Fastern's* Even, and it is so called here; in fact the word *Fastens*, instead of being *Fastings*, may be *Fastern's*, sinking the *r*. See Letter **R**.

‘Mahoun gart cry ane dance
Of Shrewis that were never shriven,
Against the fast of *Fastern's* Even
To mak' their observance.’

Fastens Tuesday, the name here given to Shrove Tuesday, and, as stated above, is probably a corruption of *Fastern's* Tuesday. See Preface, **Shrove Tuesday**.

Fat, or Fattened, said of a marble driven up when it lodges on the small ring at ringtaw.

Fate [fait·], the past tense of *fight* for *fought*. *Fought* is also used, but is pronounced as *fout* (ou as in *sound*).

Fat hen, the common name of a plant, *Chenopodium album*. Formerly it was much used as a vegetable, and is similar in its taste to spinach. It grows luxuriantly by *muckmiddins*.

Father, pronounced to rhyme to the word *gather* in Southern English.

Fatshive (pronounced *shauv*), a slice of bread soaked in the dripping pan, or spread over with fat.

Fattened, the same as **Fat** (which see).

Fauf (*gl.* foaf), said of land when ploughed or prepared, but not cropped. A ‘potato *fauf*’ is when the land is ready for the sets, and also after the crop has been taken out.

Fauf, vb. They say a man is *faufing* his land when he is cleaning it with no crop on it. [The word is probably a variation of *feigh*, or *fay*. The Icelandic is *fága*, to clean, to till the ground, &c.; and the Icelandic *a* is pronounced as *ou* in *foul*.—W. W. S.]

Fearnought (pronounced *fearnout*), a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and mungo before putting upon the condenser.

Felks, the pieces of wood which form the circumference of a wheel.

Felly, a fellow; used also for a husband. One of our tenants said to me, ‘Au’ve lost my *felly* sin’ Au saw yo,’ which I soon found to mean her partner.

Felly, vb. ‘He *fellies* about,’ *i. e.* swaggers.

Felter, to entangle. In *Towneley Mysteries* we find:

‘With a hede lyke a clowde *felterd* his here.’—‘Prima Pastorum.
and—

‘This jelian jowke dryfys he no dogges to *felter*.’—‘Juditium.’

Fend, to provide; be industrious. A jay is a bird ‘fonder of steal-in’ fruit nor *fendin*’, that is, will not take much trouble to seek its food.

Fender, a careful provider. A cow or horse which takes pains to find all the choice or eatable portions of a meadow is a good *fender*.

Fending (used adjectively), industrious.

Fent, a fag end of cloth; a portion woven after the piece is completed, three-quarters or a yard long. Formerly weavers claimed the *fent* from every warp, ostensibly to help to clothe the children.

Fest, to fasten, tie, or bind; but especially used of binding an apprentice, who is said to be *fessted*. [*Fested* = fastened (*Prick of Conscience*, l. 5295).—W. W. S.]

Festen (pronounced *fessen*; *gl.* fes'n), to fasten.

Fettle, to clean; set in order, &c. A person when fully dressed is *fettled*; so is a room when set in order; polished or clean shoes are *fettled*. The word occurs in the *History of Sir John Eland of Eland*, ver. 106:

‘ Beaumont of Quarmby saw all this,
And Lockwood, where they stood;
They *fettled* them to fence I wis,
And shot as they were wood.’

Again in *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 57:

‘ Then John he took Guye's bow in his hand,
His boltes and arrows eche one;
When the Sheriffe saw Little John bend his bow
He *fettled* him to be gone.’

Fettled is also applied to ale or porter which has been refined or bottled; and also to the same liquids warmed over the fire in a tin vessel (specially made for the purpose in the shape of a large extinguisher), and seasoned with sugar and nutmeg.

A well-known eccentric character of Almondbury, B. K., once tried an experiment with a clean shoe and a dirty one, and found there was little difference at the end of the day. ‘W’at’s t’ use, then,’ said he, ‘o’ all this *fettlin’* o’ yor shoo’in?’

Fettle, *sb.* A field in good order is in good *fettle*.

Fettler, one who cleans up: especially one whose business it is to clean machinery, engines, &c.

Few, pronounced *fa-oo*, or *fe-oo* (*gl.* fai·uo), as two syllables. The expression ‘a good *few*’ means what is elsewhere called ‘a good many.’ It is also curiously used in connection with broth, soup, porridge, bread and milk, &c. ‘Will ye tak’ a *few*?’ is an ordinary invitation; but I am not aware that the substantive to which it refers often follows in the sentence.

Fick, to struggle with the feet; to kick about.

Fidge, *vb.* to move about uneasily; to fidget.

Fight, *vb.* pronounced *fate*.

Finedrawer, *sb.* one who follows a trade which, though perhaps not peculiar to the neighbourhood, is of much importance here, where flaws in the newly-manufactured cloth have to be repaired.

Finkel (pronounced *finkil*), fennel. [This word, spelt *finkil*, occurs in a copy of *Piers Plowman* (A. text, Pass. 5, l. 156), in the library of University College, Oxford.—W. W. S.]

Firepoint, *sb.* the poker. In some parts *firepoit*, which seems the more likely word. See **Poit**. Joseph o' Nuppits, the well-known beggar of Almondbury, once went to Padiham, was thus lost for a time, and fared but badly there. On returning he endeavoured to account for his condition, saying, 'Au've stopp'd at Padiham sooa long that ma legs have swelled as thick as *firepoints*.'

Five, pronounced *fauve*.

Flacker, *vb.* to flutter : may be said of a bird shaking its wings.

Flageing, *pt.* canting ; flattering : but I have met with no corresponding verb.

Flamshaw, a word which has been given to me, but with no meaning assigned.

Flang, also **Flung**, *vb.* past tense of *to fling*.

Flasket, *sb.* an oval-shaped washing-tub, or one of rectangular form. In some counties a clothes-basket of oval shape.

Flay, *vb.* to frighten. 'To *flay* the cold off' is an expression used for airing water, in which case it probably means 'to drive away.' So in *Kinmont Willie*, ver. 36 :

' O I sleep saft, and I wake aft ;
It's lang since sleeping was *flayed* frae me :
Gie my service back to my wife and bairns,
And a' gude fellows that spier for me.'

Flayoraw, or **Flaycrow**, *sb.* a scarecrow.

Flayed, *pt.* frightened, or afraid.

Flaysome, *adj.* frightful.

Flea, *sb.* (pronounced *flēă*, or *flēăh* ; and on the other hand *fly* is pronounced *flee*, from which circumstance amusing mistakes sometimes occur). A little boy had his face bitten, and on its being remarked, said it was done by the *flees*. 'There are no *fleas* here, child ; do you know one when you see it?' 'Yes.' 'Where did you see any?' 'In the wood.' 'Well, what were they like?' 'They were little things with wings.' 'Then you mean *flies*, or rather gnats, my man.'

Fleam, *sb.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

Flee. See **Fly**.

Fleer, *vb.* to laugh mockingly, or to have a countenance expressive of such laughter.

Fleet, *vb.* to skim milk, or other liquid having a scum. The word is most likely connected with *fleet*, the old form of *float*.

Fleeting-dish, *sb.* the dish used to skim the milk.

Flegg'd, or **Fligg'd**, *pt.* or *adj.* fledged : as of birds.

Flep, *sb.* the bottom lip. 'He hings his *flep* this mornin',' *i. e.* he looks cross. Halliwell gives the word *flepper*.

Fletcher-house, the name of a farm-house in the neighbourhood. A *fletcher* is an arrow-maker.

Fleyk, *sb.* (pronounced *flake* ; *gl.* *flaik*), an article of wickerwork in the form of a gate, used for opening the staple, and beating the dust out of wool, which was placed on it and beaten with two sticks. See **Swinging**. Also a gate set up in a gap, a hurdle. Thoresby spells it as above, but Ray has *fleack*.

Flick, the pronunciation of *fitch* (of bacon). So *pick* for *pitch*, &c.

Flit, *vb.* to move from one house to another.

Flite, *vb.* (pronounced *flaut*), to scold, brawl, &c.: both active and neuter. 'Au've yeer'd 'em *flaut* thee; tha's been doin' some'at wrang.' Occurs in Lindsay's *Complaint*, ll. 31, 32:

'I will not *flyte*, that I conclude,
For crabbing of thy celsitude.'

Again in his *Supplication in Contemplation of Side Tails*:

'Without their faults be soon amended,
My *flyting*, sir, shall ne'er be ended;
But wald your grace my counsel tak',
Ane proclamation ye should mak,' &c.

Flizgig, *sb.* a flighty woman, one adorned with showy, flying cap-ribbons, or dressed at all out of the way. *Flizz* is to fly off in O.Eng., and *gygge* a flighty person. Halliwell says *phizgig*, an old woman dressed extravagantly.

Floggish, *adj.* slow ; bulky.

Flomepot, or **Flonepot**, a small earthenware pan used for holding milk, making pies, &c., and contains generally less than a gallon : if much more, it is called a 'bowl.' [The word probably is *flaunpot*. *Flaun* is a custard. Cf. 'As flat as a *flaun*.'—W. W. S.]

Floor-claat, *i. e.* floor-clout. See next word.

Floor-cover, *sb.* This, with the preceding word, both formerly much used for a carpet or any kind of covering for the floor.

Floping, *pt.* flashy ; moving about to draw attention, or with clothes not properly arranged.

Flouch, *sb.* an awkward mouth. 'Art ta settin' thy *flouch* agean?'
In southern diction 'making mouths.'

Flower, pronounced *flāār*.

Fluff, *sb.* the stuff which collects in pockets, under beds, &c.; elsewhere called *flue*.

Fluggons, *sb.* a slatternly woman. Halliwell gives *fluggan*, a coarse, fat woman.

Flup, *sb.* a stroke, blow, &c. 'Au'll gi'e thee a *flup*.'

Flup, *vb.* to hit, strike a blow, &c.

Flupperlipped, *adj.* where lips are large, or out of shape or proportion. Halliwell gives *floppermouthed* in much the same sense.

Fluppy, *adj.* careless; heedless, &c.

Flusk, or **Flusker**, *vb.* to startle a bird out of a bush.

Flusker, *vb. neut.* to fly out. 'A bird has *flusker'd* out here.'

Fluz, *vb.* the meaning not exactly ascertained. It has been heard applied to a servant engaged in cleaning fire-grates, and may have reference to the noise produced by the brushes.

Fly, *sb.* pronounced *flee*. See **Flea**, and **Flee**.

Fly by sky, *sb.* a word applied to a woman dressed in an out-of-the-way manner. Halliwell gives this word as *flee by the sky*. I write it as I heard it pronounced. The same word is also used for a sort of fly-wheel in certain machinery.

Fog, *sb.* after-grass. Ray spells it *fogge*, and describes it as long grass remaining in the pasture till winter.

Foil, *sb.* (one syllable) the pronunciation of the word *foal*. To a respected friend of mine not caring to be dressed in the height of the fashion, a cart-driver said, 'Mester, Au sud lauk a *foil* o' thy coit,' i. e. a foal of thy coat, or a coat like yours. My friend fired up in a moment as he exclaimed, 'Why, this man is a barbarian—a Vandal; let me see his name;' so he danced round to the other side of the cart, to the wonderment and confusion of the driver.

Foilfooit, *sb.* the pronunciation of *foalfoot*, the same as Colt's-foot—*Tussilago Farfara*.

Foil hoyle, a shed for sheltering foals.

Fold, *sb.* a name applied to a collection of cottages standing in a yard more or less inclosed. *Thorpe Fold*, *Heck Fold*.

Foail, the pronunciation of *fool*. See Letters **O**, **Oo**.

Foailify, *vb.* to make a fool of.

Fooit, the pronunciation of the word *foot*. See Letters **O**, **Oo**. This word occurs in the Almondbury Church inscription, and is there spelt

foyt, and the latter, sounded as two syllables, is a close approach to the local pronunciation. If then the Almondbury spelling was not correct at the date of the inscription (1522), it was probably phonetic, and at least shows that the local sound, if not the same, was as near as possible what it is now.

Footin', a fine paid, generally in beer, by a novice on his first introduction to a gang of men with whom he has to work.

Foot it, to measure distances by placing one foot before the other.

Forenoon (pronounced *forenoon*), used for that portion of the morning from breakfast to dinner.

Forenoon drinking, *sb.* luncheon.

Forgat, and **Forgate**, the past tense of *to forget*. Occurs in Gen. xl. 23: 'Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgot* him.' Also Ps. cvi. 13.

Forgetten, *p.p.* used often for *forgotten*.

Fot, past tense of *to fetch*, or *fotch*: formerly much used. S. B., in a fit of disobedience, ran away from her father, who followed her for the purpose of punishment. He overtook her in the churchyard, and on reaching home gave the following account of his proceedings: 'Au *fot* her a fillip, and then *fot* her another, and daan her coom, and sho fell agen dame Yetton's tomb.' *Fet* seems to have been an old form. Occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 2:

'Lytell Johan *fet* his bowe anone.'

Fotch, and **Fot**, *vb.* to fetch. Not long since a man rang at a friend's door, and the servant took her own time to answer the bell, to whom in remonstrance he said, 'Yo bide some *fottin*, lass,' meaning she required some fetching to the door.

Foughten (pronounced *fuffen*; *gl.* fuof'n), the past participle of *to fight*. Occurs in *The Felon Sew of Rokeby*:

'He told them all unto the end
How he had *foughten* with a fiend,
And lived through mickle strife.'

There used to be a story told about Longwood 'Thump,' or wake, to this effect. No 'wake' was thought to be complete unless all the men had engaged in battle on the occasion. A father addresses his stalwart son, 'Jack, has te *foughten*?' Jack replies, 'Noow, fatther,' and the affectionate parent rejoins, 'Kum then, get thee *foughten*, and let's gwoa whom.'

Foul. See **Faal**.

Foumard, or **Foumart** (pronounced *foomart*), *sb.* a polecat.

Fouse, the former pronunciation of the word *fox*, now nearly obsolete, but remaining in the local proverb—'Onny owd *fouse* can bide its own stink.' [Cf. Dutch *vos*, a fox.—W. W. S.]

Foyt, the form in which the word *foot* is found in the Almondbury Church inscription. Pronounced as a monosyllable it would be the same as *foit*, which I understand to be the pronunciation in the western parts of the parish of Halifax; but if as a dissyllable, it would be nearly *foet*, which approaches closely to the present local form *fooit*, which see.

Frame, *vb.* to contrive, attempt, or set about a thing: a word in common use. 'He *frames* well.' 'He doesn't *frame*,' i.e. sets awkwardly to work. 'Are the boys up yet?' 'No; but they're *framing*.' 'What do you mean?' 'They are sitting in bed, putting on their stockings.' Probably the same as A.S. *fremian*. The word occurs in Judges xii. 6: 'Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth, and he said Sibboleth, for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right.'

Franch, *adj.* French.

Frangy, *adj.* quarrelsome; kicking about.

Frap, *sb.* a pet, or ill-temper; also a small firework made by placing a pinch of gunpowder in a piece of paper folded in a triangular form. It is sometimes used by good housewives in cleaning the flues of ovens.

Fratch, *vb.* to quarrel as boys.

Fratch, *sb.* a quarrel.

Fraze, for froze, past tense of *freeze*.

Fresh, *adj.* having too much drink. *Sharp fresh* has the same meaning, but in a minor degree.

Frittises, *sb.* fritters.

Frosk, *sb.* a frog.

Frow, *sb.* a coarse woman: formerly much used.

Fruzzins, *sb.* superfluous hairs, &c. which come off the yarn in the winding, or from the cloth in the finishing, or when being *pearck'd* (perched).

Fud (*gl.* fuod), small portions of wool, &c. which come off cloth in handling it.

Fuffen (*gl.* fuof'en), *i. e.* *foughten*, which see.

Fuffle, **Fooffe**, or **Fufflement**, *sb.* a word applied to an abundance of clothing. A woman with too many flounces or ribbons, &c., would be said to have too much *fuffle* about her; so would a plant of wheat if it had too many blades.

Fugel, or **Fugle**, to cheat, deceive, or trick: used actively. One might *fugel* another one of an estate, &c. *Callifugle* has the same meaning.

Full, pronounced as usual. When in playing at ringtaw, &c., a boy wishes another to fire, and not place his marble in some convenient place with his hand, he says, '*Full* thee;' or if to fire through the ring, then, '*Full* thee through.' The word 'fullock' is applied to projecting a marble somewhat slowly by means of the thumb and bent forefinger.

Fun, past tense and past participle of *to find*.

Furr, *sb.* a furrow. Occurs in Burns's *Holy Fair* :

'The hares were hirpling down the *furs*.'

Fuzball, *sb.* the well-known fungus, *F. pulverulentus*.

Furry, **secky**, **thirdy**, and **lacky**, all words used at marbles, when boys call for the first, second, third, or last turn.

G

This letter is not often heard in the termination *ng*, except in words of one syllable. *G* or *gh* at the end of some words is hard here, though softened in classical English. Thus, *craigh*, *craw*; *gnaigh*, *gnaw*; *haigh*, *haw*; *saigh*, *saw*; so *lig*, *lie*; perhaps also *cloke*, or *cloge*, *claw*. There is also a very singular pronunciation of *gh*. See the words **Keighley** and **Pighle**.

Gabblerratches, **Gobblerratches**, or **Flee-by-neets**, called by some 'night-whistlers,' birds which fly overhead in the night, and are considered to be forewarners of death. There is an opinion that these birds are at least of two distinct kinds. The 'night-whistlers' are birds high in the air, passing by, but of doubtful race; they have, however, a perfect whistle. The *gabblerratches*, on the other hand, are said to frequent damp places, and their cry is a sort of gabble like that of the magpie.

As specimens of the superstitions which have prevailed, I hear that on one occasion the *gabblerratches* passed over this valley, when a woman had the hardihood to go out and mock them. They flew to the window of her house and left blood there. A person (!) died soon after.

One of my informants remembers his mother to have said to her children, wishing to keep them within-doors, 'Yo'll be hearin' *gabblerratches* some o' these neets, and then yo'll stop i' th' haas.' About Leeds *gabblerratches* are believed to be the restless souls of children who have died unbaptized.

Halliwell says, 'At Wednesbury there is a superstition of hounds in the air, which are called Gabriel's Hounds, but the more sober consider them to be wild geese in their flight.' When it is considered that *ratche* or *rache* is a dog which hunts by scent, it is probable that these superstitions are the same, and the names nearly or quite the same. In an old song the expression 'gable rangers' occurs, the meaning of which is doubtful. Can it be the same as the above? 'Hounds,' 'ratches,' and 'rangers' may be looked on as synonymous, but how about 'Gabriel,' 'gabble,' and 'gable,' which have

three distinct meanings, and all expressive? 'Gabble' might refer to the noise made, and 'gable' to the form of flight; but if one only be the original, of which the others are corruptions, it might be a puzzling inquiry to determine which it is.

Gadge, *vb.* to baste (in sewing). 'Gadge me these trousers up,' one might say when they wanted mending.

Ga'e (pronounced *gay*), gave. *Gav* is also used.

Gaerse, *sb.* grass. A.S. *gærs*.

Gaersedrake *i. e.* grassdrake, the Corncrake, *Gallinula crex*.

Gael, or **Gail** (pronounced *gay'il*), the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye, especially during the night.

Gael, or **Gail**, *vb.* corresponding to the substantive above. 'The eyes *gail*.'

Gaffer, *sb.* used much for master, or the chief of a gang of labourers.

Gain, or **Gane**, *adj.* near; convenient; active; useful; ready to hand: very common. In some parts of Yorkshire 'bane' is used in a similar sense.

Gainer, **Gainest**, the comparative and superlative of the above.

Galcar, or **Galker** (*a* as in *gallon*, *cat*, &c.), *sb.* beer in course of fermentation. Halliwell says *galcar* is an ale-tub; it certainly is not the tub here, but the new liquor. Ray calls it *gailclear*.

Z. S. was a believer in witchery, and in winter-time when the ale would not ferment he attributed the defect to the ill offices of some witch, and would be heard to say, 'Ay, sho's in it—sho's in it agean, the old pouse.' He would then heat a chain red hot, throw it into the *galcar* (the wort), and burn out the witch, for the beer thus heated would naturally begin to ferment. He would then gleefully exclaim, 'Ay, Au knew sho were in it; we'n maistered th' oud pouse.'

Galching, or **Gaulching**. 'Snapping and *galching*' is an expression used to describe the style of colloquy of two irritated persons. 'Galching and retching' another combination of words to express the forcing up of food from the stomach when one is troubled with wind.

Gallimawfry, and by corruption *Gallimawverty*, a mixture of several sorts of meat. The latter form is also used adverbially, and is applied to a man who conducts himself in a frolicsome way.

Gam, *sb.* game. Making *gam* of one is making fun. Pheasants, &c. are *gam*, but the laws for their protection are usually spoken of as 'the game laws.'

Ganner, *sb.* a gander.

Ganister, *sb.* a kind of siliceous stone found in coal-pits. It underlies the hard bed, and is from one to eighteen inches thick.

Gantry, or Gantree, sb. a frame to set casks upon.

Gapstead (pronounced *gapsteed*, or *gapstid*), an interval in a field wall intended for a gate, or merely used for the passage of cattle. If the interval be of an accidental nature, arising from the falling of the wall, &c., it is simply a 'gap.'

Garnet. See **Mungo**.

Garth, sb. a yard, croft, &c.; the same word as *yard*. A *stackgarth* is a stackyard. So 'gate' and 'yate' are interchangeable except when 'gate' means way. [Icel. *garðr*; A.S. *geard*.—W. W. S.]

Gassy, adj. boasting; bumptious, &c. Used in Huddersfield, but not much in Almondbury.

Gat, or Gate, the same as *got*, past tense of *to get*.

Gate, sb. a street, or way in general. 'Get out o' my *gate*' = 'Get out of my way.' Very common in the names of streets, &c.: Northgate, Westgate, Kirkgate, Castlegate, &c., in Huddersfield; Keldgate and Minster-moorgate in Beverley; Micklegate and Monkgate in York; Briggate in Leeds; Deansgate in Manchester; Skeltergate in Almondbury, &c. As might be imagined, *gate* for way is an old usage. See *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 13:

'As often words they breeden bale,
So parted Robin and John;
And John is gone to Barnesdale,
The *gates* he knoweth eche one.'

Gatewards (pronounced *gate'ards*; *gl.* *gait'urds*), used chiefly in the expression 'to go *agate'ards*,' i. e. to accompany part of the way. See **Agate'ards**.

Gaumless, adj. senseless. [Icel. *gaumr*, heed, attention.—W. W. S.]

Gav, past tense of to give.

Gavlock, or Gavelock, sb. a crowbar: formerly spelt *gaveloke*, or *gavyloke*, and meant a spear or javelin. In Cumberland a crowbar is called a javelin. [A.S. *gafeluc*, diminutive of *geafle*, a lever.—W. W. S.]

Gawby, same as Goby.

Gawkhanded, or Gawkyhanded, left-handed.

Gears (pronounced *geerz*—*g* hard), harness for horses, &c. The singular is applied to all kinds of household goods and implements. The phrase 'out of *gear*' is equivalent to 'out of health.' In the 'Coliphizacio' (*Towneley Mysteries*) a similar phrase seems to be applied to mental aberration:

'He is inwardly flayde, not right in his *gere*.'

Gee, a word used to horses when they are intended to go away from the driver's side. See **Haw**.

Geld, or Gelt, sb. a cow not likely to have more calves, and fit only for feeding.

Gemmers (pronounced *jemmers*), hinges: a very common word. [Lat. *gemellus*, O.F. *gemeau*, a twin.—W. W. S.]

Gen (pronounced *jen*). See **Guys**.

Gennel, or Ginnel (pronounced *ginnil*), a long narrow passage: according to some, unroofed; others say either roofed or unroofed. [A.S. *gin*, an opening; Icel. *gin*, a mouth.—W. W. S.]

Gealing, sb. a gosling.

Getten, i. e. gotten, or got. When the footpads knocked down Dr. B. and stole a roll of lint from his pocket, the lucky finder exclaimed, thinking it was a roll of one pound notes, then common, 'Au've *getten* it, lads;' and away they went to share their ill-gotten booty. The word is found in Chaucer's *Clerk of Oxenford*, l. 291:

'For he had *geten* him yet no benefice.'

And in his *Tale of Melibeus*: 'And therefore, saith Caton, use the riches thou hast *ygeten* in such manner,' &c.

Gie, give: very common. A friend of mine was once asked out to dinner in the neighbourhood, at a house where everything, including the dialect, was of the first order; and on gathering round the table, the host jogged his guest by the elbow, and said, 'Gie us a word.' The latter was a little startled, but as a pause ensued, he took it for granted he was to say grace, which he accordingly did.

Gi'ed, gave; also *p.p.* given.

Gi'en (pronounced *geen*), given.

Gig, sb. a kind of spiral knife used to remove knots, &c. from cloth, in order to *fettle* it up.

Gillery (*g* hard; *gl.* *gil'eri*), *sb.* trickery, or deceit: a well-known word, and would be used in matters of horse jockeying.

Gilliver (*g* soft), a kind of pink clove or carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Halliwell spells this word *gillofer*.

Gilliver, sometimes used as Jezebel, a term of reproach to a woman.

Gilt (*g* hard), a sow cut. A sow for breeding is an 'open *gilt*.'

Gilty galty (*or* **gaulty**), *sb.* a boy's game, thus played. One boy is chosen, who says the following 'nominy' (see **Nominy**):

'Gilty galty, four and forty,
Two tens make twenty.'

He then counts one, two, three, four, &c., up to forty, having his eyes covered by his hands, and the others hide during the 'nominy.' At the conclusion of it he uncovers his eyes, and if he sees any boys not yet hidden they have to stand still. He seeks the rest, but if he

moves far away from his place, called his 'stooil' (stool), one of the hidden boys may rush out and take it, provided he can get there first. Should he fail in this, he also has to stand aside; but if any one succeeds, then all run out as before, and the same boy has to say the 'nominy' again. On the other hand, if he finds all the boys without losing his 'stooil,' the boy first caught has to take his place and say the 'nominy,' and the game goes on as above. It was thus played at Almondbury in 1810, and is so still both here and at Lepton.

Gip (*gl. gip*), *vb.* to retch. 'Ma heart *gips* reeght agen it.' 'Au *gip* every taum Au smell it.'

Girn, *vb.* to grin.

Gizzen, or **Gizzom**, *sb.* the windpipe, &c.

Gizzen, *vb.* to choke. If a person were swallowing food, and could get it neither up nor down, and consequently be checked in his breathing, he would be said to be *gizzening*.

Glad, *adj.* smooth; easy. A screw turns too *glad* when the hole is too large. [Dutch *glad* means smooth, slippery: connected with the Eng. *glide*.—W. W. S.]

Gladmelshed, *adj.* said of a cow which loses her milk even as she lies down. The word therefore appears about equivalent to 'easily milked.'

Glassener (pronounced *glazzener*), a glazier.

Gled, or **Glead**, *sb.* a hawk, or kite. *Gledholt*, i. e. *Gleadeholt*, is the name of an estate near Huddersfield, and means Hawkwood. [A.S. *glida*.—W. W. S.]

Glee, *vb.* to squint, or look aside.

Glenk, or **Glink**, *sb.* a glimpse.

Glent, or **Glint**, has the same meaning as *glenk*; and both *glenk* and *glent* with their variations are verbs also.

Gloppen'd, *adj.* surprised; disgusted; frightened. If something were set before one too dirty to be eaten, he might say, 'Au'm *gloppen'd* on it,' or 'wi' it'; or one may be *gloppen'd* with a person who is in any way a nuisance. This word was communicated by one who had been a resident in Kaye Lane, and on its being referred to younger persons, they have denied all knowledge of it. I have, however, found it in Thoresby's Appendix addressed to Ray. It also occurs in the *Cursor Mundi* (Morris's edition), in the part describing the flight into Egypt (written about 1320), l. 1,1610:

'The suanis than bigan to cri . . .
Quen Jesus sagh tham *glopnid* be,
He lighted of his moder kne,' &c.,

where the word means 'frightened.'

The word *glope* for a surprise, or something startling, occurs in 'Magnus Herodes' (*Towneley Mysteries*):

‘O, my hart is rysand now in a *glope*!’

Gnaghe, or Gnaigh, vb. to gnaw. See Letter G.

Gnaigh, also used as a substantive. At the open air concert in Greenhead Park, May 1874, the following conversation between two gentlemen of the band was overheard. After refreshment had been served, one said, ‘Hey, Jim, hast ta’ gotten thi churn full?’ ‘Nay, lad, Au’ve nobbut takken away the *gnaigh* on it.’

Gnang, vb. to gnaw as a pain; to half cry. ‘This old tooith is *gnangin*’ at it agēān.’ A child who neither cries nor lets it alone, *gnangs*.

Gnangnails, sb. corns.

Gnatter, vb. to gnaw or nibble, as a mouse; also to tease, worry, &c.

Gob, sb. the mouth. ‘Shut thi *gob*.’ [A Celtic word, still preserved in Gaelic, meaning mouth, chiefly in a ludicrous sense; more properly used of a bird’s beak.—W. W. S.]

Gob, vb. to swallow hastily; also to snatch at marbles: as when a boy has been looking on at a game, and offers to snatch one, he is said to be going to *gob*.

Gobslotch, sb. a term of reproach; properly, one who dirties his mouth; but according to some, one who eats ravenously. See **Slotcher**. The following elegant oration was delivered at Dewsbury Moor in 1856. The Heckmondwike omnibus is approaching, and a little child toddles out of a cottage into the middle of the road. Its mother, armed with a fire-shovel, rushes forth, and standing on the edge of the causeway, flourishing her shovel, thus addresses her offspring: ‘Coom yaat o’ t’ rooad wi’ thee, tha’ gret *gobslotch*! Doesn’t ta’ see cooach a cummin! Coom yaat o’ t’ rooad wi’ thee, or Au’ll slawve thi’ yed wi’ mi’ shool.’

Godspenny, sb. earnest money; a penny given when a servant is hired.

Going part (pronounced *goin paat*, or *payt*—see Letter R), a portion of a loom suspended just before where the piece is woven. It has boxes to hold the shuttles, and a ledge before the *sleigh* (which see) on which the shuttles run. The boxes may have more than one shuttle.

Goit (the pronunciation of the word *gote*), *sb.* a sluice or channel cut to carry water to a mill. This word is always sounded and spelt *goit*; but if properly *gote*, it would still be *goit* in the dialect. See Letter O. The channel which conveys the water from a mill is called the ‘tail *goit*.’ In the answer to the Inquisition of the Manor of Almond-bury in 1584, is the following passage: ‘And they further say that there was a way for the inhabitants of Huddersfield to the said Miln from one Miln called Shower Miln, along the west side of the broad water until anent the Tayle *Gote* end of the Queen’s Majesty’s said Miln anent the which said Tayle *Gote* they went over the broad water,’ &c.—Hobkirk’s *Huddersfield*, p. 135.

Good, pronounced *goid*. A clerical friend, in his house-to-house visitation, found a boy suffering from a retention of water. The mother, who was a Methodist, had heard say that a borrowed Common Prayer Book was *goid* for it. She put it into his 'coit pocket and ligged it ovver him i' bed.' The boy got well.

Good few (pronounced *goid faoo*), means several, or a good many.

Good-like (pronounced *goid-lawk*), *adj.* good-looking, or comely.

Gow. See **Guys**.

Gowk and titling. When two persons are constantly seen in company together, the one in somewhat obsequious attendance on the other, they are said to be 'like *gowk and titling*.' The *gowk*, or cuckoo, is popularly supposed to be constantly attended by a little bird of the tit species (*titling*). This saying is, or was, in constant use at Paddock.

Graat (the pronunciation of *grout*—see **Aa**), *sb.* a term applied to small beer; properly the last runnings of the wort, or what is left in the barrel bottom.

Grabber, *sb.* a tight-handed man.

Gradely, *adj.* and *adv.* decent; decently. Ray spells the word *greathly*, and gives the meaning 'handsomely, towardly.' This word, though known to some here, is not much used at Almondbury, but is rather perhaps a Lancashire than a Yorkshire word. It is, however, well understood in the parts bordering on Lancashire.

Gran', or Grun', past tense of *to grind*. *Grun'* is also the past participle.

Gratehoil, *i. e.* gratehole, *sb.* the hole on the hearth into which the ashes are drawn. See **Assnook**.

Grēāse (pronounced *grēāz*; *gl.* gri'h'z), to flatter.

Grease in with, *vb.* to endeavour to gain the friendship of any one by flattery.

Greasy, *adj.* flattering. See **Slam**.

Great, pronounced *gret*, and formerly *get*. Perhaps this was the first word actually noticed by me in Almondbury itself, through which village I was one day walking, before my appointment to the Grammar School, with the then resident master, about 1846. We met a butcher, to whom he said, 'Is it Halifax *get* fair to-day?' 'What is *get* fair?' said I. 'Oh, it means great fair, but that's the way they say it.' *Gret*, however, is much more common now. For the dropping of the *r* see Letter **R**.

Greensauce, the plant Sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*, called also by some *saar grass* (sour grass), much used formerly as a sauce with meat, especially veal. When the Rev. J. Paine entered on the occupancy of Woodland's Grove, Dewsbury Moor, about 1829, there was in the

garden a long row of cultivated sorrel of a superior quality. In the dining-room, called 'the house' (see *House*), was a box seat, or locker, which contained a large heavy ball. This was pointed out to the incomers as to be used for crushing the *greensauce*, which was customarily placed in a large bowl, and the ball rolled about upon it.

One of my informants says, 'About fifty years ago every garden had its *greensauce*. It was very common then to have *cofe* feet boiled, and the *greensauce* was used with them; also 'amang sallit.' He saw it used in 1874.

Greet, *sb.* grit; bits of sand, &c.

Greetty, *adj.* gritty.

Grime (pronounced *graum*), *sb.* smut or soot on the bars; not dirt of every kind.

Grimes (pronounced *graumz*), *sb.* blacks in wheat.

Grobble, *vb.* to grope in the dark, or in a dusky light. [The frequentative of *grope*.—W. W. S.]

Grobber, *sb.* a knackler, or one adapted to odd jobs.

Groon (pronounced *grooin*, or *grōin*), *sb.* the snout of a pig.

Groop (pronounced *grooip*), the place behind cows, &c. for receiving the excrement. [In some parts *grip*. A.S. *græp*, a ditch.—W. W. S.]

Grout. See *Graat*.

Grun. See *Gran*.

Grundown, or **Grundaan**, *i. e.* ground-down, the flour with the bran unsifted.

Gruntle, *vb.*, and **Gruntling**, *pt.* and *sb.* a word employed to express the moaning noise made by a sick animal, such as a cow. Not the same as *grunting*, for that is here, as elsewhere, applied to pigs.

Guisors, persons masked who go about at Christmas time. They have no particular performance, and say little or nothing, but chiefly present themselves for admiration. The last day for this mummary is the 12th of January. They made their appearance at the Grammar School, Dec. 31, 1874, when one had a black mask something like a pig's face.

Gulley, *sb.* a gutter; a large knife.

Gutling, *sb.* a great eater; a guttler.

Guts, *sb.* used freely for entrails, the stomach, &c.

Guys, a word used in an old form of oath: 'By *guys*;' also, 'By *gen*' (*jen*), and 'By *gow*'—all well known at Lepton and Almondbury. Occurs in *Dolly's Gaon*, ver. 7:

'Shoo'd fifty gaons, but noan like that,
I' *gy*, it is a blazer!'

Guzzle guttle, *sb.* a glutton.

H

Haa, *adv.* how. This occurs sometimes as *yaa*.

Hack, *sb.* a kind of hoe with a long blade, and may be regarded as a half mattock. It is used instead of a spade for turning up sods; also for hacking out wall or hedge bottoms.

Hackle, *vb.* to set in order; to dress. A witness at a late trial said, 'Deceased hardly knew how to *hackle* a child.' Also metaphorically of one well beaten in controversy: 'Au nivver knew a man so *hackled* i' mi' lauf.' It seems to be derived from cock-fighting.

Haghe, or **Haigh**, *sb.* the haw; the berry of the hawthorn. I have heard this fruit styled *haghuws* in Hampshire. [This is really a reduplication; both *hay* and *haw* are from A.S. *haga*, a hedge. The same reduplication occurs in *haha*, or *hawhaw*, a sunk fence.—W. W. S.] As a proper name *Haigh* is very common in this locality.

Hal, *sb.* a fool, or jester. The word is still used for a fool or silly person. 'He's acting the *hal* agean.' 'What sayst ta, tha' *hal*?' Many tales are told of the *hals* of Woodsome, of Bretton, of Kirklees, &c. There is a saying still in use at Lepton, &c.: 'Tha' ar sillier nor t' *hal* o' Kirklees, for he did know t' way to his määth.' Sir T. Blacket of Bretton, contemporary with Sir John Kaye of Grange, and Colonel Ratcliff of Milns Bridge, who formed themselves into a convivial club, was of an eccentric character, and is said sometimes to have wandered about in the neighbourhood even in the guise of a beggar. He kept a *hal* (the usual appendage of a great house), and in one of his excursions met the jester, to whom he took off his hat. The *hal*, who, as a matter of course, knew him well enough, said in reply to the salutation, 'Keep thi' hat on, lad; cofe yed (calf head) is best wairm.'

Halsh, or **Halsh-knot**, *sb.* a slip-knot. [Probably originally a *neck knot*, from A.S. *heals*, the neck.—W. W. S.]

Han, much used for the present plural of *to have*. 'We *han* him' = 'We have him.' It should be understood that in many plural verbs the final *en* is still preserved, as, 'We *thinken* sooa;' 'Au mun be careful, for ma clogs *slippen*.' But it is found also in the infinitive mood, as in Chaucer, *The Man of Lawes Tale*, ll. 207, 208 (Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*):

'And seyde hem certein but he myghte haue gracē
To *han* Custance with-inne a litel spacē,' &c.

Again in Hoccleve's *Misrule* (A.D. 1400), ll. 203—206:

'Methought I was y-made a man for ever,
So tickled me that nicé reverēce
That it made me larger of dispence,
Than that I thought *han* been.'

Hand, *sb.* a workman, especially in a mill. 'The old *hand*' is the master, or head of the establishment.

Handsel, *sb.* the first act of sale, or payment for the same, or the first usage of an article. A hawker, or pedler, who had sold nothing would say he had not taken *handsel* to-day. So a man might say, 'I have not *handselled* my new plough,' i. e. not used it: in which case the word is taken as an active verb. On receiving a *handsel* the recipient sometimes turns it over and spits on it 'for luck.'

Hangby, *sb.* a hanger-on.

Hangman, or **Hangment**, *sb.* a word used in oaths, and generally in the form of '*hangman* tak' it.' Halliwell says the word is *hangment*, but gives no quotation. Many persons think this the correct form, but the meaning appears to be somewhat obscure. When a certain woman of Almondbury for the first time wore a pair of right and left shoes, she by mistake placed them on the wrong feet. She habitually turned in her toes, and being therefore surprised at the appearance of her feet as she walked, she was heard to say—

'Why, what the *hangman* do I ail?
I used to *twang*, but now I *shale*!'

See **Twang** and **Shale**.

Hank, *sb.* thread, &c. in course of preparation wound upon a large cylinder. A hank of wool or cotton consists of 840 yards, and of worsted, 560. Six *hanks* make one *bunch* in cotton and worsted, four in woollen.

Hank, *vb.* to associate with. 'Au wonder haa he could *hank* wi' sich folk.'

Hap, *vb.* to wrap up in bed-clothes, &c.; but now *lap* is more used. Ray spells the word *happe*. Perhaps it is connected with 'heap.' Occurs in *The Wife of Usher's Well*, ver. 12:

'The mantle that was on herself
She has *happ'd* round our feet.'

Happen, *adv.* very common for *perhaps*.

Harden, *vb.* a word used of the weather, which is said to *harden* as it becomes drier.

Hardhēād, *sb.* same as **Crozzle**, which see.

Hardly, in very common use for *scarcely*.

Harescaled, *adj.* hare-lipped.

Har'est (pronounced *harrest*), *sb.* harvest. Note the elision of *v*. See Letter V.

Harrish, perhaps *arrish*, *vb.* to starve with cold. 'He *harrished* his colts,' i. e. left them out in the cold weather.

Hask, *adj.* dry ; parched, &c. A form of *harsh*. See **Ask**. [Danish, *harsk*, rancid.—W. W. S.]

Haster, or **Hastener** (pronounced *haister*), *sb.* a meat screen.

Hat, past tense of *to hit*.

Haud, hold. See **Hod**.

Haufrockdon (pronounced *hofs*), *sb.* a half-rocked one, half-witted. Halliwell spells this word *haufrockton*.

Hauf-thick, *adj.* when applied to bacon means half-fed, or half fat, but if to a man, half-witted.

Haupenny (pronounced *hopenny*), halfpenny.

Haust. See **Host**.

Have on, *vb.* to make fun of ; to chaff. ‘They are nobbut *having him on*’ = ‘They are only making fun of him.’ Sometimes they say ‘*having him on* for the mug,’ in the same sense—the latter part of which expression is not quite clear as to its meaning.

Haverbrēād, or **Havercake**, oat-cake, or oat-bread ; cakes made of oatmeal, very thin, the size of a large pancake. They are still much in use, and formerly little else was to be met with, at least among the rustics.

[Icel. *hafr*, oats ; Middle English, *haver*. The word occurs in *Piers the Plowman*, B. vi. 284 :

‘A few cruddes and creem, and an *haver cake*.’

From the Dutch form *haver* comes *haverzak*, and the French and English *haversack*.—W. W. S.]

The 33rd Regiment of Foot rejoices in the title, ‘*Havercake Lads*,’ from the circumstance of its having been originally raised, it is said, in this district. Recruiting parties of this regiment used formerly to carry a piece of oat-cake on a cane as a standard. See Preface, ‘Oat-cake.’

Haw, a word used to horses when they are to go to the driver’s side. *Gee*, when to go off.

Hawbuck, or **Hawby** (pronounced the same), *sb.* an ungainly person ; a sawney ; a country lout.

Hay, or **Hey** (*gl.* *hai*), an old word for a boundary, or fence. Found in names of homesteads, &c.: Farnley *Hey*, Thorpe *Heys* (Holmfirth), &c.

Head, pronounced *hēād*, and sometimes *yed*: the latter form evidently arising from the attempt to say *hēād* rapidly. The Anglo-Saxon *héafod* became subsequently *heved*, or *heved*, and the *v* being elided, the local pronunciation is nearly correct.

Head-tie (pronounced *hēādtee*, or *yedtee*), *sb.* a collar to tie horses’ heads.

Hēādwork, *i. e.* headwork, the headache : a word still often used.

Heald (pronounced *yeld*), *sb.* a portion of the loom through which the warp passes into the *slay*.

Heart. ‘By t’ *heart*’ is a very common exclamation, or oath, wherein no doubt the allusion is to the Sacred Heart. A boat’s crew, nearing land, seemed suddenly to disappear in the waves, when an Almond-bury man, looking on, exclaimed, ‘By t’ *heart* they’re gone.’ If a man were unwilling to believe a thing, the informant would likely enough say, ‘By t’ *heart* it’s true.’ Sometimes the *r* is sunk, and the sound is, ‘By t’ *ha’t* :’ the *th* as in *thin*.

Heck, *sb.* a small gate, or wicket ; the rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay ; also a rack for cattle to feed at, in which sense Ray has it. A fold now within the vicarage grounds at Almondbury was, in my recollection, *Heckfold*. There is also the town of *Heckmondwike*, not far from Bradford. [*Heck* = hatch. Swedish, *häck*, a hedge, coop, rack.—W. W. S.]

Mr. North, a well-known attorney, had been to the *Heck* Inn, near the vicarage, one Christmas-time, and on his road home some lads, who wanted money, waylaid him and his man in Fenay Lane, and pelted him, the man, and the lantern with snowballs. He called for assistance, and the boys ran forward, and offered to see him safely home, which they did, and each received a shilling. There were three lads, one of whom told my informant. No doubt the sign of the inn gave the name to the fold, but all traces of inn and fold are now gone.

Heckles, *sb.* the long feathers on the neck of a cock, sometimes called *hackles*. Hence, no doubt, ‘to set up one’s *heckle*’ = to show signs of a bad temper. Occurs in Gavin Douglas’s Prologue to the 12th *Æneid* of Virgil, l. 155 :

‘Phebus red fowle hys corall creist can steir,
Oft strekyng furth hys *heckill*, crawand cleir.’

Hed, *vb.* to hide. The past tense and past participle are the same.

Hedden, also the past participle of *hed*, to hide.

Heights, pronounced both *hates* and *hites*. It is an exclamation used when a boy wishes to shoot without the marble touching the ground before it hits the other, at which the aim is taken.

Heinous cold, *i. e.* very, or dreadfully, cold.

Helder, *adv.* rather : but not now generally known. It was given to me by a respected friend, who about forty years ago was watching some masons setting a flag, which continually wanted more packing to make it lie flat and steady. One kept saying, ‘It’s *elder* slack yet,’ and the others evidently understood him. I have found one person besides who knows the word. [Isel. *heldr* ; Moeso-Gothic, *haldis*. *Gawain*, l. 376 ; *Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, l. 1835.—W. W. S.]

Hele, *vb.* to cover up (in the bed-clothes, &c.) ; to hide.

Heligo, or Helligo, *adj.* wild ; romping : but the word seems not much known. 'They're just like *heligo* lads.'

Heling, *sb.* I have heard this name given to a kind of garret, or attic, where the roof leans in one direction, and nearly reaches the floor. Halliwell gives *helings*, eyelids. Compare to *hels*.

Helter, *sb.* the pronunciation of the word *halter*.

Helting, *sb.* and *pt.* In making oat-cake, the water and meal being first put into a tub, the mixture stands for the night, then more meal is gradually stirred in, and this process is the *helting*. Halliwell says, to *helt* is to pour out. See **Haverbread**. A certain woman, reputed to be a witch (about 1823), indulged a neighbour, who was a shopkeeper, with her custom, and ran up a large score. As she showed no signs of payment, the shopkeeper was obliged to stop the credit, and 'sho cursed him.' In the evening the man and his wife were *helting* ; the meal would not thicken ; the husband poured it in, and 't' wife' stirred it up. Still little progress was made. At length he said, 'Tak' thi' airm aat.' She did. He stabbed a penknife into the tub, and *added more meal*. Surprising to say, it thickened immediately ! The next day the witch, with her arm *lapped* up, came by, and she said to one of the parties, who went to look at her, 'Yo hev not killed me yet !' She was supposed to have had her arm in the tub to impede the *helting*, and to have been struck by the knife.

Hen-hoil, *i. e.* hen-hole, formerly much used for 'hen roost,' or the place where fowls are kept.

Hen-race. This expression is commonly used to denote a certain amount of contempt, in such sentences as, 'Au wodn't be seen at a *hen-race* wi' thee.' The sport in popular opinion is evidently of the lowest degree of merit, and no doubt it is. That the hen is held in contempt witness Chaucer :

'Therefore should ye be holden gentlemen :
Such arrogance is not worth a *hen*.'

That the bird is nothing for sport or ornament, and that it is perhaps without exception the most useful of all the feathered creation, are severally sufficient reasons for its being treated with high disdain.

Henscrattins, *i. e.* hen-scratchings, small streaky clouds in such form as the name suggests.

Hezzlebroth, *i. e.* hazel-broth, a flogging with a hazel stick.

Hig, *sb.* a huff, or quarrel.

Higgler, *sb.* a hawker of cloth.

Him, *pers. pron.* frequently used for *himself*. 'He has cut *him*' = 'he has cut himself.' The other pronouns are used in the same way, as 'I'll wash *me*,' &c.

Hime (pronounced *haum*, or *hoime*—a transition sound), *sb.* the same as rime, or hoar frost. The expression '*himey* frost' for 'white

frost' is common enough. [The Anglo-Saxon for hoar-frost is *hrīm*, and if the *r* be dropped it becomes *hime*. See *Hush*.—W. W. S.]

Hindlift, *i. e.* *hīndlift*, *sb.* a joint of beef taken from the hinder part of the animal, and corresponding with the aitchbone of the south of England. Some people call it the 'inlift,' which is probably a mistake.

Hing, *vb.* a form of *hang*, but it is not applied when a person hangs himself. See illustration to *Cloke*. Occurs also in Sir Richard Maitland's *Satires on the Town Ladies*, A.D. 1496—1586:

' With *hingan* sleeves like geil pokis.'

Hip, same as **Hipe**.

Hipcloths. See **Hippings**.

Hipe (pronounced *haup*), *vb.* to strike, push, &c. A cow *hipes* another with her horns.

Hipe, *sb.* a stroke, or a blow. See **Naybreed**.

Hippings, *sb.* hipcloths, or napkins for infants: no doubt connected with **Hap** (which see). [If allied to *hip*, it cannot also be allied to *hap*.—W. W. S.]

Hisse'l, or **Hisse'n**, both forms used for the word *himself*.

Hitten, past participle of *to hit*. See **Hat**.

Hoast, or **Haust** (pronounced *hoste*), *sb.* a dry cough. [A.S. *hwóst*; Icel. *hósti*.—W. W. S.] See illustration to **Pay**.

Hob, *sb.* the name of a stone used in various games, such as 'cots and twys,' for placing the stakes upon, or in 'duckstone.' Also a piece of iron—the mark at quoits.

Hoblin, *sb.* In the course of hay-making, when rain is expected before the hay is made, it is customary to rake it up into small heaps to prevent it from being spoiled, with the intention of spreading it out again. These heaps are *hoblins*. In size they are between the *ricklin* and the *haycock*.

Hobling, *sb.* a silly fellow.

Hocker, *vb.* to hesitate. 'I *hocker'd* long about it.' I have heard this word elsewhere called *hacker*.

Hod, the pronunciation of the verb *hold*. '*Hod* thi din, wilt ta?' = 'Hold your noise, will you?' See *Thomas the Rhymer*, ver. 14:

' But Thomas ye sall *haud* your tongue,
Whatever ye may hear or see,'

where the *au* is the lengthened sound of the *ø* in *hod*.

Under this head I may venture to give an illustration of the Huddersfield street Arab as he is. A short time back from this date

(1876) the children of one of the Ragged Schools had a feast. At table a young lad, who seemed to have enjoyed his meat, and to have had enough, was asked by a kindly subscriber in attendance if he would have some pudding, to which he promptly replied, 'Now (no), Au'll tak' some more mate.' When this was demolished the question was repeated, and the same answer returned. The proposal was made once more, and the lad, who was now replete and irritable, answered sharply, 'Now; Au'm full up, Au tell thee; Au cannot *hod*.' If some good Samaritan had furnished this youth with the traditional half-crown, as he evidently possessed the quality of perseverance to lead to ultimate success, a splendid career might have been looked for.

Hodden, or Ho'den, *i. e.* holden, the past participle of *to hold*.

Hodfast, *i. e.* holdfast, *adj.* used thus: 'Au'm varry *hodfast* on it' = 'I am sure of it.'

Hoil, the pronunciation of the word *hole*. 'T' *hoil*, *i. e.* the hole, means a cage, or a prison. Used also in various compounds: draught-*hoil*, hen-*hoil*, pickin-*hoil*, steel-*hoil*, &c. (which see).

Hoilakes, *sb.* the name of a game of marbles, which are cast into a hole on the ground. The word is no doubt formed from *hoil*, hole, and *lakes*, games.

Holeyn, or Hollin, *sb.* the holly tree. *Hollin* is quite generally used. See *The Outlaw Murray*, ver. 3:

'There's the picture of a knight, and a lady bright,
And the green *hollin* abune their bree.'

'Thick *Hollins*' is the name of a residence near Meltham.

Hoo, *pers. pron.* she [A.S. *héo*]: nearly gone out of use, but I occasionally meet with it. *Shoo* [A.S. *séo*] is now much more used here. Connected with the pronoun of the third person singular, masculine or feminine, two curious usages prevail.

1. The speaker will use correctly the first person of the verb, and with it what is now the third, as thus: 'I haven't been there, nor *isn't* going;' 'I haven't taken that house, nor *doesn't* intend' [which in fact is the old Northumbrian first person preserved.—W. W. S.]

2. In families parents will speak to their children, even when grown up, addressing them in the mass in the third singular, and then as it were tossing the remark to one. Thus a father, instead of saying to his daughter, 'Mary, iron me another handkerchief,' would express himself thus: '*She* must iron me another handkerchief—Mary!' This certainly has the effect of keeping all attentive.

Hoodstone. See **Hudstone**.

Hoof, or Hoove (pronounced as spelt), *sb.* a part of the skin on the hand made hard by labour. Sometimes *hurriers* in coal-pits will have *hooves* on their heads, from constantly pushing the carts.

Hoofed, used as a participle, connected with the above. 'He's *hoofed* to it,' *i. e.* he is hardened or accustomed to it.

Hooker in, *sb.* a traveller, or other person, who is accustomed to stand outside merchants' warehouses to invite customers to enter. A merry friend of mine was in the habit of alluding to one of these gentlemen as 'the Judicious *Hooker*.'

Hooned (pronounced *hooined*), *pt.* harassed; overworked.

Hoop (pronounced as usual), *sb.* a finger-ring. Shakespere so uses the word—*Merchant of Venice*, Act V. sc. i.:

Portia. A quarrel, ho, already? what's the matter?

Gratiano. About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring.

Hoop for a barrel, sometimes called a *garth*.

Hoop for a wheel, generally called a *tire*.

Hopper, or Hoppet, *sb.* A sowing *hoppet* is a basket made of wicker-work, used for sowing corn, &c.; a bee *hoppet* is a bee-hive. Ray says a *hoppet* is a hand-basket. [The same as M.E. *hoper*, a basket; P. Plowman, B. vi. 63.—W. W. S.]

Hoptemse (pronounced *temce*), *sb.* a hop sieve. Ray has *temse*.

Hopy, perhaps the same as *hobby*, *sb.* a child's name for a horse, or for a toy-horse. In one glossary spelt *howpy*.

Hopy dob, used in the same sense as *hopy* at Holmfirth, &c.

Hoste. See **Hoast**, and **Haust**.

Hotch, or Hutch, *sb.* a bout, or turn. 'Give him a *hotch* over.' [The same as *hitch*.—W. W. S.]

Hotch, or Hutch, *vb.* to move on a seat without lifting oneself; also to give a slight lift to one getting over a wall, &c.

Hound, pronounced *haand*, or *yaand*. Formerly these dogs were much kept in Almondbury, and when one sat on his haunches and barked upward in the dead of the night, it was considered to be a warning of death.

House (pronounced *haas*, or *yaus*), especially signifies the kitchen, or the common room in which the family usually sit.

Housings (pronounced *haasingz*—*s* sharp), the lower edges of a roof or eavesings. It is clear that this word is a corruption of 'eavesings,' though the people here suppose it to be derived from 'house,' and pronounce it accordingly.

However, pronounced *haaivver*, or *yaaivver*.

How go? Although the people hereabout do not profess to be very polite, some are undoubtedly civil, and will occasionally salute each other in the above form, instead of saying, 'How d'ye do?'

Hubbling, *pt.* stuttering.

Hudstone, *sb.* the hob, or hobstone, of the fireplace.

Huffle. See **Huvvle**.

Hug (pronounced *hoog* ; *gl.* *huog*), *vb.* to carry a load : very common.

Huggen, *sb.* the bone of an animal projecting on each side close to the tail.

Hum, *vb.* to humbug.

Humlock, *sb.* the name of a plant, but not the same as hemlock. The former is *Chaerophyllum silvestris*, the latter is *Conium maculatum*.

Hundreds, *sb.* the name of a boys' game at marbles, which is carried on till one of the players scores 100, or some higher number agreed upon ; at that stage a change takes place in the proceedings. Any number can play at the game, but it will be best described for two players, A and B. First they *taw* up to a hole ; if both get in they repeat the process until one is left out, say B ; then A counts 10. Should both fail the nearest goes first. He may now lay his *taw* about the hole, or fire at the other, on hitting which he counts another 10. He now goes for the hole again, and failing, lies where he happens to stop. If he misses, B from his present position tries to get into the hole, and failing, lies still ; but if he reaches the hole he counts 10, and proceeds as A had done. The one who first gets the 100 (or other number) now goes in for his *pizings*, which performance takes place thus :—The loser, so far, is lying about, and the winner goes back to *drakes*, and again tries to lodge in the hole, and if he succeeds the game is up. If not, he lies still, and the loser tries for the hole ; if he gets in he counts another 10, or if he should succeed in hitting the winner, he scores his adversary's hundred to his own number, and then goes on for his *pizings*, as the other had done.

In failure of either securing the game thus, the process is repeated at *drakes*. When, however, the one who is on for his *pizings* manages to *taw* into the hole, the game is concluded.

Hurchent, or **Hurchin**, *sb.* the hedgehog. See *The Cherry and the Slae*, by Alexander Montgomery (circa 1597) :

‘I saw the *hurcheon* and the hare
In hidlings *hirpling* here and there.’

Hurle, *vb.* to cower down ; to squat. When persons are gathered close round a fire for warmth they are said to *hurle* ; also if a horse or a cow appears poorly, or if they have been out on a cold night, they *hurle*. Perhaps the word means to draw up in a small compass, as we do when cold. In some parts the word is *hurple*, or *hirple*. See the illustration to **Hurchent**. [Connected with *hurken*, to squat —Dutch.—W. W. S.]

Hurrier, *sb.* a boy who pushes coal-trucks, &c. in a pit.

Hurry, *vb.* to draw or move a cart. A horse *hurries* coals, &c.

Hurted, past tense of *to hurt*.

Hurted, and **Hurten**, past participle of *to hurt*.

Hush, *sb.* a gust of wind : evidently for *rush*. [A.S. *hréosan*, to rush ; drop the *r*, *hush*.—W. W. S.]

Hussle, or **Hustle**, *sb.* rubbish. Halliwell has *hustlement* = odds and ends. 'Before Au turn'd it into a garden There was nowt but *hustle* there.'

Huvvle, *sb.* a stall for the finger or thumb. The word is usually pronounced *uvvil*. Now, making allowance for the *vil*, which would suggest the spelling *vel*, or *vle* (see Letter I, 3, 1, 3), and admitting the *h*, which might or might not be intended, we come to *huvvle* as the most probable local form. Grose, however, calls it *huffle*.

I

The personal pronoun *I* is generally sounded like *au* in *caught*.

1. But the long *i* in words has a greater diversity of sound.

(a) In some words it is pronounced as *ee* ; thus, *light*, *bright*, *slive*, &c., are *leet*, *breest*, *sleeve*, &c.

(b) And occasionally, but rarely, like *a* in *ray* ; thus, *right* is sometimes called *rate*, and *fight* generally *fate* ; also *pismire*, *pismare*. [The Anglo-Saxon has both *riht* and *reht* for *right*.—W. W. S.]

(c) Again, in some words, the long *i* is shortened ; thus, *wind* (the verb) is *wīnd*, *hinder* is *hīnder*, and *hindlift* is *hīndlift*. In fact the long *i*, as sounded in customary English, is almost or quite unknown here in the dialect.

2. On the other hand, the short *i* is a particularly favourite sound, that is, it is introduced in numberless instances where in customary English it is not found.

(a) Some words containing the diphthong *oa* are pronounced as if spelt *oi*, or *oy* ; thus, *coal*, *coat*, *foal*, *loan* (a lane), and *throat*, are *coil*, *coit*, *foil*, *loin*, and *throit*. The exceptions are numerous—*load*, *road*, &c. ; *oak* is *yak*.

(b) The same sound is given to *o* followed by *e* with a consonant intervening ; thus, *cote*, *hote*, *pose*, *pote*, *thole*, &c., are *coit*, *hoil*, *poise*, *poit*, *thoil*, &c. *Choke*, *coke*, *smoke*, &c. are among the exceptions.

(c) The short *i* is introduced after *oo* in a large number of words, chiefly, however, where the *oo* is full in ordinary English ; thus, *boon*, *boot*, *boose*, *fool*, *goose*, *moon*, *noon*, *roose*, *school*, *shoot*, *spoon*, *tool*, *tooth*, &c., become *booin*, *booit*, *booise*, &c.

(d) The same takes place, but more rarely, in words where the *oo* has the shortened sound of *u* in *put* ; thus, *foot* and *good* are *fooit* and *gooid*. But in such words generally the sound of *oo* is simply lengthened.

(e) The rule, therefore, seems to be, when the *oo* is full the *i* is introduced, and when short it is lengthened, in the dialect.

3. The short *i* sound of the South in such words as *din*, *pin*, *sin*, &c. is used here for words ending—

(a) In *en* ; thus, *brethren*, *children*, *Ellen*, *elsen*, &c., are *brethrin*, *childrin*, *Ellin*, *elsin*, &c.

(b) More strangely, for words in *on*; *acron* (acorn), *mutton*, *Nelson*, *ribbon*, &c., are *ackerin*, *muttin*, *Nelsin*, *ribbin*, &c.: all which I myself have heard.

(c) In such words as *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, &c., which are *Keremis*, *Michaelmis*, &c., and *Australia*, *Austrilia*.

(d) And in some words ending in *le*; thus, *bottle*, *bundle*, *crozzle*, &c., are *bottil*, *bundil*, *crozzil*, &c.

4. In *cousin* the *i* is distinctly heard.

The following is an illustration of the sound of pronoun *I*. A tenant of the Grammar School once on our rent day told a long story of his searching for his father, who had been, as it is called, 'out on the spree.' On the son's return home, sick and weary, after a bootless errand, as he was toiling up Almondbury Bank he fancied he heard his father calling for help. He immediately posted off for Dalton, and found his father in the dyke, about one and a half miles from the town end. One of the audience said, 'Warn't it queer, Jooa, tha' yeerd thi fathther sooa far?' To whom he replied, 'Au deened't say Au yeerd him, Au said Au thowt Au yeerd him.'

I' (pronounced *ee*), used for *in*. 'Theer isn't a better haas i' th' taan.'

Ickle, for *icicle*. [A.S. *gicel*, a little jag. The Anglo-Saxon for *icicle* is *is-gicel*.—W. W. S.]

If is sometimes pronounced *ef*. Three men stood by the wayside chatting over matters, and one was heard to say, 'Au'll tell thee w'at; *ef* a man does wrang, yo'll yeer on it all ovver t' country; but *ef* a man does reight, nobody ses nowt.' [Icel. *ef*, *if*.—W. W. S.]

Imp, *sb.* always used in a bad sense.

In. See *I'*.

In, used as a verb, as, 'The clock *ins*,' i. e. gains. See Hoccleve's *Poem and Roundel* (A.D. 1408), ver. 29:

'Were our seed *inned* then we mighten play,'

where *inned* means gathered in.

Ing, *sb.* a field, or meadow. Halliwell says, 'generally one lying low near a river,' but it hardly seems so here; in fact the word is very common in this hilly district.

Inkum jinkum, the name of a 'nominy' (which see) used at Lepton, and formerly at Almondbury, in the game of 'Buck, Buck,' which is thus played. A boy jumps up on another's back, and holding up some fingers, says,

'*Inkum jinkum*, Jeremy buck,
Yamdy horns do Au cock up?'

If he guesses wrong—say two for three—the first proceeds:

'Twó tha' sès, and thrée there is;
Au'll leán thee to làke at
Inkum jinkum, &c.,

and repeats the question, striking the under boy alternately with his flattened fists, fingers downwards, and keeping time with the emphasized syllables. When the under boy guesses correctly he mounts the other, and the game goes on.

N.B.—*Yamdy* means 'how many,' and is a well-known word.

Insense (accent on last syl.), *vb.* to inform, or to make one acquainted with. Ray says, 'a pretty word used about Sheffield,' but it is common enough here. 'I *insensed* him with it,' or 'into it' = 'I explained it to him,' or 'informed him about it.'

Intend, *vb.* used curiously to express a desire or expectation in matters beyond one's own control. 'I had *intended* our rector to be a bishop,' &c. *Aim* is used in a similar way.

Ippity pippity, an expression of contempt; but I am unable to say whether used as an interjection or adjective.

I'se, an abbreviated form of 'I shall.' So 'We'se,' 'Ye'se,' &c. See *The Outlaw Murray*, ver. 5:

" "I make a bow," then the gude king said,
"Unto the *man* that dear bought me;
I'se either be king of Ettrick Forest,
Or king of Scotland that outlaw sall be." "

Ista', *i. e.* art thou; but *art ta'* is also used. [Chaucer has 'I is as ill a miller as is ye;' *Cant. Tales*, 4043.—W. W. S.]

Itches, *vb.* pronounced *eeks*, or *ekes*.

Ivin (pronounced *auvin*), *sb.* the Ivy.

Ivver, the pronunciation of *ever*.

J

Jackabout, or **Jagabout**, *sb.* one of no particular branch of business, but willing to do anything.

Jackband, *sb.* a figurative expression for 'the course of the year,' derived no doubt from the kitchen apparatus. The phrase 'When the *jackband* is turned' means 'after the 21st of June or December.'

Jacks, *sb.* a portion of a loom, formed of pieces of wood several together on a pivot, which passes through the centre of each. At each end of the *jack* is a string; the one connects it with the *lam* (below), the other with the *yeld*.

Jamb, or **Jambstone** (pronounced *jaum*), *sb.* The side-stone of a fireplace, door, or window is so termed.

Jamp, past tense of *to jump*.

Jannock, *adj.* genuine; honest; straightforward. 'That's not *jannock*' = 'That's not fair.'

Jannock, *sb.* Ray says this word means 'oat-bread made into large loaves.' I have met with one aged man, and only one, who seems to know this fact; but *bannock* has a similar meaning.

Javel, *vb.* to wrangle, or quarrel. Spenser uses the same word for a worthless fellow.

Jealous, *adj.* afraid, or suspicious. 'Au'm *jealous* he's not baan to carry on long,' i. e. 'I fear he is not going on long with his business.'

Jegging, *pt.* joining at dinner, &c. from another's stores.

Jegs, *sb.* shares. 'To go *jegs*' = to go shares.

Jemmers. See **Gemmers**.

Jenny broach (pronounced *jinny broich*), used for the hand jenny to spin from. In form like a pencil pointed at both ends, and thicker towards the bottom. [The old meaning of *broach* was a *point*, or *pointed pin*.—W. W. S.]

Jerry, *sb.* the common name of a machine for finishing cloth, by which all the rough portions are removed.

Jezebel, *sb.* a term of reproach curiously used even for a *man*. F. said to M. H. the constable, 'Au'll mak' thee do thy duty, tha old *Jezebel*!'

Jiste (pronounced *jaust*), *vb.* to 'agist,' or feed cattle for hire: used chiefly in the participle *jisting*. An animal so fed is a *jister* (*jauster*). [Ultimately from Latin *jacere*. It originally meant to find cattle a lodging, or lying-down place.—W. W. S.]

Jobby, *sb.* a beam or jamb.

John it, or **Jon it**, an expression used by some as an oath.

Johnny ringo (pronounced *ring-go*), the name of a children's game, thus played. One kneels down, and the rest, boys and girls, one or both, stand round in a ring. One of the players goes round the ring and says,

'Johnny, Johnny ringo.'

The centre player calls out,

'Don't stale all my faun sheep.'

The outsider says,

'Nobbut one by one
Whaul they're all done,'

and as he takes them one by one from the ring they hide. *Johnny Ringo* at length gets up to look for his sheep; when he finds them they run about 'baaing,' and he catches them, and *reckons* to cut

their heads off, till he has caught them all. Then the game begins anew. It was so played as far back as 1810, and is still.

Johnny Ringo, *sb.* the Yellow Hammer is so termed by some.

Jooah, or **Juah**, the pronunciation of the name *Joe*, but when used with the surname sharply it is *Ju'* (as in *jut*), as *Ju'* Brook, *Ju'* Sykes. (See Preface, 'Christian Names.')

Joss, *sb.* the master or leader. '*Joss o' t' haas*' is the master of the house. '*He's nooan baan to be joss ovver me*' = '*He's not going to be my master.*'

Jot, *vb.* to distribute, &c. '*Jot out their dinners,*' *i. e.* place on their plates so much, and no more.

Jowl (pronounced *joul*, or *jowl*), to knock the head against anything.

Joy, *sb.* a term of endearment: much used. See **Doy**.

Jubberty, **Jubbity**, **Jubblety**, *sb.* a difficulty; misfortune, &c. '*He's had some jubbities in his lifetime.*' [A corruption of O.Eng. *jupardy*: Modern English, *jeopardy*.—W. W. S.]

K

This letter suffers elision in some words; thus, *ta'* and *ma'* for *take* and *make*. *Ta'ed*, *i. e.* *taked*, is used for *took*.

Kay, the pronunciation of *key*, as in Middle English.

Kecker, *adj.* squeamish; cowed; fearful. '*Kecker o' food*' means dainty, and '*kecker-hearted*' is cowardly.

Keel, *vb.* (active and neuter), to cool; but not *adj.* A person may *keel* himself, or let his tea *keel*, but he would not speak of a *keel* evening. [A.S. *cól*, *adj.* cool; *célan*, *vb.* to cool.—W. W. S.]

Keighley, *sb.* the name of a town in the West Riding, introduced here on account of the peculiarity in the pronunciation. It is not called *Keeley*, as might be supposed, but as if written *Keihley*, wherein there seems to be a relic of a guttural sound.

Kelt, *sb.* money: common word.

Ken, *sb.* knowledge: chiefly in such phrases as '*that's past my ken.*'

Kenspeck, or **Kinseback**, *adj.* easy to be known. '*This is kenspeck enough,*' *i. e.* you may see what it is. Halliwell spells this word *kensback*. [A well-known Icelandic word, *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition. From *kenna*, to ken, *spakr*, wise.—W. W. S.]

Kenspeckled, *adj.* marked or branded, as sheep, &c., with the iron. Ray calls this word *kenspecked*.

Kerry, *sb.* a passion.

Kersen, Kersmas, &c. See **Chersen, Chersmas, &c.**

Kesh, *sb.* used only in the phrase 'to be in one's *kesh*,' i. e. in a state of elation, or delight. A man just come to good fortune, or married, would 'be in his *kesh*.'

Ket, *sb.* carrion; offal, &c. An exclamation on seeing offensive animal matter: 'What *ket*!' [Icel. *ket*, or *kjöt*, flesh.—W. W. S.]

Ketlock, *sb.* the plant charlock, *Brassica campestris*.

Kettish, *adj.* putrid, &c. It may be said of meat too far gone, 'It's varry *kettish*.'

Ketty, *adj.* putrid; rotten; stinking, &c. The word a little though not much known, used by an old man of Lepton in sentences similar to the following, said to tiresome children. 'Od bone yor *ketty* heads on yo, ye little *ketty* madlins.' The meaning of 'Od bone' not clear.

Kex (pronounced *kāise*, or *kay-eece*; *gl.* *kai-h's*), *sb.* Halliwell says the dry stalk of Hemlock, or similar plant. 'He is as hollow as a *kex*,' said of a deceitful man. For pronunciation see Letter **X**. There are two sorts of *kex*—Shiny *Kex*, *Angelica sylvestris*; and Rough *Kex*, *Heracleum spondylium*.

Kink, *vb.* to choke: in laughter, &c. A child who throws himself into a kind of fit, laughs or cries till he *kinks*.

Kinks, used also as a substantive. 'Kinks of laughter,' &c.

Kinkcough, otherwise called the **Chincough** (pronounced *tchin*), *sb.* the whooping-cough. This word occurs in a Cambridge MS., Ff ver. 48, fol. 74, in the University Library: *Weather Prognostications for when the Year begins on a Friday, die Veneris*.

'The *chincough* shall be full rife
That many men shall short her life.'

The word *kynke* = to draw the breath audibly occurs in 'Juditium,' *Towneley Mysteries*:

'Peasse, I pray the, be stille, I laghe that I *kynke*.'

Kinkhost, *sb.* same as the above. [Dutch *kinkhoest* = Eng. *chincough*. See **Hoast**.—W. W. S.]

Kinsbody, *sb.* a relative.

Kippersome, *adj.* (perhaps *capersome*), used of a prancing horse, &c.

Kist, *sb.* a chest, especially for corn. See *Uplandis Mouse* and *Burges Mouse*, ll. 13, 14:

'And freedom had to go quhair e'er scho list,
Among the cheese in ark and meal in *kist*.'

Kit, *sb.* a pail or vessel with two handles, used for water or milk,

and is placed on the head. At merry-meetings there is a well-known game called 'Duck under the water *kit*.'

Kitling, *sb.* very common for kitten: from the word *cat*. It was once in dispute, when J. R. was in the company, what animal most resembled a cat. Some said the tiger, lion, leopard, &c., but Jem, with great gravity, observed, 'I' ma 'pinion theer's nowt so much lauk a cat as a gret big *kitlin*.'

Kittle, *vb.* to have kittens.

Kittle, *adj.* dangerous; ticklish, &c.

Kiver, *i. e.* cover, *sb.* ten sheaves of corn set up together. Eight sheaves form a *stack*. See **Thrave**.

Knackle, *vb.* to mend in a small way; to trifle, &c. 'He is a *knackling* fellow,' *i. e.* one who works on small and varied jobs. So 'knicknacks' are trifles.

Knackler, *sb.* connected with the above.

Knade, past tense of *to knead*, but *kneaded* is also used.

Knadekit, commonly called the *nakit*, a kind of tub, two feet deep by one and a half broad, used to hold the meal and water to form the dough for oat-bread, from which vessel it is ladled and placed upon the *bakbrade*. They don't *reckon* to clean the *nakit*, as it is considered the bread is better to manage by leaving the remnants of the old bread in the tub.

Knock on, *vb.* to get on fast.

Knodden, past participle of *to knead*.

Knoll (pronounced *nole*; *gl.* *noal*), *vb.* to sound the knell.

Knoll, *sb.* a little round hill, or the top of a hill. Raven's *Knoll* is the name of a farm near Farnley Tyas.

Knop, *sb.* a bud. A flower in bud is said to be 'in *knop*.' Occurs in Scripture, as in Exod. xxxvii. 20: 'In the candlestick were four bowls made like almonds, his *knops*, and his flowers.'

Knope, *vb.* to strike on the head; to break (stones).

Knopple, *sb.* the head; the diminutive of *knob*, or *knop*.

Knor and spell, the name of a game played with a wooden ball (the *knor*), a *spell*, and a pommel. The *spell* is a kind of stage with three or four iron feet to drive into the ground; on the top of this stage is a spring made of steel, containing a cup to receive the *knor*, which is about one or two inches in diameter, and usually made of holly or box. The spring is kept down by a *sneck*, which is tapped by the pommel when the *knor* is intended to be struck. Two may play at the game, or two sides. When a player goes in he drives the *knor* for, say, 100 yards, *i. e.* five score, and he reckons five. Each person has the same number of strokes, previously agreed upon, but generally only one innings.

The pommel is thus formed. The driving part is frequently of ash-root, or *owler*, in shape like half a sugar-loaf, split lengthwise, but only three or four inches long, and the handle is of ash, wrapped with wax band where held, which is in one hand only.

This game was not practised here in 1810, and is not much now; but it is very popular about Dewsbury, Batley, Robert Town, &c.

Krausom. See **Chrisom**.

Kuss, *sb.* a kiss.

Kuss (pronounced *koos*, sharp; *gl.* *kuos*), *vb.* to kiss. Hearing a merry girl use this word to a half-witted youth, who appeared dreadfully alarmed, I thought it meant to curse, but on seeking an explanation I found I was greatly in error. 'Coom hither, George,' says she, 'and Au'll *kuss* thee.' 'Nay, nay, tha' shannot.'

L

This letter in many words is entirely silent.

1. In those in which it is silent in ordinary English.

2. In some few other words, as in *cold*, *fold*, *hold*, *moult*, *old*, &c., which are *cowl*, *fowl*, *hod*, *maat*, *owd*, &c.

Sold and *told* are *sell'd* and *tell'd*; *mould*, earth, is sometimes *mull* (*muol*), but *mould*, a shape, as spelt. As to *bold* and *gold*, they are generally sounded as usual, though sometimes *bowl* and *gowl*. *Scold* is a word not much used, but *call* instead (which see).

Laak. See **Laiak**.

Lad, *sb.* the ordinary word for boys; also much used in addressing men, or speaking of them. The soldiers of the 33rd Regiment are called the Havercake *Lads* (see **Havercake**). The Oddfellows are often spoken of as 'th' Odd *Lads*, and so on. Before I was acquainted with Yorkshire usages, I was on one occasion much scandalized when a freshman from this county spoke of his fellow-students at Emmanuel College as 'the *lads*.'

Lady's smock, *sb.* the local name of the plant *Cardamine pratensis*.

Laiak (two syllables), *vb.* to take the weeds out of corn. Ray spells it *lowk*, of which *laak* (*lah'ak*) would be the usual pronunciation, but Halliwell gives *lauk* with the same meaning, a word which here would be pronounced *loke*.

Laithe (*th* as in *though*), *sb.* the ordinary word for *barn*.

Lake, *vb.* to play, be idle, &c.: very common. When men are out of work they are said 'to *lake*.' The word is sometimes pronounced as above in one syllable, and occasionally as two—*laiak* (*lay-ak*).

Lake, *sb.* a game. The word is common in Early English. It is the origin of the word *lark*, which is sometimes also used here. Behind the choir-stalls of Carlisle Cathedral is a series of ancient paintings illustrating the legends of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine. On the first of those relating to St. Cuthbert is this inscription:

‘ Her Cuthbert was forbid *layks* and plays,
As S. Bede i’ hys story says.’

An ancient dame who lived at Sharp Lane end, being of an economical turn of mind, was fond of knitting, and said one evening at the conclusion of her labours, ‘Au ha’ burnt a hopenny cannle, and addled a fardin—it’s better nor *lakin*.’

Lakins, *i. e.* lakings, *sb.* games; also toys, or playthings.

Lam, *vb.* to beat, or thrash.

Lammin, *i. e.* lamming, a beating. ‘Au’ll gie thee a gooid *lammin*.’

Lams, *sb.* pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the *jacks* (above) in a similar way, and work the *yelds*.

Lang, *adj.* long.

Lang larence, *i. e.* Long Lawrence; also **Long lorren**, **Long lawrent**, and **Lorrimer**, an instrument marked with signs, a sort of teetotum. A *long lawrence* now before me is about three inches long, something like a short ruler with eight sides; occasionally they have but four. On one side are ten *x*'s or crosses, forming a kind of lattice work; on the next to the left three double cuts, or strokes, passing straight across in the direction of the breadth; on the third a zigzag of three strokes one way, and two or three the other, forming a *w* with an additional stroke, or a triple *v*; on the fourth, three single bars, one at each end, and one in the middle as in No. 2, where they are doubled. Then the four devices are repeated in the same order.

The game, formerly popular at Christmas, can be played by any number of persons. Each has a bank of pins, or other small matters. A pool is formed. Then in turns each rolls the *long lawrence*. If No. 1 comes up the player cries ‘Flush,’ and takes the pool; if No. 2, he puts down two pins; if No. 3, he says ‘Lave all,’ and neither takes nor gives; if No. 4, he picks up one. The sides are considered to bear the names, ‘Flush—Put daan two—Lave all—Sam up one.’

It has been suggested that the name *Lawrence* may have arisen from the marks scored on the instrument, not unlike the bars of a gridiron, on which the Saint perished.

Lang saddle, or **Lang settle**, *sb.* a long wooden seat with a back, such as are seen in public-houses. [A.S. *setl*, a seat.—W. W. S.]

Lant, *sb.* a word not unknown here, but doubtful whether it belongs to the dialect. The substance is more usually called ‘weedin’ (wetting), or ‘old waish’ (wash); the former word being the more common. It is urine, much used in cleansing cloth. Ray says the

word is *land*, and common in Lancashire. [A.S. and Icelandic, *hland*.—W. W. S.]

Lap, *sb.* the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving *laps* round the low beam. [O.E. *wlappe*.—W. W. S.]

Lap, or **Lappe**, *vb.* to wrap up. See a *Lytell Geste of Robin Hood*, Fytte i. ver. 70:

“ ‘ ‘ Mayster,’ then sayd Lytell Johan,
 “ ‘ His clothynge is full thynne.
 Ye must gyve the knyght a lyveray,
 To *lappe* his body ther in.’ ”

Largesse (pronounced *lairgésse*). This word, at least in latter times, was only used on Plough Monday, the celebration of which holiday was discontinued here about 1838, but I cannot ascertain the exact date.

A miniature plough was driven through the town, drawn by two men, and one held it; another, who was the driver, had a bladder ‘teed to th’ end o’ a stick.’ The man who went into the houses begging was ‘donn’d i’ ribbins’; and when money was given all the men cried ‘*Layergéss*’ three times, finishing with a long-drawn ‘Whoo—oop.’ The word ‘Hurrah’ was not used.

Lash, *sb.* to comb the hair.

Lashcombs, *sb.* hair-combs. Halliwell says a ‘wide-toothed comb.’

Lass, *sb.* the ordinary word for a female, as *lad* for a male.

Lat, *sb.* a lath (sounded as in *rat*, *cat*, &c.).

Lat, *adj.* out-of-the-way; awkward, &c. ‘A *lat* place to build upon’ = awkward to get at.

Late, the past tense of *to let*.

Lathrock. This word seems to be almost unknown. It was given to me in the relation of an anecdote, and appeared to mean ‘a slice,’ and it may be connected with ‘lath.’ Be that as it may, it looks like a genuine word, and accordingly I have retained it.

Lauker, the pronunciation of *liker*, i. e. more like. ‘Tha’s *lauker* thi mother nor thi fathther.’

Laver, *vb.* said of a person looking older, perhaps of one who shrinks in his clothes; but I cannot exactly ascertain the meaning.

Lays, *sb.* a technical term in weaving; also used figuratively in such sentences as ‘Au cannot get the *lays* on it,’ which means ‘I do not understand it.’ When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays*. In this condition the warp is ready for work; hence the figurative use above mentioned.

Laysband, *sb.* See **Lays**.

Lēād, *sb.* the metal ; also the verb *to lead* : are both pronounced in two syllables as *lee-ad*.

Lōād, *vb.* to draw or haul coals, lime, manure, &c., or indeed almost anything ; see above. The owner, or driver, is said to *lead* the coals, &c., and the horse to 'hurry' them.

Lēāf, *sb.* lard before it is *rendered*, or melted down.

Lēārn. See **Lern**.

Leathercake. It was formerly the custom to make some oat-cakes not *thrown* as usual, but simply *reeled* (see **Reel**). These were much thicker than the ordinary ones, and the mode of making them was as follows. Upon the *bakbrade* (which see) was scattered some oatmeal, then the *dofe* (dough) was taken out of the *nakit* with a ladle and placed upon the meal. Then commenced the *reeling*, after which it was allowed to slip off upon the *bakstone*. When sufficiently baked it was placed on the bread-reel to dry. Sometimes it was baked before the fire.

Leatherdick, *sb.* a leathern pinafore, such as is used by shoemakers. The acquisition of one used to be a great object of ambition with Almondbury lads ; they regarded it as a kind of *Toga virilis*.

Leck, *vb.* to sprinkle, or throw on water or other liquid. Halliwell spells this word *lake*, but it is not here pronounced as the word which means to play. [Connected with *leak*, Dutch *lekken*, to leak, or drip. —W. W. S.]

Leech, *sb.* pronounced as usual, but I have heard these creatures termed *lyches*, probably a mistake arising from the supposition that the word is so spelt, and improperly called *leeches*.

Leg, *vb.* to walk, or run. 'He *legs* it rarely.'

Lennock, *adj.* nimble ; flexible ; limp ; pliable ; supple, &c. 'Haa *lennock* he is i' lopin ovver t' wall.' Its Cumbrian equivalent is 'lish.'

Lern, or **Learn** (sometimes pronounced *lēūn* ; *gl.* lih'n), *vb.* to lend. 'Lern me that knife.' This is very much used by those who probably consider it the correct word. [Cf. M.E. *lenen*, to lend.—W. W. S.]

Let, past tense of *to light*, or *alight*. 'I *let* on him' = 'I met with him.'

Letten, past participle of *to let*. Occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte viii. ver. 37.

'Than bespake good Robyn,
In place where as he stode,
"To morow I must to Kyrkeslye,"
Craftely to be *leten* blode."

Lift and lurry, *i.e.* lift and turn (a sick person in bed), by pressing against him.

Lig, *vb.* to lie down ; also to tell a lie : in both senses very common.
[In the former sense from A.S. *licgan*, in the latter from A.S. *leógan*.
—W. W. S.]

Light (pronounced *leet*), *sb.*

Light (pronounced *leet*), *vb.* to alight, or happen. 'That's just as it
leets,' i.e. as it may happen. 'She didn't *leet* to be at whum.'

Lighters (old pronunciation, *leeters*), *sb.* layers. 'It was all laid i'
lighters.'

Light on (pronounced *leet on*), to meet with.

Lightsome (pronounced *leetsome*), *adj.* active, &c.

Like (pronounced *lauk*), likely ; bound ; obliged, &c. 'He's *lauk*
to do it' = He's bound to do it, or must do it.

Liken (pronounced *lauken*), the plural of the verb *like*. The follow-
ing is a well-known specimen of the dialect. 'He comes *thro'* Denby
dauk *saud*, wheer they *lauken* *pau*, wheer they put a sheep in a *pau*
and call it a *tayat*,' i.e. Denby dike side, where they like pie, where
they put a sheep in a pie and call it a tart.

Likened, *pt.* This word is sometimes called *likken'd*. 'It had
likken'd to ha' gone,' i.e. it was likely to have gone.

Like on, or **Liken on**, *vb.* to like. 'They do it a deal more nor
Au lauik on,' or '*lauken on*.'

Like urrow, for *lauk urrow*. Both spelling and meaning somewhat
uncertain. It is used thus: as in a race when one is far ahead, he is
said to have beaten his competitor *lauk urrow*.

Lippen on, *vb.* to expect, depend on, &c. 'He *lippen'd* on the
goods coming to-day.' 'Au should ha' gone to see him, but Au *lip-*
pen'd on him comin' here.'

Lithaas, i.e. lith-house, *sb.* a dye-house. Ray has it. It was given
to me as a local word, but does not seem much known, but as illus-
trating other words is useful. [Mid. Eng. *litten*, to dye ; hence *litster*
and *lister*, a dyer.—W. W. S.] The 'Pharao' in the *Towneley Mys-*
teries is entitled the '*Lytster* Play,' because it was performed by the
dyers.

Lithe, or **Lithen** (pronounced *lauth* ; *gl.* *laudh*), *vb.* to thicken (as
milk, water, &c.) with meal, flour, &c.

Lithe (pronounced *lauth*), *adj.* thick, as sauce may be.

Lithening (pronounced *lauthenin*), *sb.* that which is put into broth,
&c. to thicken it.

Liver (*gl.* *liv'er*), to deliver ; so *posit* for deposit, &c.

Lob, *sb.* 'lobscouce,' a kind of hash.

Lobby, *sb.* a shelf or platform consisting of boards, &c. brought

forward beneath an unceiled roof, used for lumber, and sometimes serving for a chamber: it is generally reached by a ladder.

Loich (probably *loach*), a small fish found in the becks, peculiar for its swift and direct motion. Hence the expression as 'straight as a loich.' It is also called a Tommy *Loich*, and Beardie. See Beardie.

Loin, sometimes considered a vulgarism for *lane*, but really the local pronunciation of *loan*, which means *lane*. Both *lane* and *loin* are generally used where *road* would be in some counties, which latter word is used as well, but is never pronounced *royd*. See Royd.

An eccentric character, G. B., well remembered by myself, once was met by J. N. near Coldhill Churn (commonly called Crudhill Churn), and although unacquainted with J. N., he began laughing, and said, 'Wat does ta think? Yon Ben Walker o' Mirfield, he strake me wi' a stick. Au said to mysen "Au'll reecht thee, lad;" an' sooa Au coom'd into *Kaye loin* fro' Mirfield, and sitha' Au gate a stooan as big as that, an' lapp'd it up in a hankerchy, an' I went wi' it all the gate to Mirfield' (which must be four or five miles), 'and Au bang'd it reecht thro' his windy. Ha! ha!'

Loise (*gl.* loiz, or looiz), *vb.* to lose. G. H. and his sister Sal went to Huddersfield to sell a piece, which (or the money) they somehow managed to lose, when G. exclaimed, 'Eh! yo' may weel loise t' piece, goin' i' a bonnet!' This article of head-gear must have been looked on as a rarity not so long since, for when a friend of mine some thirty years ago became incumbent of R., he noticed Sunday after Sunday a certain style of bonnet, which on inquiry he found to be the same bonnet lent about among the females of the congregation, that evidently being considered the only proper head-dress in which to appear at church.

Lellicker, *sb.* the tongue: not much known.

Lolly, *sb.* either the upper or lower lip.

Lolting, *pt.* lying against.

Long dog, *sb.* an expression sometimes heard for 'greyhound.' 'He runs like a long dog.'

Lop, *sb.* a flea: the word evidently derived from *lope*, to leap. 'T' bairn's as wick as a lop,' i. e. as lively as a flea.

Lope, *vb.* to leap. *Hop, stride, and lope*, an expression used for what is elsewhere called 'hop, step, and jump.' [A.S. *hleópan*, to run, leap, &c.—W. W. S.]

Lopperd, *adj.* or *pt.* a well-known word, and often applied to milk, blood, &c. Halliwell gives instances in which it is spelt *lopird* or *lopyrd*, and says it means coagulated. Here it is used when milk is gone sour and lumpy, and not exactly for curdled milk. *Lopper milk* occurs in Spenser. It is applied also to clotted blood. Trousers splashed are sometimes said to be 'lopperd wi' muck.'

Lorrimer, *sb.* a name given by some to the 'lang larence' (which see).

Lotch, or **Lotch in**, *vb.* to move as children do with the hand and thigh; to take more space than is allowed at a game; to go further than the rest to make a jump; to peg too many holes at bagatelle, cribbage, &c.

Loup, *vb.* another form of the verb *lope*. See *Annan Water*, ver. 2:

'He's *loup*en on his bonny grey,
He *rade* the right *gate* and the ready:
For a' the storm he wadna stay,
For seeking o' his bonny lady.'

Again in *May Colvin*, ver. 6:

'“ *Loup* off the steed!” says false Sir John,
“Your bridal bed you see.”'

Love (pronounced in the plural as *loaves* of bread; *gl.* loav), *sb.* a term of endearment: much in use.

Love and sich. 'All *love and sich*' is an expression signifying full of love.

Lōvers (pronounced *loavers*), *sb.* Chimneys or chimney-pots are sometimes so called. The word was heard at Halifax, but seems hardly known here. [It occurs in Spenser's *Faerie Queen*, vi. 10, 42:

'Ne lightned was with window nor with *lover*.'

It rhymes with 'discover,' 'over,' and 'hover.' It is the Mid. Eng. *louvre*. Cf. Eng. *lufferboards*.—W. W. S.]

Lozin, a word used to express the dismissal of a congregation. 'T' church is *lozin*, i. e. the people are leaving after service.

Lugs, *sb.* the ears, or hair; also the handles to a tub or pitcher.

Lum, *sb.* a chimney.

Lumb, *adj.* useless, in the sense of 'numb.'

Lumbman, *sb.* a shiftless fellow.

Lumphēād, or **Lumyed**, *sb.* a blockhead; also a hemispherical-headed iron used for ironing into the 'gathers' of shirts.

Lumpydicks, *sb.* a kind of oatmeal porridge made with water. If ordinary porridge were being made the meal would be scattered in finely; but in the case of *lumpydicks* the meal is dropped in lumpy as the water is boiling. The hot liquid *sears* it over, and it still remains lumpy. This may be improved by adding milk.

Lumreek, *sb.* chimney-smoke.

Lungin, or **Lungy** (*g* soft), *adj.* coarse; sulky-looking, &c.

Lurcher, or **Lurching man** (*ch* soft), *sb.* one whoslinks about poaching,

&c. Rather remarkable if the same word as *lurker*, as the tendency here is to harden *ch*. See Letter C.

Lurgy (*g* hard ; *gl.* luorgi), *adj.* idle ; loafing, &c. Halliwell has a word of similar meaning spelt *lurdy*, which he states to be a north-country word.

Lurry, *sb.* a kind of dray, or waggon.

Lurry, *vb.* See **Lift**.

M

M final is often found where the proper termination is *n*. See Letter N.

Ma (pronounced *may* ; *gl.* mai), *vb.* to make. See **Mak**.

Ma and **Ta**, for make and take. Both occur in Douglas's *King Hart*, 369—372 :

‘ Soon came delight, and he begouth to dance ;
Green love upstart, and can his spreitis *ta*’.
“ Full weill is me,” said Disport, “ of this chance,
For now I traist gret melody to *ma*’.”’

Māās (pronounced *mah-as* ; *gl.* maa·h’s), *sb.* a mouse. ‘Tha hasn’t as mich wit as ’ud bait a *maas*-trap.’

Māāt (pronounced *mah-at* ; *gl.* maa·h’t), *vb.* to moult. The proper local pronunciation, sinking the letter *l*.

Māāth (pronounced *mah-ath* ; *gl.* maa·h’t), *sb.* the mouth. A white cat with a black mark by her nose was trotting along within sight of two boys, when one hastily remarked, ‘Sitha, sitha, t’ cat’s gotten a *maas* i’ her *maath*.’ She came a little nearer, when the other replied, ‘Nay, lad, sho’s nobbut been amang posnits,’ i. e. among the sauce-pans or pots.

Maddled, *adj.* or *pt.* puzzled ; partially mad, or mazed, for a short time, as when one has been struck on the head.

Madlin, or **Maddlin**, *adj.* perplexing ; and as a substantive, a simpleton.

Maiden, *sb.* the peggy for washing clothes.

Maidening tub, or **Swiller**, *sb.* a tub in which is worked an instrument called the maiden, peggy, or dolly.

Maispot, or **Masepot**, *sb.* a sort of black pipkin holding about a pint. This word may be connected with *mazars* or *masers*, i. e. bowls, goblets, &c. ; in which latter form it occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 31 :

‘ They toke away the sylver vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, *masars*, and spones
Woldne they *non* forgete.’

Joseph o’ Nuppits went from house to house for dinner on Sundays in a kind of rotation. Once at John Shearran’s he was somewhat dissatisfied with his allowance, and said, ‘ Is thish all Au’m to hev ? Ef Au’d been at Aylom’s o’ Lockwood, Au could ha’ had sa’em (seven) or naun (nine) *mase*,’ i. e. masepots.

Maister, the pronunciation of *master*.

Mak, *vb.* to make. ‘ To *make* the door, shutters,’ &c., is to fasten them.

Mak, *sb.* make ; kind ; sort, &c. ‘ All *maks* ’ = all sorts. A lass, in return for some impudence from a boy, said, ‘ Sattle thee, lad, Au’m noan one o’ that *mak* ;’ i. e. Be quiet, lad, I’m not one of that sort.

Make (pronounced *make*), *vb.* to riddle oatmeal, &c.

Maleder, Melder, or Milder, *sb.* what a man takes to the mill to be ground, whether a large or small quantity. [Icel. *meldr*, flour or corn in a mill.—W. W. S.]

Mally, *sb.* Molly, the nickname for Mary. ‘ *Mally* Pashley’s ’ is a well-known roadside inn, called the Three Crowns, kept formerly by one Mary Pashley.

Man above, The, the Supreme Being. See **Above**. I am informed that children, when asked who is the best *man*, will answer to this effect, though not in these words. The idea is evidently not confined to any age or locality, for at Oswestry on Hallow e’en is sung a kind of carol, in which occur the following words :

‘ One for Peter, and two for Paul,
And three for the *good man*
That made us all.’

Again in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iv. ver. 36 :

‘ “ I make myn avowe,” said Robyn,
Monke, thou art to blame,
For God is holde a ryghtwys *man*,
And so is his dame.’

Which words are addressed to the monk of St. Mary’s Abbey. The expression ‘ Being above ’ is also used.

Manchet (pronounced *manshet*), *sb.* a species of fine bread. The word has now disappeared from the neighbourhood, but I have met with persons who remembered a man whose business was to sell such bread, from which circumstance he was known as ‘ Billy *Manchet*.’ The word occurs in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, ‘ The King’s Scholar’s Story ’

‘ Her *manchets* fine
Were quite divine.’

Manifold, *sb.* the bag of a cow which contains the excremental matter.

Mank, *sb.* a trick; silly trick; practical joke, &c. 'Can you show any *manks* on the bar?'

Manner, *sb.* a minnow.

Map, *sb.* a mop.

Marlocks (*gl.* mair·loks), *sb.* tricks; playful proceedings.

Marrables, *sb.* lumps containing worms, &c., found on the backs of horses, cows, &c.

Marrow, or **Marry**, *vb.* to match. This word is sometimes pronounced *marry*, especially in a kind of tossing, when each spins a coin, and one calls out heads or tails, according to the indication of his own coin. When challenging another to this game it is no unusual circumstance to hear one say, 'Au'll *marry* thee,' i. e. match my coin against yours.

Marrow, *adj.* similar; corresponding to, &c. 'The *marrow* glove, shoe,' and so on. 'The *marrow* figure' is the figure corresponding to the pattern. See *The Banks o' Yarrow*, ver. 3:

'O stay at home, my ain good lord,
O stay, my ain dear *marrow* ;'

where, however, it is used as a substantive.

Marrow to bran, i. e. to brand, and **Marrow to bonny**. Both these expressions signify 'exactly alike.'

Marry, an interjection still much used. '*Marry*, lad!' 'Now, *marry*!' 'Aye, *marry*!' 'Yus, *marry*! can he?' &c.

Martlemas, or **Martlemis**, *sb.* Martinmas, Nov. 11th; Old Martinmas, Nov. 23rd.

Mash, *vb.* to smash, break, bruise, &c.

Mater, or **Mauter**, i. e. malter, a vessel so called.

Maunce (*gl.* mauns), *sb.* a blunder, or dilemma. 'It's a pratty *maunce*.' 'Tha's made a bonny *maunce* on it.' Perhaps the spelling should be *mance*; then by the analogy of Letter A the above sounds would follow. See **Mense**.

Maunder, *vb.* to mutter, as an old man.

Maungy, *adj.* mangy: a word common, and used in the peculiar sense of 'foolishly fond, sentimental, peevish at trifles.' At a certain wedding where the bride was saluted in church by her female friends, a strong-minded woman looking on said in my hearing, 'Sitha, sitha, they're kussin' one another, the *maungy* things!'

Mawky, or **Morky** (*gl.* mauk·i), *adj.* maggoty (as cheese, bacon, &c.). A *mawk* is a maggot.

May geslings, or goslings, sb. the flowers of the Willow, &c., sometimes called 'palms.' See **Palms**.

Maze, sb. a state of amazement.

Mazy, adj. dizzy, as when one turns round too often.

Meant (pronounced *ment*), *sb.* meaning, or importance. 'Are these letters of any *meant*?' i. e. are they on business, or of any more importance than circulars? A white cat appeared to a man at Bradley Spout fields always when he went home at 'neet.' He could not tell what was the *meant* o' this cat, but he knew a certain woman was *agen* him. So as he was going thro' a *steel* (stile), he struck at the cat, and the next mornin' 'th' woman was i' bed wi' her theegh brokken.'

Measure is pronounced *mezzur* (*gl.* *mez'ur*), no *h* sound; so 'sure' is *sewer*, or *seooar*; and 'sugar' is nearly *seoogar*, or *sewgar*. Perhaps this pronunciation is really that of the word 'messour.' See Alexander Scott's *Roundel of Love*:

'Short pleasour, lang displeasour,
Repentance is the hire;
And pure tressour, without *messour*,
Luve is ane fervent fire.'

Meaverly, or Meverly, adj. Halliwell says, 'bashful; shy; mild;' but I have heard it stated to be 'middling' as regards health. 'Art ta *meaverly*?' = 'Are you pretty well?' But it seems not much known.

Meg, sb. a halfpenny.

Meist (pronounced nearly *mayeest*), the old form of *mixed*. A similar character to Joseph o' Nuppits was one Ben Morton, who lived at Milnesfold, on Almondbury Bank. He was chiefly remarkable for begging with a can, into which was put everything that was given him. First perhaps went in bread, then meal, then milk, potatoes, porridge, and so on; his theory being, 'As it has to be *meist*, it *mout* as weel be *meist* first as last.' Like many other plausible theories, it did not answer in practice. His route was not much in Almondbury.

On one occasion there was a festival of some kind near where he lived, and the pudding sauce was missing—in fact some one had seen old Ben drink it. The violence of the threats denounced against him will be understood from his own reply, which amounted to this: 'Ef there's poisin o' bottoms, there's nae rippin o' ballies.'

Ben was not without wit. He once met a gentleman coming up the Bank on horseback, who said to him, 'A fine morning.' He answered, 'Aye, maister, it is;' adding, 'an' it's a rare thing for some on us horses weer made.' 'What for, my man?' said the equestrian. 'Wha, if theer had been nooan, sicklauk as me would ha' had to *hug* sicklauk as thee.'

Melder, sb. a confusion in the mind.

Mell, vb. to meddle. See Skelton, *Colin Clout*, ll. 161-3:

‘ But they are loth to *mell*,
And loth to hang the bell
About the Cattes neck.’

Melsh, *adj.* moist ; mild, &c. A *melsh* nut is a soft one, not ripe ; and a *melsh* night is a mild or moderately warm night. It occurs in a different form in *Hamlet*, Act II. sc. ii., in the last two lines of the Player’s speech :

‘ The instant burst of clamour that she made
(Unless things mortal move them not at all,)
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven,
And passion in the gods.’

Melsh Dick, a wood-demon, who is supposed to guard over unripe nuts. ‘ *Melch Dick* ’ll catch thee, lad,’ was formerly a common threat used to frighten children going a’ nutting.

Melt, *vb.* to make malt. ‘ They don’t lauk malt ’at were *melte* i’ cuckoo taum.’

Mense, or **Menseful**, *adj.* tidy ; clean ; comely, &c. Ray has *menseful*. A.S. *mennisc*, human, manly.

Mense is also a substantive [and is constantly so used in Lowland Scotch.—W. W. S.].

Merritrotter, *sb.* a species of swing, formed by a rope thrown over a beam.

Mester, *sb.* Mister ; Mr.

Met, *sb.* a bushel.

Mew, *pt.* mowed, the past tense of *to mow* ; so *sew* for sowed, and *snew* for snowed.

Mich, *adj.* and *adv.* much. ‘ By far and *mich*,’ an old expression.

Mich (pronounced *mauch*), *vb.* to move quietly, or slily. If one were asleep it would be said, ‘ Tha mun *mauch* in,’ &c.

Midden, **Middin**, or **Midding**, *sb.* a dunghill, &c. Ray has it. The *ass-middin* is an ash-heap ; the *muck-middin* a manure heap, or dunghill. Occurs in Dunbar’s *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins*, l. 68 :

‘ Syne sweirness, at the second bidding,
Came like a sow out of a *midding*.’

Middlemost, *adj.* the centre, &c. See Ezek. xlii. 5 : ‘ The galleries were higher than these, than the lower, and than the *middlemost* of the building.’ Occurs again ver. 6.

Midge, *sb.* the common word for a gnat. See **Aran**.

Milkhaas, *sb.* milkhouse, i. e. a kind of dairy, or cellar, on the ground floor.

Millin, or Milling, adj. middling.

Miln, sb. a mill. *Milnsbridge* a village near Huddersfield, in the parish of Almondbury.

Milner, sb. one who *milns* the cloth, *i. e.* puts it into the stocks.

Minch-pau, pronunciation of *mince-pie*.

Min' me on, i. e. mind me on, or remind me.

Mischief neet (night), *sb.* the 30th of April, when it was formerly thought the canny Yorkshireman might do what mischief he pleased, and often did a great deal. Policeman X is now the spoiler of this sport.

Mistal (pronounced *mistl*), *sb.* a cow-house.

Mixed. See **Meist**, and note to it.

Mobs, sb. blinders (blinders) for horses.

Mod, sb. A little *mod* or *moddin* thing is a dumpy or clumsy child, one that 'sets down flat feet,' &c.

Mōdiwarp, sb. a mouldwarp, or mole. Pronounced generally *mowld-warp* at Lepton. Occurs in Spenser [in *Colin Clout's come home again*, l. 763; and in Shakespeare's 1 *Henry IV.*, Act III. sc. i.—W. W. S.]

Mog. See **Mug**.

Moich, i. e. 'moche,' or 'moach,' *vb.* to measure (land, &c.). In a game where the distance from any mark is doubtful, it might be said, 'Au'll *moich* thee.' It is not used for measures of capacity, but *mezzur*.

Moit, sb. a mote.

Moit, vb. to pick out motes, burrs, small pieces of wood, &c., from the cloth; which process is called *moiting*.

Mooil, or Mooild, i. e. 'mool,' used for mood, or temper. 'Sho's in a queer *mooil* to-day.'

Moolter, or Mooter, sb. what a miller takes for his work.

Moorgrime (pronounced *graum*), *sb.* drizzling or hazy rain, not likely to be permanent.

Mopple (pronounced *moppil*), *vb.* to confuse. Halliwell says *moppil* (which is the local form of *mopple*) is a mistake, or blunder. I have never heard the substantive, though often the verb. At a cottage prayer-meeting an Independent—W. B.—was, as it is called, 'engaged' in prayer, when he was much annoyed by one of the assembled hearers, who was a Wesleyan, and continually exclaimed, 'Glory, Amen, Yus,' &c. Suddenly he stopped in the midst of his petitions, tapped his troublesome hearer on the shoulder, and said, 'Drop it, mun; tha *moppils* me.'

Morky. See **Mawky**.

To-morn, to-morrow. See *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 56 :

““ Or I here another nyght lye,” said the Sheryfe,
 “ Robin, now I pray thee,
 Smyte of my hede rather *tomorne*,
 And I forgive it the.””

To-morn at neet, to-morrow night. This and *to-morn* are both now very common.

Mosker, vb. to fritter away, decay gradually, as a wall, &c. ; also to smoulder, as of burning wood.

Moss, sb. peat ; also that part of the moor where it is found, as Harden *Moss*, Holm *Moss*.

Moss-wether, sb. a moor-edge wether, or sheep. Used figuratively for a slovenly or uncombed man.

Mot, sb. on a bagatelle-board, the small mark from which the balls are started, &c. ; or in quoits, pitch and toss, &c., the mark to which the object is thrown.

Mow, hay stored in a barn (pronounced *moo*).

Muck (*gl.* muok), *sb.* manure ; also dirt of any kind.

Mucky (*gl.* muok-i), *adj.* dirty.

Mud (*gl.* muod), *vb.* might.

Mudn't, i. e. might not.

Muff, vb. to speak indistinctly, or make a slight noise. ‘The cat pass’d me, and neer *muff’d*.’ Said of a child who was scalded, ‘We took his hand, held it under the tap, and wrapp’d a wet cloth about it, and he never *muff’d*.’

Mug, or Mog, vb. to move gently. ‘*Moggin on*’ = moving or getting on. ‘When a man helps t’ wauf (wife), they may *mug on*,’ i. e. get on.

Mugpot, sb. a small mug of common brown or black ware, holding three gills, or a quart. The *messpot*, or *masepot*, held a pint.

Mule (*gl.* meul), *sb.* the word generally in use for ‘ass.’

Mule, sb. a machine in a mill on which yarn is spun.

Mull (*gl.* muol), pronunciation of *mould*, i. e. earth, &c. A certain well-known inhabitant of Almondbury had a determined purpose to make himself independent, and spoke constantly of his resolution. His efforts, however, one and all failed ; and after one of some significance, a friend met him and said, ‘Well, M., are you independent yet?’ To which he replied, ‘Naw ! nor nivver mun be, whaul (till) Au can live aat o’ door and ate *mull*.’

Mullock (*gl.* muol'uk), *sb.* a mull; blunder; mess, &c. It is also sometimes used for dirt, or rubbish.

Mullock, *vb.* to make a blunder.

Mungo (*gl.* muong'oa), *sb.* old cloth, stockings, rags, and other material, chiefly woollen, opened out by a machine (called a garnet, waste-opener, or rag-machine) for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth. The origin of this word is involved in great obscurity, but it has been thus accounted for. When the machine was first introduced something was presented to its maw which it refused to receive, and one of the hands reported to the master that it would not pass through the machine, on which he exclaimed, 'But it *mun go*,' and hence the word. This does not seem a very satisfactory solution of the difficulty, but I give it for what it is worth. [More likely from M.E. *mungen*, mixed; cf. *mung-corn*, mixed corn.—W. W. S.]

Mutty cauf (*gl.* muot'i kauf), *sb.* a little calf; also figuratively, a silly fellow.

Muzzle (*gl.* muoz'l), *vb.* used for *muffle*, in regard to the church bells.

Mysell, and **Mysen**, both common for *myself*.

N

The letter *n* at the termination of some few words, or syllables, is turned into *m*; thus—*eleven* becomes *ela'em*, or *elāim*; *even* (not odd), *āim*; *even*, i. e. evening, *e'em*, in the words *twelfte'em* and *twentite'em*; *oven*, *o'om*; *seven*, *sa'em*, or *saim*; *seven*, *sta'em*, or *staim*; *Stephen*, *Ste'em*; *gizzen*, *gizzem*. Also *flaunpot* is *flaumpot*; and *grandfather* and *grandmother* are sometimes called *gromfather* and *grommother*.

Naa, the pronunciation of *now*. Though the inhabitants of this neighbourhood are generally well disposed, they are not exactly what would be termed a polite people; still this word is sometimes used, as a pleasant form of address, when one meets a passing acquaintance.

Nab, *sb.* a projecting hill: very common here in local names. Thus, *Nab* hill at Dalton Bank end, *West-nab* near Meltham, *Hunter's Nab* between Almondbury and Farnley, *Butter-nab* at Lepton. [A variation of *knap*, or *knop*. A S. *cnap*, a rounded hill.—W. W. S.]

Nabreed, or **Naybreed**. I have only heard this word in expressions like the following: 'Watch t' *nabreed*, it comes round once in seven years, and gives somebody a *hipe*.' A similar sentence might be used by a person injured, who thinks the wrong will be returned on the wrong-doer. It seems, therefore, a kind of Nemesis, but no doubt there is some tradition connected with this expression other than what is intimated above.

Nacks, *sb.* used in the following way. 'Yaa art ta, lad?' 'Au'm

no gret *nacks*.' Evidently equivalent to the 'no great *shakes*' of the south. A poorly-bred cow is also 'no great *nacks*.'

Nadekit, or Nakit. See **Knadekit**.

Naff. See **Nath**.

Naffler, sb. a person busy about trifles, doing something, and nothing. Used also contemptuously to a child: 'Tha' little *nafflin* thing.'

Naked, or Nakt (*gl.* *naikt*; the *a* as in *fate*). This word is pronounced as one syllable, and not *nākēd*.

Nanberry, or Nanbury, sb. a kind of wart formed on the bag of a cow. See **Anberry** in Halliwell.

Nantle (sometimes pronounced *nontle*; *gl.* *nont'l*), *vb.* to move about with a mincing step; to dance attendance, as on a young woman. Halliwell says, to fondle, or trifle.

Nar, or Naur, adj. (which would be pronounced *aur*), used for *nearer*, and even *nearest*, and seems to be a sort of correlative to *far*. [*Near* is *nigher*, and *nearer* is *nigherer*, a reduplicated comparative. *Near* is always a comparative in Old English.—W. W. S.]

Nath, also Naff, sb. the nave of a wheel.

Naturable (*gl.* *naat-uru-bul*), *adj.* natural: used in many parts, at Lepton and Almondbury. When some lovers of music, for which the West Riding is noted, were returning from one of the Bradford Festivals, a discussion commenced as to the merits of the Hailstone chorus. One said it was 'vary gooid.' Another caught him up, indignant at such scant praise: 'Gooid! Au mean to say it was perfectly *naturable*.'

Naunt (pronounced *naunt*), aunt. 'Yaa's thi' *naunt*?' 'O, sho's brawly.'

Nawther, also Nowther, and Nother, the pronunciation of *neither*: an equivalent to the local sound of *nither*. But *nowther* is found in Chaucer. In the *Towneley Mysteries* we have *nother* and *nawder*.

Near, sb. the kidney: connected with the latter syllable of that word. [Mid.Eng. *neere*; Germ. *niere*.—W. W. S.]

Neeze, used to express the whistling sound in breathing through the nose when one has a cold. [Occurs in Job xli. 18; and (in some old versions) in 2 Kings iv. 35.—W. W. S.]

Neif (pronounced *nāif*, or *nayif*; plural, *neives*), the fist. [Icel. *hnefi*.—W. W. S.]

Neighbour row, sb. In most country districts a certain distance is laid out by custom within which persons are bidden (from each house) to a funeral; called as above.

Neist (pronounced *nāist*, or *nayist*), *adj.* next. [The local word is

often better than the standard one. *Nighest* and *next* are both derived from A.S. *nehsta*, in Mid.Eng. *nehst*, or *neist*.—W. W. S.] It must, however, be remarked that the mode of pronouncing *next* in the local fashion would be *neist*, as 'vaist' for 'vexed,' &c. See Letter X.

'She *neist* brought a sark o' the saftest silk,
Well wrought wi' pearls about the band.'

Alison Gross, ver. 5.

'The *neistan* step that she waded,
She waded to the chin.'

Willie and May Margaret, ver. 30.

Nesh, *adj.* tender; delicate; nice; sensitive to cold. Used also in Pembrokeshire.

'I can fynde no flesh,
Hard nor *nesh*,
Salt nor fresh,
Bot two tome platters.'

'Secunda Pastorum,' *Towneley Mysteries*
(Surtees Society), p. 113.

Nestlecock, *sb.* the youngest child, &c.

Nifle, *vb.* to steal quietly, or slily.

Nifler, *sb.* a sly thief.

Night, pronounced *neet*, but sometimes *nawt*. On one occasion a friend of mine heard two persons taking leave. 'Gooid *neet*,' said one; 'Good *nawt*,' said the other. The latter is considered the more modern form, though it is hard to say why, as the long *i* is so frequently pronounced as *au*, or *aw*.

Nip, *scrat*, and *bite*. Used to express a scramble.

Nipper, *sb.* a boy who runs to different offices to see whether there are any goods for the station. To *nip* about is to go about quickly.

Nobble, *vb.* to thrash or beat a person; also to take possession of.

Nobbut, or **No' but**, *i. e.* not but, or nought but, constantly used for *only*. 'It's *nobbut* me.' Henryson, who wrote about 1540, has in his *Abbey Walk*, ll. 41—44:

'This changing and great variance
Of earthly statis up and down,
Is *not but* casualty and chance,
As some men say without reasoun.'

Also in the *Yorkshire Horsedealers*:

'Thinks Abey, t' oud codger 'll nivver smoak t' trick,
I'll swop wi' him my poor deead horse for his wick,
An' if Tommy I *nobbut* can happen ta trap,
'Twill be a fine feather i' Aberram cap!'

Noddlin, *nodding* (?). A man brought his wife to Almondbury to

be buried. The coffin was placed on horseback, and of course moved about with the motion of the horse. The husband, observing this, said, 'Tha's bin a *noddlin* fooil all thi lawf, and tha goes *noddlin* to thi grave.' He was not over careful himself, for he had not ordered a grave to be made, and the coffin was left on the churchyard wall till it was ready.

Nogs, *sb.* certain instruments like the letter L, and made of elastic iron. They were formerly much used in woollen weaving to put on the beam for the purpose of holding the warp. As the piece gradually progressed towards completion, they one by one fell out. They are not much used now, but *flanges* instead.

Noint, for *anoint*, *vb.* to beat. 'Au'll *noint* thee.' [*Noint* for *anoint* is a corruption of the 15th century.—W. W. S.]

Noit, the pronunciation of *note* in the sense of business or employment: here very common. Chaucer uses *note* in this sense (*Canterbury Tales*, line 4066): 'What *noit* are ye at?' = 'What are you doing?' 'We sud be at the same *noit* as before,' *i. e.* in the same position, or difficulty. It is said of a cow a long time after calving, 'Sho is old *noited*.' If giving no milk, and not in calf, 'Sho is at no *noit*.' In the *Towneley Mysteries* (Surtees Society), at p. 58, we find:

'To neven (*i. e.* name) sych *noytes* new
To folk of wykyd wylle,
Wyth outen tokyn trewe,
Thay wylle not tent ther-tylle.'

Nominy, or **Nomine**, *sb.* a tale, or formulary. 'He gave us the whole *nominy*' = 'He told us all about it.' A woman, describing the ceremony of her marriage, said, 'Paarson read t' *nominy* over us,' *i. e.* the service. No doubt derived from 'In *nomine* Patris,' &c. For various *nominies* see the games 'Blackthorne,' 'Inkum Jinkum,' &c.

None, or **Nōōān** (*gl.* noan, or noa'h'n), not. 'He's *nōān* baan to do that,' *i. e.* not going to do it. See quotation to **Maaspot** from *Robin Hood*.

None (pronounced *nōōn*), not one.

Nooa, **Now**, or **Naw**, the pronunciation of *no*.

Nooin, or **Nooinin**, noon; midday.

Nook (pronounced like *book*), *sb.* a corner. 'Ass *nook*,' the place where the ashes fall.

Nor, than. See note to **Lake**.

Noration (see **Oration**), *sb.* It is doubtful which form the word takes, *i. e.* I have not been able to make out whether people say 'an *oration*' or 'a *noration*'; perhaps the latter is rather more probable, as the natives here are not, more than elsewhere, addicted to use the article 'an.'

Nought (pronounced *nouwt*), nothing. A sensible old saying here is,

‘Too mich o’ owt
Is gooid for *nowt*.’

Nower, *i. e.* nowhere.

Nucket, *sb.* a little nook, or corner.

Numbling, *adj.* unhandy ; same as fumbling.

Nuncle, *sb.* uncle. ‘My *nuncle* Joe,’ &c. *King Lear*, *passim*. An old gentleman, coming from the Cock at Farnley (1858) late at night, and going towards Almondbury Common, the night being dark, lost his way, and fell into a small *dyke* near Newcastle Park. He could not get out, having a weakness in his back, and being, moreover, an old man, so he sat on the brink to reason. ‘Au say, Joe, tha’s had many ups and daans i’ this world, but this is lawk to be a finisher.’ He then called out lustily, ‘Is there nobody to save me in a Christian land like this?’ At last, however, his own niece found him, and on recognizing his voice exclaimed, ‘Good gracious—my *nuncle*!’

Nuppit, *sb.* simpleton : still used. Halliwell says *nup* is a fool. See Preface—Joseph o’ Nuppits.

O

The long *o* has chiefly two forms.

(1) In some words it takes the sound of *aw* (which also represents *ī*), as *no*, *Joseph*, *Moses*, *slow*.

(2) In other words it is lengthened into two or three vowels, *ōā* ; as *go*, *no*, *so*, which are *goōā*, *noōā*, *soōā*.

(3) In some words it has the usual pronunciation.

(4) And in many the long *ō* becomes *ǝ*, as *over*, *ovver* ; *open*, *oppen*.

Oa (1) forms two syllables ; thus, *brōōād*, *lōōād*, *rōōād*.

(2) Sometimes, when sounded as *o*, it becomes *oi*, diphthong ; thus, *coal*, *coat*, *foal* are *coil*, *coit*, *foil*. See Letter I (1).

(3) And when *o* is followed by a consonant and final *e* the same change takes place ; thus, *cote*, *hole*, *pose*, *pote*, *thole*, &c., become *coit*, *hoil*, *poise*, *poit*, *thoil*, &c.

Oo. This form has two sounds.

(1) As in *book*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, which take the southern sound of *oo* in *moon*, *soon*, &c., except the words *good* and *foot*, which fall under the next rule.

(2) In such words which in the south have *oo* pronounced full, as in *moon*, *cool*, *spoon*, *noon*, *school*, *soon*, *fool*, *goose*, &c., the pronunciation here is very singular,—*mooin*, *cooil*, *spooiin*, *nooin*, *schooil*, *sooin*, *fooil*,

&c.,—together with the words *foot* and *good*, which become *fooit* and *gooid*. *Hoop* and *wood* seem to be exceptions to this rule.

Oi, in the words *oil* and *soil*, appears in the dialect as *ō*, these words being often called *ōle* and *sōle*; possibly under the impression that *oil* and *soil* are corruptions.

Ou, when sounded in the southern dialect as in *about*, *scout*, *out*, &c., here takes the sound *aa*, the first *a* as in *father*, the second as in *fat*. Thus *out* (when not sounded *yat*) is *aat*, or *ah-at*, nearly. When *ou* takes the sound of *o* in southern English, as in *soul*, pronounced *sole* (*gl.* *soal*), it here becomes *sowl* (*gl.* *soul*); thus *four* is *fowr*; *pour*, *powr*.

Oachering, or Ochering (*ch* soft), lavishing.

Ockslaver (*gl.* *ok·slav·ur*), perhaps *ack slāver*, or *hawkslaver* (pronounced *slavver*), one who froths at the mouth. It might be said, ‘Yo’ gret *ockslavering* yāänd,’ as an expression of contempt.

Odd, used in a peculiar sense. An *odd child* is an illegitimate child.

Oddlads. Th’ *oddlands*, i. e. the odd lads, the order of Odd Fellows.

Oddments (*gl.* *od·ments*), remnants; odds and ends: the syllable *-ments* distinct; not *munts*.

Off, different; besides; or in addition to. ‘You will want some *off* the scholars,’ i. e. besides the scholars.

Offald (pronounced *offuld*), a term of reproach. From *offals* (off-falls), fragments of meat, &c. A word much used. ‘An *offald* fellow.’

‘Then Nan began to froth an’ fume,
An’ fiz like botteld drink.’
“Wat then, tha’s enter’d t’ haase agean,
Tha *offald* lewkin slink.”—*Natterin Nan*, ver. 44.

Offalment, a bad man, article, &c.

Oil, Aul, or Aual (spelling very uncertain), the pronunciation of a word applied to those circular and raised portions of grass left by horses when pasturing in a field.

Old becomes *oud* or *oad* (*gl.* *oud*, or *oad*).

Olys. See **Allys**.

On, used for *of*. ‘Tak’ hod *on* it, lad.’ ‘What sort *on*?’ (or sort *en*’). ‘What is it made *on*?’

Onely (pronounced *wunly*; *gl.* *wun·li*), solitary; lonely. ‘He feels varry *oneley*.’

Or, before.

Oration, a large number, or a long row. 'There's walls enough to build an *oration* of cottages for poor folk.' 'Au saw an *oration* of people.' See **Noration**.

Oss (pronounced *os* sharp), to offer, attempt, &c. Ray suggests from *ausus*. [But rather from F. *oser*, a derivative of *ausus*.—W. W. S.] 'Au sall ne'er *oss*' = 'I shall never attempt.' On the occasion when Sir John Ramsden came of age, he gave several public dinners, and on passing between Longley Hall and Huddersfield, he encountered some mill hands, lads and lasses. A lad taps a lass on the shoulder, and she says, 'Drop it, lad; Au want none o' thi bother.' The lad, 'Au'm noan baan to mell on thee.' 'Well, but tha were *ossin*.' Sir John was much exercised with this, and took it up at the dinner, where he found plenty of his guests able to restore the dialogue to its beauty, and explain its meaning.

Ossings, the name of a field: probably *oxings*. See **Aise**.

Othersome, i. e. others: very common. Sometimes used even in the plural.

Ouse, formerly used for *ox*. See Letter **X**, and **Ossings**. Occurs in *The Death of Percy Reed*, ver. 20:

'O turn thee, turn thee, Willie Ha',
O turn thee, man, and fight wi' me.
When ye come to Troughend again,
A yoke o' *ousen* I'll gie thee.'

Again in *The Fray o' Suport*, ver. 1:

'Nought left me o' four and twenty good *ousen* and ky,
My weet-ridden gelding, and a white quey.'

Out-trees, cross pieces of wood which support the material of a door.

Ou-wher, or **Awer**, anywhere. 'Tha'll nooan faund (find) it *awer* near theer.' They say also *nower* for nowhere, a word which seems closer to its equivalent.

Oven is pronounced *o'om*, as in *room*. See Letter **V**.

Overlade (pronounced *overlade*; *gl.* ov'urlaid), sick; troubled; over-burdened. It is a corruption of *overled*. To *overlead* in Old English means to oppress.

['Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire
Overlede the comune,' &c. (i. e. oppress the commons).
Piers Plowman, B. text, 3. 314.—W. W. S.]

Owler, or **Oler** (*gl.* oul'ur, or oal'ur), the alder tree, *Alnus glutinosa*.

Owlet (pronounced *ullet*; *gl.* ul'et), the owl.

P

Paak, a sty on the eyelids.

Paand. See **Pound**, and **New Road to Farnley** in Preface.

Paddle, *vb.* to lead by the hand.

Paddle, or **Peddle**, *sb.* a huckster's cart; a hand-cart. [In form, a diminutive of *ped*, a basket.—W. W. S.]

Padfoot (pronounced *padfoot*), a kind of ghost, or goblin, still often talked about here, and probably believed in by some. It is described as being something like a large sheep, or dog; sometimes to have rattled a chain, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—pad, pad, pad—whence its name. It had large eyes as big as 'tea-plates.' To have seen it was of course a portent of various disasters. See Preface, **Padfoot**.

Padinoddy, or **Palinoddy** (*a* in *had*), funk; agitation; or embarrassment.

Pagmag, odds and ends; nonsense. J. B. made a dish of bacon, fowls, and greens; and, being a strong-stomached man, he actually added a tallow candle. He called it a *pagmag*.

Pail, or **Pale** (pronounced as *pay-il*; *gl.* *pai'h'l*), to hit hard; to drive; to thrash. Said to one thrashing corn, '*Pail* it out.'

Paise waise, or nearly **Pisewise** (*gl.* *paa'iz waa'iz*; *a* in *father*, *i* in *sit*), *i. e.* *pax-wax*, the ligamental matter of the neck of ruminating animals. Here understood of the gristle in a neck of mutton. Also said of what is tough.

Pale away, work away; push along. See **Pail**.

Palm (pronounced *paɔm* or *poam*), the tree so called. Sallow buds are so called. We find the following in a note on p. 334 of *Acts of the Chapter of Ripon* (Surtees Society, vol. lxiv.): 'Our forefathers used any substitutes for the Oriental *palm* that came most readily to hand: in Italy, olive branches; in France, box or laurel; in Russia, some kind of sallow; in England, the yellow flowering sallow, yew, and box; in Scotland, the sallow; in Ireland, the yew. The term *palm* is popularly applied in the north of England and in Scotland to the yellow sallow, and in the south to the yew. In North Yorkshire '*palm crosses*' are made every *Palm Sunday*, and hung up in the cottages till the next year; so, in Ireland, tufts of yew that have been blessed as *palms*. In the prayer of benediction of the *palms*, the words of the Roman missal are, "*benedic etiam et hos ramos palmæ et olivæ*;" in the Parisian, "*hos frondium ramos*;" in Sarum, York, and Hereford, "*hos palmarum cæterarumque arborum ramos*." There is no mention of the custom previous to the eighth or ninth century.'

Palt (pronounced *pault*), to mend. May be said of mending a stocking, a coat, a cart, or indeed anything. 'Tha' a't *paltin'* up then.'

Pan, *vb.* to settle, unite, fit, &c. Boards *pan* when they lie close together. Also may be said of a man: 'He *pans* to work,' i. e. settles down to it.

Pancake Bell. See **Fastens Tuesday**.

Pancheon, or **Panshun**, *sb.* an earthenware bowl, unglazed externally, and internally glazed black or yellow: used for kneading bread, washing small articles, and containing milk to be skimmed.

Parkin, oatmeal gingerbread, universally used here on the 5th Nov., and for many days after. Presents of it are often sent to me by the boys' parents, and others.

Parlour (pronounced *paylour*; *gl.* *pail-ur*). See **Letter R**.

Parpoint, the name of a certain sized stone, much about the form and bulk of a brick, but rather thinner. It is used chiefly for forming inner and division walls, and is no doubt derived from the old French *parpaigne*. 'Parpaigne, a pillar, buttresse, or supporter of stone-works, serving to bear up a beam or summer in a wall.'—Cotgrave.

Part, used by some persons in a peculiar way for *some*. 'He has *part* money' = 'he has some money.'

Pash, *sb.* a word used to express a quantity of rain (Hall. says of snow also). 'It will clear up after another *pash* of rain.' Used jokingly also of fine weather. Also used for a large quantity of any liquid. A Huddersfield woman, determined to marry a man in spite of the strenuous opposition of her friends, said, 'I'll have a *pash* in the piggen, though I pay for the girthing.'

Pash, *vb.* The wind *pashes* (i. e. blows) the door to. 'He *pash'd* his neve i' mi face' = struck me. *Pash*, to strike, occurs in Tudor-English in Ford's *Lovers' Melancholy*, i. 1; and in Shakespeare.

Pattren, i. e. pattern. George Hepplestone, a well-known humorous native who had the unenviable distinction of being one of the last men placed in the stocks (which he preferred to paying the fine, in order to annoy the constable), on one occasion had been to 'The Wood' for work, and proceeding homewards, met John Mallinson, father of the well-known schoolmaster, to whom he said, 'Johnny, what does ta' think? Au've been to t' Wood for mi *pattren*, an' it's to be wooven wi' fouer treddles. Naa, if we had been intended to wave wi' fouer treddles, we'd ha' had fouer legs instead o' two. Doesn't ta' think sooa?' Cf. F. *patron*, a pattern.—Cotgrave.

Pawk (*gl.* *pauk*), the pronunciation of *pike* (which see).

Pay, to beat. Formerly in good use. See Dunbar's *King Hart*, c. ii. st. 58: 'Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy maid grit *pay*,' i. e. gave a sound beating.

Peace Egg, the name sometimes given on the title-page of the drama of 'St. George,' which is performed at Christmas. I insert it here, not as necessarily forming a part of the dialect, but as being an instance of a very singular corruption, arising from the straining of a word to meet the knowledge, or ignorance, of the mass of people. The true name is *Pace Egg*, i. e. Pasch Egg, or Easter Egg. Still it may be asked why such a name should be given to a drama performed at Christmas, and the entire reason may be difficult to make out. It must not be forgotten that the drama was, and I believe is still, in some parts performed at Easter, and the egg is the symbol of the Resurrection. It is much the same as if a Christmas publication were called the 'Holly Branch'; but the *Pace Egg* of course has a far wider signification.

Peahull. See **Peascod**.

Pear, the fruit, is pronounced *pēär*, as two syllables (*gl.* pee'h'r).

Pearly, *adv.* in a brisk, lively manner. See *Merrie Conceited Jests of George Peele, Gentleman.* 1607. 'So down-stairs goes she *pearly*.'

Peascalding (pronounced *payscalding*). This was a kind of pea feast, formerly popular enough, and conducted as follows. A large quantity of peas were gathered, say two strokes, which equal a bushel. They were boiled with the *swads* on in the *set-pot*; they were then piled upon a riddle and placed upon the table. Round the base of the mountain were a lot of cups containing butter, which was melted by the warmth of the peas. The neighbours and friends gathered round. To eat the peas, they took hold of the stalk and stripped the pods in their mouths after dipping them in the melted butter, and the sweetness thus derived from the *swads* made the peas delicious. Bread was eaten with them. In the midst of the mound of peas was a salt pot, into which the peas were dipped. Sometimes a little playfulness arose, and they pelted one another with the *swads*.

Peascod, the pod of the pea: so called probably from its resemblance to a pillow, in some places called a *cod*. 'Hull' is also used, i. e. pea-hull.

Peaswad, or Peaswod (pronounced *payswad*; *gl.* pai-swaad, second *a* as in *had*), a pea-pod.

Peddle, a long tale. 'Let's ha' a less o' thi *peddle*,' i. e. not so much of your talk.

Peggy, an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs; also called 'the maiden.'

Pelt, *sb.* a skin: used chiefly for rabbit-skins, which are called rabbit *pelts*, and for hare-skins also.

Pen, a feather.

Penk, and sometimes **Pink**, to wink, or squinny. Dr. Kenealy. in his speech for the defence of the Claimant, said, 'One of the witnesses

spoke of a *pinker* in the eyebrow, whatever that may mean.' A poor fellow about here, who had drooping eyelids, used to be teased by impudent boys, who entreated him to sell them a penn'orth of '*penkin* drops.' [To *pink* is used by Heywood for 'to peer.' See Nares's Glossary. Dutch *pinken*, to wink, leer.—W. W. S.]

Pennett, a kind of sweetmeat, of the humbug species, cut in form like a double pyramid. [Occurs in *Piers the Plowman*, B. v. 123. O.Fr., *pénide*; Mediæval Greek *πηνιδιον*, the diminutive of *πήνη*, a thread. Properly applied to twisted sticks of barley-sugar. '*Penide*, f. a pennet; the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold.' Cotgrave.—W. W. S.]

Penny, a word used to describe the appearance of birds when moulting, the feathers sticking up, or being otherwise irregular. A young bird, in its process of coming to maturity, is first *nakt* (which see), then in *blue pen*, then flegg'd.

Penny Cast, the name of a game played with round flat stones, about four or six inches across, being similar to the game of quoits; sometimes played with pennies, when the *hobs* are a deal nigher. It was not played with pennies in 1810.

Pentys. So spelt in old documents. A part of the street at the bottom of Almondbury was called *Pentys End*, possibly from a roof over the churchyard gate close by. Hall. spells the word *pentice*, but gives also *pentes* and *pentys*. He says it means, amongst other things, 'an open shed or projection over a door.' In Raine's *St. Cuthbert*, p. 147, among extracts from the accounts of the church of Durham, we find:

' 1425-6.	Paid for making the organs	6. 8.
	One <i>Pentys</i> made anew	10. 0.'

And in a note below on the word *pentys* Raine writes thus: 'Primarily a porch or some such matter, "*Penticium*, appendix ædis, gurgustium, tuguriolum parieti affixum."—Du Fresne. It is, perhaps, no great stretch of supposition to conceive that the small partitioned-off recess within the feretory, appropriated to its keeper, is here to be understood under the term *pentys*; it was literally his *pent-house*.' The *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives '*Pentyce*, of an house end, Appendicium, imbulus, appendix.'

Caxton, in *The Boke of the Fayt of Armes*, explains how a fortress ought to be supplied with fresh water, cisterns being provided 'where men may receiue inne the rayne watres that fallen doune a-long the thackes of *thappentyzes* and houses.' The Camden Society's edition of the *Promptorium*, from which this last extract is taken, also gives the following: 'Bp. Kennett states that in Chester there was a "*curia penticiarum tenta in aulâ penticid ejusdem civitatis*."' I am informed that boys playing at the game called 'stag' at Lidget, Lepton, used to shout out on beginning a game, 'Th' owd baandaries—Billy loin end, *penny haas* end, and t' hussin steps;' and my informant appeared to think '*penny haas*' a corruption of *pentys*, which seems to me all the more probable, as I have heard of '*pent-houses*' elsewhere. [*Pent-house* is a corruption of *pentis*, which is the O.Fr. *apentis*.—W. W. S.]

Perch (pronounced *peerk* or *pěürk*).

Perch (*pěürk*), to examine. This meaning is thus derived. Pieces of cloth are placed over a pole or *perch*, to be thoroughly examined in order to discover burls or motes. I have heard this word used to explain the looking through an account-book with the view of discovering errors.

Perfect'ly. Mentioned here to note a peculiarity of the dialect in laying the accent on certain words of three syllables; thus, *perfect'ly*, *spectac'les*, *Doncast'er*, *Manchest'er*, and no doubt many more, are all accented on the middle syllable, which has a singular effect, especially in the word *spectacles*.

Pettibab, or Pettibabe, a spoilt child; also used for older folks who behave childishly.

Pewtling, Puteling, or Poutling (pronounced *pay-ootling*), crying. Perhaps connected with *puling*.

Pic, or Pick, pitch from tar; also an emetic. To '*pick up*' is to vomit. Also for pickaxe.

Pick, to pitch. To *pick down* is to throw down; to *pick up*, to throw up. See last word. Observe what in the south is called '*picking up*' is here '*samming up*.' To *pick* also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread thus laid is called a '*pick*.' When speaking of the number of threads, the weavers sometimes say, so many '*picks*' to the inch. '*To pick a pick*' is to throw the shuttle once across. [*Pick* in the sense of to pitch occurs in Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*: '*pick a lance*,' i. l. 204.—W. W. S.] A cow which *comes* before her time is said to *pick* her calf. If the cow were frightened it would not be '*arrandsmittle*' (which see), but if the occurrence takes place naturally, it is so.

Pickin-hoil, i. e. pitching-hole, a hole in the wall of a barn through which hay, &c. are tossed in. When J. N. lived at Almondbury in the house at the top of Grasscroft, he was annoyed by the road, which led to his kitchen-door, being too near some *assmiddins*. He accordingly caused the road to be altered, and the doorway from the lane to be walled up, leaving what is called a *pickin-hoil*, two feet square and two feet from the ground, through which the coals might be shovelled. A soft innocent woman, L. B., had often come to the kitchen door with messages from her mistress. Lo! she found the way walled up, except the narrow aperture. '*What*,' she exclaimed, '*is this all the gate there is to t' haas?*' '*Yus*,' was the answer given by J. L., W. H., and other awkward bystanders; '*yus, yo're lawk to go thro' theer*.' She had a jug in her hand containing *beast* as a present, and she hesitated. '*Eh, bud yo mun traw, Sally!*' Thus encouraged, she put her pitcher of *beast* first, and then her head, and managed to struggle part of the way through, but got wedged fast. The bystanders urged her on with shouts of laughter. This called out the owner, to find the unfortunate woman vainly struggling. On seeing him she exclaimed, '*Eh! maister, Aw'd ha' made a bigger gate nor this to t' haas, yah-ivver!*' As soon as he could recover from his merriment

he prevailed on her tormentors to withdraw her from the durance, which had now become insupportable. She never attempted that way again.

Pie (pronounced *paw* ; *gl.* pau). See **Liken**.

Piece, a name given to a person, man or woman. 'A queer *piece*' is a queer fellow.

Pienet (pronounced *pawnet* ; *gl.* pau-net), a magpie.

Pig, a game for boys, well known, but comparatively new here, somewhat similar to the 'cat' of the south. See **Bad**. The *pig* is a long piece of wood pointed at the ends.

Pig-coit, or Pig-hoil, i. e. pig-cote, a pigsty.

Piggen, or Piggin, a vessel with one handle, of wood, tin, &c., for holding or transferring liquids. Ray says an erect handle. [Welsh *picyn*, a piggin, or noggin.—W. W. S.]

Pigmarine, a term of contempt formerly applied to volunteers.

Pig's fraw, i. e. pig's fry. See **Bedlamspit**.

Pike (pronounced *pawk* : *gl.* pauk), to pick. They *pike* a bone, teeth, &c. After a mowing-machine has gone over a field, the labourers go round near the edges *piring* with a scythe; after harvest, raking over the field to gather up stray corn is *piring*. Not used for picking a thing from the ground. See 'to pick.' As a sort of catch specimen of Yorkshire dialect, the expression, 'T' weet maks 'em *pawk* 'em,' is a great favourite. It is applied to fowls cleaning themselves after rain, and the interpretation is, 'The wet makes them *pick* themselves.' *Pike* occurs in Dunbar's *Tidings from the Session* :

'Some cut throats, and some *pykes* purses.'

Again, in the *Twa Corbies* (ravens), ver. 9 :

'Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane,
And I'll *pike* out his bonny blue e'en.'

Pikelet (pronounced *pawklet* ; *gl.* pauk-let), a crumpet : also used in Monmouthshire.

Pill, to peel, or strip off the bark from a tree : common in Old English.

Pimrose, a primrose : note the elision of the *r*. See Letter **R**.

Pindar, or Pinder, the keeper of the pound, or pinfeld. [A.S. *pyndan*, to pen up.—W. W. S.]

Pinfeld, the pound for cattle.

Pinnacle, the name of a field at Farnley Wood ; also of one on the top of a hill between Whitley and Mirfield. Perhaps this word is the same as *pendicle* : see Dedication to the *Heart of Midlothian*.

Pismire (pronounced *pissmare*; *gl.* pis'mair), an ant. The sound of the second syllable we should expect to be *mawr*, but it seems rather as above. Dandelions also go by the same name.

Pitcher, to ask money of one who goes courting, especially if out of his own neighbourhood: the demand, if not complied with, is followed up with great violence. The origin of the word is said to be derived from the fact that money is sometimes rattled in a pitcher, to express in an unmistakable manner what is desired. Two young fellows some years since had to pay £4 for *pitchering* a young man who came from Huddersfield to Almondbury Bank courting. They were taken to the Wool-Pack, Back Green, where the magistrates then sat, and were 'deemed' to pay £1 each to the infirmary, and £1 expenses.

W. M. was *pitchered* at Smithy Place, near Honley; he was, in fact, thrown into a sump-hole, where he was almost suffocated. The violence in this case may be accounted for, as he stole away another man's sweetheart. A case was mentioned in the local papers of Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1875.

Pizeball (pronounced *pauseball*), a ball which children play with, formerly stuffed with sawdust, &c., and used on 'Yester Monday, Fastens, and so on.' It was often parti-coloured and ornamented; now it is sometimes of india-rubber, and hollow. The idea seems to be a ball for *tossing*.

Pizings. See **Hundreds**.

Plain, exposed. 'That house is in a *plain* situation.'

Plaining. To be *plaining* is to complain, to tell tales, &c.

Plant, to hide. When hens are stolen and hidden they are said to be *planted*.

Plat, the ground. See 2 Kings ix. 26. A field at Whitley is called White *Platts*.

Plēād (pronounced in two syllables), to plead. The past tense is 'pled,' which is also the past participle.

Plēāse (*gl.* pli'h'z), to satisfy, or remunerate well. 'Tell him to do that for me, and I'll *please* him well.'

Pled. See **Plead**.

Pleg, to run away, *especially* from school.

Plevy, a bricklayer's hammer with a cutting edge; also a tool used by farmer men when ploughing, to set the ploughshare right.

Plod, plaid. *Ploddy* Hall, a house at Almondbury, near the Grammar School, where formerly *plaids* were made. So *clod* for *clad*. It is customary here to call any largish house, above a cottage, a hall.

Plonk, to hit plump. Used especially of marbles, when the one shot strikes the other before touching the ground. If the driven marble

runs on the ground it is *dribbled*, or *drilled*. In a trial at Dewsbury, June 25, 1874, a witness said, 'There were three fighting when you *plonked* Wells in the face.' *Plonk* is a variation of *plump* and *plunge*.

Plonker, a large marble of stone, clay, pot, &c. about one and a quarter inches in diameter.

Plough (pronounced *pleugh*, or *ploo*).

Plumb. 'He's not altogether *plumb*' means 'He's not right in his head.'

Pobble. See **Poddle**.

Poddle, a puddle. An ancient pronunciation. Hall gives an example, *podelle*.

Poidles, or **Pawdles**, fancies. Perhaps, according to the analogy of the dialect, this word should be *poadle* or *podle*, but I can find no trace of it in books. It was said to me of a poor little boy temporarily lame, 'Eh! poor bairn, he's all *poidles*,' i. e. full of fancies. [Probably connected with the Welsh *pwd*, a fit of the sullen; *pwdu*, to pout.—W. W. S.]

Poise (pronounced *poiz*), i. e. pose, to kick: a very common word. Perhaps from the French *pousser*, to push out, or perhaps connected with the word following. Many years ago three well-known gentlemen, all of whom afterwards became in their way distinguished men, were coming up over the fields to Almondbury, and had to pass a number of youths, who, as the custom was, and in a less degree is still, saluted them with their native humour, in these terms: 'Sitha, here's long A——, and Ombry B——, and owd C——; let's *poise* his legs straight. Didst ta' ivver see a faaler set o' chaps? Let's *poise* 'em all.' It is, however, but right to say no violence was attempted, and the three passed on no doubt deeply impressed with the magnanimity of their assailants. See **Poss**.

Poit (i. e. *pote*, the original of *potter*), to poke, kick about, &c. *Poit* and *potter* are both used of poking the fire, but the latter would imply reiterated action. 'The child is *poitin'* about i' bed.' One boy *poits* another out of bed. It was said of a woman who had fallen down, 'She were liggin on her rig a *poitin'*,' i. e. lying on her back kicking about. [Welsh *pwio*, to push or poke.—W. W. S.]

Poke (pronounced *pōāk*; *gl.* *poa'h'k*), a bag or sack.

Poll (pronounced *pole*, and by some *poul*; *gl.* *poal* or *poul*), to cut the hair. Ophelia, in *Hamlet*, Act IV. sc. v., uses *poll* for a head of hair.

Pommel, **Pommil**, or **Pummil**. To *pommel*, to strike. See **Knor** and **spell**.

Pompey, the House of Correction.

Poppydock, or **Puppydock**, the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

Porridge, oatmeal boiled with water or milk : used for breakfast or supper, now not unfrequently. This is the substance of which Dickens thus writes : ' Into these bowls Mrs. Squeers poured a brown composition which looked like diluted pincushions without the covers, and was called *porridge*.' One of my tenants remarked, ' There's not *many porridge* made now.'

Portywoof, or Portywoove, wooven in a peculiar manner. A *porty* is forty ends, *i. e.* forty threads—in woollen ; and in cotton thirty-eight ends or threads is called a *beer, bear, or bere*. *Bere* is probably not a word of this dialect, as cotton weaving has not been much followed here until recently. [Dutch *portie* means a portion, and is evidently a word of French origin.—W. W. S.]

Posit, or Possit, no doubt *deposit*. An infant *posits* when the food runs out of its mouth. So *liver* for deliver ; *plaining* for complaining.

Posnet (pronounced *posnit*), an iron pot with feet ; a skillet, or pipkin. The word is found in old writings.

Poss, to rush, or plunge head first. Hall. says ' to dash about.' Clothes in a tub are *possed* with a stick. Said of a lamb, ' See haa he's *possin* t' owd ewe agean.' [Occurs in the Prologue to *Piers the Plowman*, and is the old form of the modern *push*. In *Piers the Plowman* it is said of a cat playing with mice that she '*possed* him aboute;' B. prol. 151.—W. W. S.]

Potates (two syllables), used very commonly for *potatoes*.

Potter, to bother, stir, disorder, &c. : used in a varied sense. One is *pottered* when perplexed ; *potters* coals out of the fire, or money, &c. out of his pocket.

Pough (pronounced *pah-oo* ; *gl.* *paa'uo*), the lower lip. *Pout* perhaps connected with this word. *Poughing* is crying.

Pound, pronounced *pund* when signifying weight, and *paand* when signifying money.

Pouse, a baggage ; dirty slut, &c. I have heard this word addressed to a trespassing cow. Weak or tasteless liquid is called '*weary pouse*.' I take it to be the same word as that of which Hall. says, ' It was formerly a common and not indelicate imprecation.' See Letter **X**, and **Galker**.

Prabble, a quarrel, or squabble. When John Hepworth was ill, his mother sent Tom Bell to Dr. Bradley to get him some medicine. He said, ' If yo plēase Au'm coom for some phezzic for little John ; he's varry, varry badly.' Dr. ' Who's little John ?' T. B. ' Wha, little John, yo know.' Dr. ' What little John ?' T. B. ' Wha, little John up yonder ;' and Tom could get no further. ' Little John, yo know—yo know, little John.' The doctor, getting a slight understanding of the case, prepared some medicine. The mother of the boy, becoming impatient of her messenger's delay, went to meet him, and said, ' What has ta been doin', Tom, so long ?' Tom. ' Doin' ?' Au've

had enough to do, Au think. Au could mak' nowt o' yon doother ; Au couldn't mak' him understand who little John was.' 'Wha! did ta tell him t'other name?' *Tom.* 'Nooa. Everybody knows little John, yo know. Eh, bless yo! he's sich a man Au dar say nowt till him. Au darn't differ wi' him for fear on a *prabble*—for fear on him geein' t' lad sommat to do him hurt.'

Pratly, softly ; slowly. Hall. calls this word *prattily*. I have only heard it pronounced as spelt. A child who takes short steps walks *pratly*. A tap runs *pratly* when it lets out only a small stream in proportion to its size. See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 4 :

' *Pratly*, reyt *pratly* ovver t' floor,
A' top o' toas ye walk.'

Presently, immediately : also used in Pembrokeshire. [Common in the Bible.]

Preya (generally pronounced *pray-ya*), *i. e.* I pray you. Common.

Prial, or Prile (*gl.* *praul*). Hall. gives the former mode of spelling, and thinks it a corruption of *pair royal* [which it undoubtedly is ; the expression is used at cards even in the south, though now nearly obsolete.] It means three of a sort taken together. I met a man, July 24, 1865, driving two donkeys tandem in a coal-cart, and I said to him, 'A fine team you have there.' To which he merrily answered, 'Yus, there's a *prial* on us when we are all at whum.'

Priest, the orchis, *O. maculatus*. Probably so called from its gay colours resembling a priest's chasuble.

Prise (pronounced *prauz* ; *gl.* *prauz*), to force open by leverage.

Prospect glass, a telescope.

Proven prickt (*o* as in *John* ; *gl.* *prov'n prikt*), over-fed, or so well kept that a man does not know what he would have. *Provent* = provender.—*Legend of Montrose*, p. 56. [*Provand* is found in Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, Act II. sc. i. l. 267.]

Psalm (pronounced *saum*, or *sawlm*).

Pullen, domestic fowls ; turkeys ; ducks, &c. Hall. says *pullaine* and *pullen* are found in several early plays. The word is very common here, as well as the two following. ['A false thief That came, like a false fox my *pullen* to kill and mischief.'—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, in *Old Plays*, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 239.—W. W. S.]

Pullendry and Pullentry, having the same meaning as above.

Pund. See **Pound**.

Putten, past participle of *put*. Is used at Heckmondwike also.

Putting on, a makeshift, or convenience for a time.

Q

In some words this letter seems to have been silent. Thus we find *wick* for *quick* (very common); *watern* for *quartern*; *weak* for *squeak*; *swurrel* for *squirrel*; and, more oddly, *twilt* for *quilt*.

Quarrel, a stone quarry. There is a place near Almondbury called Warle Hill (*a* in *ware*). I am told this is *Quarrel*, or Quarry, Hill. If so it illustrates *watern* for *quartern*, and *querfore* for *wherefore*, in the Almondbury Church inscription. In 'Mactatio Abel' (*Towneley Mysteries*) Cain says:

'Bery me in Gudeboure at the *Quarelle* hede.'

Quarrel, or Quarry, a square or pane of glass. An old lady friend of mine, feeling a draught, said to her granddaughter, 'Isn't there a *quarrel* out of the window?' The little girl looks out, expecting to see two boys fighting, and innocently says, 'No, grandma dear, I don't see any.' Robert of Gloster, who lived in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., in his description of Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror, says:

'Thycke man he was ynou; but he nas noght wel long,
Quarry he was, and well ymade vorto be strong,'

where the word *quarry* implies that he was square built. See Hearne's edition, p. 412. French *carré* = square.

Quart (pronounced *quāërt*).

Queer, *i.e.* quire, for choir.

Quilting feast. When a woman had patched a bed-quilt, she invited her neighbours to help to quilt it, for which purpose it was stretched with its lining on a long frame, and sewn across. Sometimes they drew figures with saucers, oyster-shells, &c. In later times tea and cake were given; formerly a *cold posset* consisting of new milk, sugar, currants, and rum (or beer). When they could get it, the milk was taken warm from the cow, and milked fast into the 'piggin' to froth it.

Quite, very much used for *quiet*. 'He is a *quite* lad.' On the contrary, I have known *quiet* put for *quite*. The same word is peculiarly used in the expression '*quite* better,' in general usage, and signifies perfectly recovered. Mrs. Scott of Woodsome stood one evening at the court door, and wanted the opinion of W. I. about the weather, saying, 'What do you think of the moon to-night?' Possibly she had a cold; at any rate W. I. thought she said 'Bull,' and answered, 'He's as *quite* as a lamb, madam; he'll hurt nobody.'

R

This letter is much elided or slurred over. Thus the proper names *Armitage* and *Charles* are generally called *Aymitage* and *Chales*, or *Chale*; so *parlour*, *parson*, and *primrose* are *paylor*, *paason*, and *pimrose*. [The dropping of the *r* occurs in standard English in *speak*, invariably used for A.S. *sprecan*, showing that our word should be *spreak*. The *r* was dropped in that word about A.D. 1100.—W. W. S.] Again, *h* is found in a few instances where *r* occurs in ordinary English, as *hime* for *rime* (hoar-frost), *hush* for *rush* (of wind). [This *h* probably represents the A.S. *hr*, the *r* being dropped.—W. W. S.]

Räavy, not fresh; dissipated; half washed; unshaven; untrimmed.

Rack, the apparatus for roasting meat.

Raddle, a piece of wood stuck full of pegs, having also a top part which *done* on to hold the warp while it is wound on to the beam. A *porty* (and sometimes half a *porty*) goes through one space in a woollen warp.

Rade, past tense of *to ride*, for rode. See *Bonnie George Campbell*, ver. 3:

‘He *rade* saddled and bridled, &c.,
Careless and free.’

Räesty, or **Raisty**, rusty; bad-tempered: also applied to a foul tobacco-pipe. Clearly the same word as *rästy*, rancid.

Raggabrash, a ragamuffin—a term of reproach. Hall. writes *ragabrash*, and Nares *raggabash*.

Rake, or **Räik**, the pronunciation of *reach*.

Rake. To *rake* a fire is to throw on a large quantity of coals in order to keep the fire in through the night. Very commonly done. [So used by Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, 3880:

‘Yet in our ashen cold is fyr i-*reke*,’

i. e. still in our cold ashes is fire *raked* togethed. So the Mæso-Gothic version of Rom. xii. 20 is practically, ‘Thou shalt *rake* (or gather together) coals of fire on his head,’ where *rikan* is used to translate *συναίειν*.—W. W. S.]

Rammy, rank; smelling like a ram.

Randy, *accensus libidine*.

Range (pronounced *roange*; *gl.* roanj).

Rantipoles, *sb.* the game of see-saw. ‘Let’s lake at *rantipowls*.’

Rase, past tense of *to rise*, for rose.

Rash. A *rash* of beef = a beefsteak.

Rasp, the common word for raspberry.

Ratch, to stretch. See *Cheremas Carol*, ver. 4.

Ratching the Rope (pronounced *ratchin t' rooap*; *gl.* *ratchin t' roo'h'p*) is 'pulling the long bow,' lying, &c. [In Lowland Scotch 'to *rax a raip*' is to stretch a rope, and = to die by hanging.] In Dunbar's *Discretion in Giving* we have:

'Some taks other menn's *tacks*,
And on the puir oppression maks,
And never remember that he *maun* die
Till that the gallows gars him *rax*.
In taking sould discretion be.'

Rather is pronounced *rayther* (*gl.* *raidh·ur*).

Raton, a rat. Hall. gives this quotation from a Cambr. MS.: '*Ratons* and mice and soch small dere.' *Ratoun* occurs in the Prologue to *Piers the Plowman*, also in the *Pardoner's Tale*:

'And prayéd him that he him woldé selle
Some poison, that he might his *ratouns* quelle.'

Rauk (pronounced *roak*, or *roke*), a ridge in cloth formed in the weaving; and it is also applied when the dyeing is defective, and the weft shows a different shade of colour.

Rave, past tense of *to rive*; also *raved*.

Ravel coppin. When one thread catches another and *rives* a deal of threads off at once, it is a *ravel coppin*; also a wild, disorderly, reckless fellow—a term derived from manufacturing. If a part of the *cop* comes off with the thread, it is said to be ravelled or snavelled, and is, in fact, spoiled. Therefore *ravel coppin* is used as a term of reproach for a careless man. [*Ravel* and *rive* are not allied words.—W. W. S.]

Reaminess, *sb.* dizziness, &c.

Reamy, or Rimy (pronounced *reamy*), *adj.* dizzy; half awake, &c. *Ream*, or *reme*, however, in some parts means to cry; and *ream* in Suffolk is to droop the head.

Rear, or Reere (the latter spelling found in old writings), underdone; almost raw.

Rēāster, reasty horse, or raist-horse, a horse which will not draw; a restive horse.

Reckan, a hook from which a pan is suspended over a fire from a galley-balk. (Beverley.)

Reckless, a vulgarism for the flower called the Auricula.

Reckling, the smallest or youngest of a family, whether of men or animals.

Reckon. Common. Used for *think*, or *believe*. G. H. had been to Lords' Miln, near Honley, for a piece fifty yards long, which he brought home 'cuttled' into a bundle. On his way back he got too much beer, and the piece getting unrolled, trailed along on the ground. Entering his father's house, he said, 'Theer's one end o' t' piece here; wheer t' other is Au canna' tell, but Au *reckon* it's somewhere between yaar haas and t' Miln.'

Redster, a redstart. [A.S. *steort*; Dutch *staart*, a tail.—W. W. S.]

Reek, a common word for smoke. Formerly certain dues had to be paid to the vicar: 'So much for *reek*, house custom, eggs,' &c.

Reeling. This is a part of the process in making oat-bread, &c., by which the cake is made round. The *dofe* (dough) is placed on the *bakbrade* in a semi-fluid state, then, by moving the board about in a peculiar manner (somewhat as a pancake is shaken in the pan), the cake is turned into a rounded form.

Reever, or **Rever**, any man or animal in a poor condition; a lame man, horse, &c.

Rēēzed, **Rēēzed**, or **Rēāzed** (*gl.* ri'h'zd), a term applied to rancid bacon.

Render, to separate, or extract, the fat from membranous substances.

Rhemus, the rheumatism.

Rickling, a small lump of hay raked up to dry better before being put into cock.

Rig, a ridge in general; the backbone; the back. [A.S. *hrycg*, the old form of *ridge*.]

Right, pronounced *reet*, or *rait*.

Right (a word in much use), the same as *regular* or *proper* in some parts; as, 'He is a *right* fool.'

Rig tree, the highest beam in the frame of the roof.

Ringo (pronounced *ring-go*). 'Johnny *Ringo*' is the name of a game. See **Johnny**. Also the Yellow-hammer is sometimes so called.

Rip. When a boy takes a bird's nest he is said to *rip* it.

Rism, or **Rissom** (pronounced *rizm*), a small portion. I have heard it used in these sentences: 'He never had to work one *rism* sin,' i. e. he had done no more. 'There isn't a *rism* on it left,' there is none left. 'Tha' gev him a lot o' cheese and brēäd; Au nivver gev him a *rism* i' mi' lauf.'

Rive (old pronunciation *reeve*; now *rauue*, or *rive*), to tear.

Read (not pronounced *royd*, but *rōōād*; *gl.* roo'h'd), used peculiarly for *way* or *manner*. 'It's done that *road*,' i. e. in that way.

Robinet, the Redbreast. A nickname given to the people of Farnley Tyas.

Rocken, reached.

Roid, a word used for *rough*. A *roid* night is a stormy one; *roid* work is a quarrel. I think once also I heard the words '*roid* wheat,' which possibly meant coarse. [This is common in Mid. English, and *roide* is the French word for *rough*.—W. W. S.]

Roit (perhaps *roat*, or *rote*), the same as **Bail**, which see.

Rommy, or **Roms**, a certain plant (*Allium ursinum*, the Broad-leaved Garlic—*Ramsons*) of which cows are fond. It grows in hedge-bottoms, and, when eaten, spoils the taste of the milk.

Rooaky, drizzling : as in the phrase, a '*rooaky* weet neet.'

Roos, the pronunciation of a word which is most likely *roos*, or *rooz*. When a person has been doing something out of the common, and no one applauds him, if he begins to praise himself he is said to be '*roosin*' hissen.' Halliwell gives the word *rose*, to praise. The word *roos* seems not, however, to be used for praising in general. See *ruse* in Jamieson's *Scot. Dict.*

Rounce, or **Rownse** (*gl.* *rauns*), to make round, in case of a loop being enlarged to admit of a new spindle.

Rout, to bellow, or make a noise as a cow, donkey, &c. Pronounced *raut*, and so spelt by Hall.; but it must be observed that if *raut* were the proper spelling Almondbury people would call it *rote*, as some do. [A.S. *hrútan*, to bellow. The A.S. *ú* is Mid.Eng. *ū*, and commonly passes into modern standard *eu*.—W. W. S.]

Rove, past tense of *to rive*. See **Rave**.

Roving, a process in spinning wool, by which the filaments are drawn out to much greater length than by the proper method. Both word and process as followed in the wool trade introduced by Mr. J. Nowell.

Royd, a very common word in names of places, and in surnames most probably derived from such. Places : *Royds*' hall, *Roydhouse*, *Bumroyd*, *Cisroyd*, *Doeroyd*, *Highroyd*, *Hudroyd*, *Huntroyd*, *Jackroyd*, *Kidroyd*, *Ladyroyd*, *Lestenroyd*, *Pitroyd*, *Sealroyd*, *Southroyd*, *Wheatroyd*, &c. Families : *Akeroyd*, *Ackroyd*, *Boothroyd* (also a place), *Holroyd*, *Learoyd*, *Oldroyd*, *Murgatroyd*. The meaning is supposed by some to indicate a clearing in a wood where the trees have been got *rid* of, and that the true word is *rode*, which would here be called *royd*. It is remarkable that the word 'road' (for carriages) is not so pronounced. It is clear the word has not been always spelt *royd*. We read of 'A dispensation from Selow for Richard de *Akerode*, &c., issued from Rome by Jordan, bishop of Alba, Apr. 27, 1433.' This is the now familiar name of *Akroyd*, or *Ackroyd*. [The word is Scandinavian; cf. Icel. *rjóðr*, a clearing, derived from the strong verb *hrjóða*, to clear, allied to Eng. *rid*.—W. W. S.]

Ruffiner, a ruffian ; a rough person.

Ruffle topping, a rough head of hair, and applied to one who has such.

Rump, a name given to the foliage of the oak about the 29th of May: so spoken of even when on the tree. The boys gather branches of it, and bid others display theirs; in failure of which they are beaten with the oaken boughs.

Rush-bearing, the name of one of the Almondbury feasts, which occurs on the first Monday in August. In former times, I understand, a rush-cart was drawn through the town, and on the cart were displayed such articles of silver as the neighbours would lend for the purpose; the cart too was attended by persons who danced as it was drawn along. The festival is still kept, but shorn of this observance.

The names of feasts in this neighbourhood are somewhat varied and curious; thus, Almondbury Rush-bearing, or Rush, Kirkheaton Rant (Yetton Rant), Kirkburton Trinity (because on Trinity Sunday and Monday), Longwood Thump, Meltham Bartleby (Bartholomew). Joss Armitage (little Joe A.), who formerly went about *raper* dancing, used to say the feast was on the first Saturday after old St. James's Day. T. B. says there was never much to do on the Monday till after the Reform Bill was passed; previously it was all on the Saturday from four till bed-time or so.

John Buckley was the first man to begin on the Monday with his speeches for the mock election of members of Parliament; but the bull-baiting, which ended many years previously, had generally been held on the Monday.

S

There are certain peculiarities connected with this letter.

(1) The possessive *s* is almost always omitted; as, '*Jem knife*,' '*Tom hat*,' &c.; except, curiously enough, in some words where in ordinary English it is omitted; as, '*town's hall*,' '*the town's books*.' Still more remarkably, the '*s*' is added in those instances similar to '*for justice*' sake.' See *Julius Cæsar*, Act IV. sc. iii.:

'Did not great Julius bleed for *justice*' sake?'

I have frequently heard the expression, '*For peace's sake*;' and one of my esteemed contributors writes, not as an example of a Yorkshireism, but in perfect good faith, as customary English, '*For ease's sake*.'

(2) In at least one instance the *s* is flattened, i. e. the word *us*, objective of *we*, which is always called *uz*; but in *as* and *is* many persons here sharpen it, i. e. they become *ass*, *iss*, but that is done when they think they are speaking good English.

(3) Again, it appears here in words which want it in some other counties; as, *smuse*, muse, for game; *spink*, pink, a bird; *spetch*, patch, on a shoe, &c.; *snape*, nip, as a frost; *stite*, tite (see *Stite*).

(4) It is wanting in other words in which it usually occurs in ordinary English; e. g. *ting*, or *tang*, sting; *craps*, scraps, of lard; *mash*, smash; *pare*, spare, in milking; *weak*, squeak (*q* becoming *w*).

Säär, the pronunciation of *sour*.

Säärgrass, sour-grass, the common Wood-Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

Sääth, south.

Sacker, to seem innocent when up to roguery.

Sackering, telling false tales of distress. 'Sackerin' Sam' was a well-known beggar of Dalton.

Sackless, innocent; trembling, &c. In the 'Flagellacio' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 209), Pilate says:]

'Now that I am *sakles* of this bloode shalle ye se,
Both my handes in expres weshen shalle be,
This bloode bees dere boght I ges that ye spille so frele.'

Again, in the 'Peregrini' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 270), Cleophas exclaims:

'Thise cursyd Jues, ever worthe thaym woe!
Our lord, our master, to ded gart go,
Alle *sakles* thay gart hym slo
Apon the rode.'

Sad, said of bread, cakes, &c. when heavy or doughy.

Sa'em (pronounced *sayem*; *gl.* sai'h'm), seven.

Sage, or **Saghe** (*g* hard), a saw. Also a verb, to saw: quite in common use.

Saime, lard.

Sal, the pronunciation of *shall*.

Sale, or **Sail**, used peculiarly. 'What *sail* is the wind in?' i. e. what quarter, or direction. [Cf. A.S. *sæl*, season, time, &c. In Essex they ask, 'What is the *seel* of day?' i. e. What time is it?—W. W. S.]

Sallet, or **Sallit**, salad. Occurs in *Hamlet*, Act II. sc. ii.: 'I remember, one said, there were no *sallets* in the lines, to make the matter savoury.'

Salt, the condiment (*a* pronounced as in *shall*, under the impression that it is good English).

Salt pie (pronounced *salt paw*), a box for salt. Also used humorously for a building with the roofing only one way.

Sam, to pick up, or gather together: very common. 'He has *sammed* up a lot o' brass,' i. e. made a great deal of money. 'Go into t' wood and *sam* up a few sticks.' *Sammeln*, in German, and *at samle*, in Danish, both mean to collect.

Sammy, a fool.

Sannot, shall not. 'Au *sannot*' = I shall not.

Sant, the pronunciation of the word *saint*, at least when prefixed to a name. Thus, St. Helen's Well, or in the local style dropping the possessive *s*, St. Helen Well, is pronounced as if written '*Santelin* Well.' The road from Almondbury leading to the well is now called Helhoil, which, being between rather high banks, and very steep, is supposed by some to be Hill hole, though others derive it from Helen, as above.

Sark, a shirt, or shift. See the *Jolly Goshawk*, ver. 23:

' Her sisters they went to a room
To make to her a *sark*.
The cloth was a' o' the satin fine,
And the stitching silken *wark*.'

A local saying here, formerly in common use, was, 'Nar (near) is mi' *sark*, but narrer's mi' skin.'

Sarred, or **Sard**. See **Served**.

Sarry is also used for *serve*.

Satten, or **Sattun**, seated, past tense of *to sit*.

Sattle, settle. 'He *sattles* i' his clothes,' *i. e.* he becomes thinner.

Saucy, or **Socy**, slippery. Said of the streets, &c. when covered with ice, but not when slippery with dirt. The word is in common use.

Sauge, the pronunciation of *sage*, the plant (*gl. sauj*).

Savour (pronounced *savver*; *gl. saav'ur*), to like. 'He does not *savour* me.' A sick person does not *savvur* his food. In Chaucer's last verses it is used simply in the sense of taste.

'Prees hath envye, and wele blent ouer al:
Savour no more than thee byhove shal.'

Used in Matt. xvi. 22 in much the same sense.

Scaddle, to scare, or frighten. *Scaddled*, frightened.

Scage, to strike with a switch, or throw stones at a bird, or birds' eggs, blindfold. If done with open eyes, the eggs, &c. were concealed in sand. See **Switcher**.

Scom, contempt; chaff. In the parish church of Huddersfield one Sunday morning, a young man, connected with a marriage, was taking infinite pains to write well. The curate, however, was in haste to begin the public service, and called out, 'Come, come, we don't want copper-plate.' The young man, drawling on the last word, said, 'That's your *scom*.'

Scoop, the name of the waggon in which coals are 'hurried' in the pit: it contains two, and sometimes three, cwt. The coals are sometimes sold by this measure at the pit's mouth.

Scopperil, or Scoperel, a teetotum, ordinarily manufactured by sticking a pointed peg through the centre of a bone button. A friend of mine having to go to Halifax, many years since, being absent in mind, allowed his horse to take his own course. The animal (perhaps more used to travel that way) took him along the Leeds road, and the rider came to his senses at the sight of the first turnpike. He now essayed to turn the horse, who dropped his ears, and showed other signs of obstinacy; so, to use his own words, 'he paid him there, and he went round and round like a *scopperil*.' Old Bob Hirst, who was by, laughed till he was sore, and bawled out, 'Hit him behund, mun; hit him behund.' So at last he got him into the right road, and he went broadside on to Halifax in the manner of Mr. Winkle.

Scops, potsherds.

Scraffle, to scramble.

Scraffle, a quarrel.

Scram, past tense of *to scrim*, which see.

Scran, food.

Scrat, the pronunciation of *scratch*. 'Hen *scrattins*,' a name given to that kind of cloud called Cirrus. Sal Earnshaw was an old mendicant who frequented Almondbury, but had gained a settlement at Kirk Burton, which place, however, she did not affect. People could never plague her worse than to say she should be buried at Burton, when she would reply, 'If yo do, Au'll *scrat*, and Au'll *scrat* to Omebury churchyaerd;' or, 'Au'll coom agean to plague yo'.' She was brought to Almondbury, perhaps in consequence of her wish or threat, and was buried by her mother.

Scrat, Owd, a name for the devil.

Scrauming (pronounced *scrōming*), wide-spreading; ungainly.

Screed, a cap border.

Screw, a salary.

Scribble. After the wool has passed through the 'willy (which see), an instrument with iron spikes revolving at a rapid rate, it is passed through another machine, which cuts it fine; this is *scribbling*.

Srike, or Skrike (pronounced *skrauk*; *gl. skrauk*), a scream; also verb, to scream, or shriek.

Scrim, or Scrimb, to climb: past tense, *scram*; past participle, *scrum*.

Scuft, the nape of the neck.

Scuttle, to move the feet peculiarly.

Sēāk, to catch (hold of). ‘*Sēāk hod, Jem.*’

Seal, or Sele, to fasten a cow, &c. to the stall. Perhaps to put on the *sole*, a collar of wood. [We find A.S. *sál*, a rope, chain; whence *seálan*, to tie up. The A.S. *á* becomes *o*, and *æ* becomes *ea*; hence the substantive would be *sole*, and the verb *seal*, which is just right.—W. W. S.]

Sēārchin, *i. e.* searching: said of a piercing wind.

Seedstone, a pebble so called. (Robert Town.)

Seeing-glass, a looking-glass.

Seeming-glass, the same. (Robert Town and Almondbury.) Occurs in *Natterin Nan*, ver. 15:

‘A’ve doubled t’ neiv, afoar ta day,
At t’ fool i’ t’ *seemin dlass*,’

which for southern readers will require the following translation: ‘I have doubled my fist before to-day at the fool in the looking-glass.’

Seise, Sese; Seisteen, Seseteen, six; sixteen: a pronunciation going gradually out of use. *Seise pince* may be still heard for sixpence. For pronunciation see Letter **X**.

Sel, or Sen, self.

Seldom, used as an adjective: ‘Some *seldom* times.’

Selion, a name mentioned in old documents, and seems to be what is sometimes called a land, or ridge between two furrows. [It contains twenty perches. It is derived from Fr. *sillon*, a furrow.]

Selvins, Silvins, or Shilvins, *i. e.* shelvings, the rails of a cart or waggon to enable a larger load to be carried.

Sen, same as **Sel**, *i. e.* self.

Sen, plural indic. of *say*, *i. e.* sayen. ‘They *sen* soa’ = they say so.

Ser’ed, Serred, or Sarred, served: the *v* elided.

Set, to go part of the way with. See **Gate’ards**. ‘Au’l *set* you home.’

Set pot, the iron pot fixed in the back kitchen, for brewing purposes, &c. In the south called a *copper*, and made of that metal.

Settin a face = making a face.

Sew, Soo, or Sēōō, a sow. ‘My *sow*’s pigg’d’ was a game at cards played in this neighbourhood some forty-five years ago. We find it mentioned in *Tom Nash His Ghost*, 1642: ‘For your religions you may (many of you) cast cross and pile, and for your just dealing you

may play at my *sow's* pigged.' 'The lawyers play at beggar my neighbour; the schoolmasters play at questions and commands; the farmers play at my *sow's* pigg'd.'—*Poor Robin's Almanack*, 1734.

Sew (*gl.* seu), sowed. 'Au *sew* ma' whuts (oats) yesterday.'

Shackle, or Shakle (*gl.* shaak'l), the wrist. As 'wrist' comes from 'writhe,' and is applied to that part of the arm which enables the hand to turn or twist, so it is not unlikely this word, as here used, comes from *shake*.

Shade, pronunciation of *shed*, for cattle, &c. (*gl.* shaid).

Shade, Sheide, or Shed, the opening between two lines of warp, through which the shuttle passes. In some localities *shed* is the parting of the hair; *watershed* the parting of the waters.

Shaffle, to retreat from one's word; to move lazily. 'He goes *shaffling* to his work.' Seems equal to *shuffle*.

Shaffler, one who 'shuffles.'

Shale, to turn out the feet in walking. See **Hangman**. 'There he comes, *shalin'* along.' Also when the woof is not driven up close enough it is said to *shale*.

Shamed, ashamed.

Shane (*gl.* shain), shone, past tense of *shine*.

Share, past tense of *to shear*.

Sharpen, to cause to hasten, or hurry. A certain J. T. shot at a hare and missed her. The crack of the gun, however, made her run faster, and he exclaimed with some triumph, 'Au've *sharpened* you, haven't Au?'

Shatter topping, a poorly-looking child: probably one with the hair uncombed, or disordered. See **Topping**.

Shaul (pronounced *shoal*), shallow. Used also in Pembrokeshire.

Shear, to cut corn. Ray has it. 'We went for fourteen year, eight on us, into t' low country a *shearin'* to a spot they call Sprodboro' (Sprotbrough: note the *d* for *t*), 'three mile ovver Doncaster, Rotherham rooad. It looks queer' (don't it?) 'to see steeple and bells in t' taan, an' t' church a mile off in t' fields. Old men said it shiften itsen. There wur marks on t' steeple wheer t' church had been built up to it three different tawms. It wor said at tawn there wur an old man could tell on it shiften.' It is somewhat remarkable that similar tales are told of many churches, and even of some chapels. It shows the different condition of this neighbourhood now, when, far from sending labourers into the low country, we have to depend for our harvesting mainly on the Irish labourers. It is probable, however, that the narrator went from the neighbourhood of Holmfirth, as he was brought up in that town.

Shēāvs, the pronunciation of *sheaves* of corn.

Shepster, a starling.

Shiften, *i. e.* shifted, past tense of *to shift*.

Shiftless, unable to do a thing in a satisfactory manner; helpless.

Shillins, *i. e.* shellings, oats with both coverings removed.

Shippen, a cow-house.

Ships, the name of a boy's game. It is thus played. (1) Of a single character. One boy bends down against a wall (sometimes another stands *pillow* for his head), then an opponent jumps on his back, crying *ships* simply, or '*Ships* a sailing coming on.' If he slips off, he has to bend as the other; but if not, he can remain as long as he pleases, provided he does not laugh or speak. If he forgets to cry *ships* he has to bend down. (2) Sometimes sides are chosen; then the whole side go down heads and tails, and all the boys on the other side have to jump on their backs. The game in each case is much the same. The mounting '*nominy*,' was formerly '*Ships* and sailors coming on.'

Shive, pronounced *shauve*. A butter *shauve* is a piece of bread and butter; a treacle *shauve* explains itself. Occurs in the *Jolly Goshawk*, ver. 32:

' O give me a *shive* o' your bread, love ;
 O give me a cup o' your wine !
 Long have I fasted for your sake,
 And now I fain would dine.'

Shivs, or **Shivvins**, small bits of wood in wool, or even bits off the yarn. [A mere variation of *shives*.—W. W. S.]

Shoddy, waste material thrown off by the engines in the process of making cloth: used for low-priced cloth, or for mixing with wool having a longer staple.

Shoe, to fit, please, give satisfaction to, &c. 'He's a bad 'un to *shoe*.'

Shollock, a slice of meat, &c.

Shoo, *she*: common. It is sometimes spelt *schon* (see **Kist**). *Hoo*, which forty years ago was very common, is now nearly out of use. [*Shoo*, A.S. *seo*, fem. of *se*, definite article. *Hoo* is the A.S. *héo*, the regular word for *she*.—W. W. S.]

Shool, a shovel.

Shool, to sponge, or to seek another's company for the purpose of sponging.

Shooler, a shoveler; one who has the faculty of making himself at home in others' houses, and getting what he can in the way of refreshments.

Shoon (pronounced *shooin*), shoes. Chaucer has it. It occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 49:

‘Robyn commaunded lytell Johan
To drawe off his hosen and his *shone*.’

In the early part of this century, about 1815, three young people, Mr. S., Mr. D., and Mrs. H., were proceeding to Castle Hill. The gentlemen were dressed in Tartan plaids, and the lady wore nankeen boots. The odd appearance of the party attracted the attention of the natives, and on seeing them a young lad exclaimed, in derision of their dress, ‘Eh! lads, here’s French a coomin.’ Then, catching sight of the boots, ‘Sitha! sitha! sho’s baat *shooin*.’

Shoveller, or Shuffler, a kitchen shovel with holes in to let ashes through.

Shrog, a little wood (on a bank side?). Hall says ‘shrubs,’ &c. [A wood of small wood, underwood, &c.—W. W. S.] Sometimes written *scrogg*. See *Johnny of Braidislie*, ver. 11:

‘As I came over by Merriemass,
And down amang the *scroggs*,
The bonniest chiel that ever I saw
Lay sleeping atween twa dogs.’

In ‘Secunda Pastorum’ (*Towneley Mysteries*):

‘I have soght with my doges
Alle Horbery *shroges*,
And of xv hoges
Fond I bot oone ewe.’

Shubbans, *i. e.* shoe-bands, shoe-strings; shoe or boot laces.

Shummaker, pronunciation of *shoemaker*.

Shunks, shanks: a pronunciation not now much used.

Shunt. When a wall gives out at the bottom it is said to *shunt*; if at the top, then to *shutter*.

Shut (*gl.* *shuot*), to get quit of. A man *shuts* his brass who spends his money.

Shutness, riddance. ‘And a good *shutness* too.’

Shutter, a spendthrift.

Shutter, to fall to pieces, especially from the top as a wall might; to become a bankrupt. A man who slips from a haystack, &c. *shutters* off or down. [All four probably connected with the verb *to shoot*.—W. W. S.] See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 49:

‘An’ then shoo rave reit up be ’t rooits
A ’andful of her ’air,
An’ flittered like a deein’ duk
An’ *shutturd* aht a’ t’ chair.’

Shuttle-board, a battledore.

Shuttle-feather, a shuttlecock.

Shuttl'ee, *i. e.* shuttle e'e, or eye, the name of a coal-pit at Grange Moor, in the occupation of one who had made some capital by weaving, or through the *shuttle-eye*.

Sic, or Sich (*gl.* sik, or sich), such. So *mich* for *much*.

Side, pronounced *saul*.

Side, to put away ; to set aside.

Sidebye, aside. To put *sidebye* is to set aside.

Sidewires, a balk or beam in a roof, part of the way down, passing from end to end, used for laying the spars on.

Sight, pronounced *seet*.

Sight, a large number or quantity. 'There's a *seet* o' cottages theer naa.'

Sile (pronounced *saul*), a strainer for milk made of fine wire in which hairs and other refuse are left. *Seile* occurs in *Heart of Midlothian*, Vol. i. 226.

Sile (pronounced *saul*), to strain.

Sin, since.

Singlet (pronounced *singlit*). See **Cinglet**. It is stated by Halliwell that a doublet is a *singlet* lined.

Sip, Sap, Say, a 'nominy' used by boys when whistle manufacturing, during the beating of the wetted bark of the mountain ash with a clasp-knife handle. The wetting is to make the bark slip off easily to form the case of the whistle. The complete 'nominy' is

' *Sip, sap, say,*
Sip, sap, say,
 Lig in a nettle bed,
 While May day.'

Sipe (pronounced *saup*), said of water or other liquids flowing slowly through earth, &c., or through a leaky cask or tap. Used in the *Heart of Midlothian*, but there spelt *seip*, p. 316.

Sipings (pronounced *saupins*), same as 'strippings' of a cow

Siss, to hiss (*gl.* sis).

Skalamount, to kick about (in bed).

Skalamount, *sb.* A lad fond of climbing is called 'a regular *skalamount*.'

Skear'd, frightened, &c. Hardly seems to be *scared*, for that is pronounced *scar'd*. Doubtful whether it is a local form.

Skeldmanthorpe, perhaps *Scheldtman Thorpe*, a village near Huddersfield.

Skellered (pronounced *skeller'd*), warped, become crooked, as a door made of green wood. Paint blistered with heat is also said to be *skellered*. Perhaps connected with *scale*, to peel off.

Skelp, to beat, or whip. [The original sense of this word is allied to *scale*, or *shell*, an outside covering that easily peels off; whence *skelp*, to flay, to flog so as to fetch the skin off; secondarily, to beat generally.—W. W. S.]

Skep, or **Skip**, a basket made of willow, &c. Hall. says made of rushes, or straw. A coal-scuttle is a coal-*skip*, of whatever material it may be made.

Skew (pronounced *skaoo*), to peep out of the corner of the eye; to turn up the nose, or to twist in general. At a Huddersfield trial, Dec. 1861, when speaking of an assault on a woman, a witness said, 'He *skewed* her up and down like a barley mow.'

Skift, to shift.

Skimaundering, hanging or hovering about. A word known at Kirk Burton and Almondbury.

Skimmering, peeping out of a window, round a corner, &c.

Skitter, to hurry over or spoil work. A *skittered* piece of cloth is one irregular in colour or texture.

Skrike (pronounced *skrauk*, and also *skreek*), to screech. See **Scrike**.

Skylant (pronounced *skawlant*), askew, &c. 'They looked rather *skylant* at me,' i. e. looked askew with a sinister intention.

Sky parlour (pronounced *skaw-paaler*), the attics of a house.

Slack (pronounced *sleck*; *gl.* *slek*), small coal.

Slaithwaite (pronounced *Slowit*; *gl.* *Slouit*), a village near Huddersfield: seems formerly to have been *Slack-thwaite*.

Slake (pronounced *sleck*), to wet lime; to wet in general; to put out the fire with water.

Slam, to shuffle the feet forward in walking. On one occasion the well-known Torney North, of Fenay Hall, was returning from Huddersfield in muddy weather, and was accompanied by his Sancho bearing the legal bag. A neighbouring tradesman walked with them up the Bank. Sancho, to curry favour with his master, thus addressed the tradesman (J. S.): 'Johnny, dunnot *slam* sooa; yo'll slart Mester North his stockins.' Johnny replied, 'Tha grëäsy dog, I dunnot *slam*, nor never did.' North put an end to the dialogue by saying in a loud tone, 'I say, Johnny, you do *slam*.' Not a word more was spoken; the lawyer's decision was ruled absolute.

Slambrash. Hall. says 'a great sloven.'

Slamp, dull.

Slang, past tense of *to sling*.

Slank, past tense of *to slink*.

Slapdash, to stencil.

Slape, slippery. Known by some here, but not perhaps belonging to the dialect.

Slart, to sprinkle, or splash, but not necessarily with dirt, as Hall. intimates. 'The boys *slart* each other with water.' See **Slam**.

Slate. 'He has a *slate* slipped,' i. e. slate off, or is slightly deranged.

Slay, or Sleigh, an instrument used in weaving to keep the threads straight. It also acts as a support to the shuttle as it runs, and, on being pulled to the piece, it drives the threads of the woof closer together.

Sleat, or Sleet (*gl.* slea'h't, or sleet), to let a dog slip, or set him at anything. Ray.

Sleck. See **Slack**, and **Slake**.

Sled, a sledge.

Slewy (pronounced *slōōē*), a sloven or slut. The spelling is doubtful. Hall. does not give this word.

Slippen, the plural of *slip*.

Slither (pronounced *slawther*, but some say *slither*; the *i* as in *bit*), an extra quantity, perhaps added sily, or secretly. 'Two spoonfuls and a *slawther* o' rum i' your tēā.' Rum in tea is called 'milk from the brown cow,' and was formerly very commonly used at funerals. The pronunciation of this word is uncertain, as few people now know or use it.

Slive (pronounced *sleeve*; *gl.* sleev), to split, &c. They *slive* the wood for the fires, &c.

Sliver (pronounced *sleever*; *gl.* sleev-ur), a long carding of wool, which they formerly passed through their fingers in the process. A cart *sliver* (*slauver*), sometimes called the *slipper*, is a round piece of iron coupling to fasten the body of the cart to the shafts.

Slockened (*gl.* slok'nd), satiated; saturated; soaked, &c. Hall. says 'slocken, to slake, or quench.' The ground is quite *slockened* after a heavy rain. 'Tha's *slocken'd* this lime,' i. e. put too much water to it. 'I am *slocken'd* wi' the job,' i. e. tired of it. See *Kinmont Willie*, ver. 11:

'I would set that castle in a low,
And *sloken* it wi' English blood!
There's never a man in Cumberland
Should ken where Carlisle Castle stood.'

Sloffened. When one eats to repletion he is *sloffened*. This word and the preceding are evidently the same. I have written them as they were given to me, but it seems both ought to be *sloughened*, an opinion in which I am confirmed by one aged man who gave the word a guttural sound. [The Icelandic *slokna*, to be extinguished, is clearly the original verb, and the original guttural was a hard *k*.—W. W. S.]

Slope, to run away in debt, &c.

Slops, the trousers, or legs of trousers: used in the singular for one leg.

Slot, the groove in which a window frame, or a sliding door, or a bolt runs. Hall. says, as a substantive, 'still in use in the north, and applied to a bolt of almost any kind.'

Slot, to bolt a door. Also, in the imperative, to signify, Bolt! Be off! Slide! Vanish! 'I'll *slot* into bed.'

Slotch. 'When a pig has takken some'at into *it* maath, and holds *it* head up, he *slotches*.' 'It's a *slotcher*, yon!' 'A pig olys thrawvs well when it's a *slotcher*.'

Slub, to draw out cardings of wool to greater length into a kind of thick yarn.

Slubber, one who 'slubs.'

Slug, to beat. 'They *slug'd* him reight.'

Slupper, to slobber; to slop, as when one spills water; also when work is badly done it is '*slupper'd* ovver.'

Slur, to slide.

Slurclog, a name given to a well-known and respectable old man, who shuffled his clogs along when walking. He was in some repute for his quiet humour and good sense, of which latter quality the following is an illustration. It may be styled 'An antidote for slander.'

'Well, Billy, how are you to-night?' 'Oh, varry decent, thank yo', and Darby's doing weel (his horse) naa we've this gooid gaerse at t' road side.' 'Yes, your horse looks better than he did. I hope you are doing as well as Darby appears to be.' 'Ah-h! O'm doin' middlin'; but O'm sorry to say 'at lately O've been a good deal disturbed i' my mind. O've an ill-conditioned nabour 'at grieves me sadly.' 'How's that?' 'When O'm ready in a mornin' to start for t' coil pit, he comes aat on his haase, and calls afther me, "Mind tha' brings nowt back wi' thee but w'at's thee own;" leavin' folk 'at hears him to think 'at O'm a dishonest man. O've pondered t' case ovver i' mi own mind a varry deal, and latly O've gotten easier i' some degree; for O've arrived at this conclusion—an' O think all ma experience,

an' all 'at O've seen abaat men's ways, proves it to be true—'at what-ivver men say abaat ye, i' th' long run doesn't tak' a man's character away; for in general ill reports abaat onny body drop in a while, an' are as if they say nowt; an' it's seldom 'at a man's character can be injured long together, unless he does summut to deserve it.'

Slurring ice (pronounced *slurrin awst*), a boys' slide.

Slutter, to slide, or slip off: 'as when a druffen (drunken) man slips aat on a cheer (chair) on to t' floor.' Same usage as **Shutter**.

Smithum, the smallest of malt, malt dust. In some parts of England, lead ore beaten to dust.

Smit, used to express the appearance when coal breaks out of the land, which is a 'break.'

Smits, small pieces of smut. 'When Au coughed and spitted a little phleem, Au olys faand *smits* i' t' phleem.'

Smittle, to infect; also a substantive. See **Arrandsmittle**.

Smoor'd, smothered; *smoor*, to smother.

Smudge, small coal.

Smudge, *vb.* to smoulder. A bit of brown paper which continues to burn when the flame is out, *smudges*.

Smuse, a hole which hares, rabbits, &c. make through a hedge; or one made for game through a wall. *Muse* in many parts of England.

Snape, to snub, chide, or correct. 'Snape that dog,' *i. e.* call him off.

Snape (*gl.* *snaip*), a check, chiefly in connection with vegetation. If early in spring plants look well and trees bud, it is often said, 'We must expect a *snape* after this.'

Snasty (pronounced *snāēsty*; *gl.* *snai-h'sty*), queer-tempered; cross; testy, &c. Used in Suffolk.

Snattle, to waste away. If a child has gradually taken away sugar from the basin, it might be said, 'Tha's *snattled* this away.' Hall. says, 'to linger, or delay.' In some counties *snat* is the burnt snuff of a candle.

Snavel, to talk through the nose.

Snavelled, the same as ravelled.

Sneck, to latch. Ray has 'to *snock*.'

Sneck, that part of the fastening raised by moving the latch and the thumb-bit as well. When Mr. Franks, Vicar of Huddersfield, was about to appoint a new incumbent to Slaithwaite, an old disciple, well known for his plain speaking, said, 'Yo' mun ha' one 'at 'll go

to t' thumb-*sneck* as well as to t' brass rapper,' i. e. call alike on rich and poor.

Snell, keen ; sharp, &c. A *snell* morning is a sharp, frosty one ; a *snell* man is peevish, sharp, narrow in his dealings. Douglas, the translator of Virgil, says, 'Cheverand for cauld, the sessoun was sa *snell*' (Prologue to *Æneid*, Bk. vii.).

Snew, snowed ; so *mew* and *sew* for *mowed* and *sowed*. 'Her father said she should go to school if it *snew* fire-points.' *Snown* used for the participle (at Lepton). [*Snew* is really the correct English word. — W. W. S.]

Snickle, a snare for birds, hares, &c. [The diminutive of *sneck*. — W. W. S.]

Snicksnarl (pronounced by some *snicksnail*). When thread is so much twisted that on being slackened it runs into double twists, it is a *snicksnarl*.

Snig, to snatch ; to pull away secretly ; to move a tree away. *Snig-hill* in Sheffield.

Snigtree, the part behind the horses to prevent the traces touching the heels. Sometimes called the *stretcher*.

Snittle, to snare ; also a substantive. [Same as **Snickle**. — W. W. S.]

Snod, smooth. 'The road's as *snod* as that table.' 'The grass-plat is quite *snod* now.' *Snod-toppin* is a well-brushed head of hair.

Snot, the mucous running from the nose.

Snotterel (pronounced *snotteril*), diminutive of *snout*. Heard applied to pigs' snouts. The word is common enough.

Snutter, to snigger : perhaps connected with snout.

Sny (pronounced *snaw*), to abound with, swarm, &c., especially 'wi' owt 'ats wick.' 'That dog *snaws* wi' flēās.'

So and so, used for so so, paltry, feeble.

Soa, Sooa, generally doubled, *soa, soa* : used for 'stop, stop,' when too much of a thing is given.

Soak (pronounced *sooak* ; gl. *soo'h'k*), liquid manure ; and the holes where it collects in the yard are called *soak-hoils*, *swump-hoils*, and *sump-hoils*.

Soft, applied to a person, means foolish ; to the weather, moist or wet.

Softling (pronounced *soflin*), a soft-headed person.

Softly, soft-headed ; foolish.

Soft-hēād (*gl.* sauft-hi·h'd), the ordinary word for a fool, or block-head.

Sole (*gl.* soal), earth ; soil. Peculiar as being the reverse of the ordinary usage, for had the word really been *sole*, it would in all probability have been called *soil*. Some do call it *soil*. Possibly *sole* may be used only by persons who think *soil* is as contrary to good usage as *hoil*. The *sole* of a shoe is constantly called *soil*.

Soon (pronounced *sooin*). W. S., going late to his work, met his employer, who said, 'Tha' art varry lat to-day, William.' He answered, 'Well, maister, Au'll tak' care to be *sooin* enough to-neeght ; we munna hav' two lats i' one day.'

Soss (*gl.* sos), to sit down plumply or quickly. 'Soss ye daan.' Also, to drink off. A man will *soss* up his beer before he stops.

Soss, sb. A person is hit straight in the stomach with a *soss* ; falls plump on the ground with a *soss* ; a wet dish-clout goes down with a *soss*.

Sough (pronounced *suff*), to tire of. When men tire of doing a thing they *sough* on it, i. e. show weak-heartedness.

Sough (pronounced *soaf*), the Willow : here called the Palm-tree.

Sow (pronounced *sāă* ; *gl.* saa'h'), a drain.

Sow (pronounced *sāă*), *vb.* to drain.

Sower (spelling doubtful ; pronounced *soar*, or *sore*), the black matter which accumulates in a hole where refuse water is thrown. *Sower-hoil* is the hole in question. [*Sower* = *sewer* ; from the verb *sow*, also *sew*, to drain.—W. W. S.]

Spadger, a sparrow.

Spadille, or Spedille (accent on last syllable), a smooth, tapering, round stick, about ten inches long, with a straight axis, used to stretch the *screed* of a widow's cap in the process of getting it up after washing.

Span, spun ; past tense of *to spin*.

Spane (*gl.* spain), to wean (a child). A man after five days of drunkenness, when he was recovering, said he was '*spaining* off.'

Spanghew (so spelt by Hall, and so pronounced at Lepton ; but *spankhew* as I heard it pronounced), a verb to express a peculiar process adopted to torture birds, young animals, &c., fully described by Hall ; exhibited to me by a native, but unnecessary to be explained here.

Sparge, to point or plaster the inside of a chimney.

Spattle, spittle.

Speaks, spēeks, spakes, speeches, or sayings. 'He has some queer *speeks*.'

Spectacles, noticeable only for the stress on the second syllable. See **Perfectly**. [The true Mid.Eng. accent.—W. W. S.]

Spelhering, or Speldering, spelling. At Bedale, but not often used here.

Spelk, a splint for a broken bone. See **Stackbrods**.

Spell. See **Knor and spell**.

Sper (pronounced *spur*), to ask in church previous to marriage. The askings, or banns, are called the *sperrings*, which are said to be 'put in.' No doubt from *spere*, to ask or inquire. From p. xvi of the Surtees Society's *Manuale et Processionale ad Usam Insignis Ecclesie Eboracensis*, I obtain the following copy of a form of Notice, written on the outside leaves of a manuscript *York Manual*, in the Fothergill Collection in the Minster Library at York:—

'Frendys, y^e cawse of our comynge at y^e tyme es for y^e worthy sacrament off Matrimonie, the qwyk es for to cupyll two persons in one wyll, ayere of yam gowernynge one sawle. Allsso, frendys, it ys noght unknowen unto 3ow yat efftyr y^e forome and use of holy kirke, y^e N. and N., ye qwyk er here precent, hase bene *spirred* thre solemne dayes in y^e kirke, no lettyng ne none ympedymment fond, bott y^e yay may go togydir efter the law and forome off haly kyrke; hott jitt as for y^e more sekyrnes yet I *spyrr* y^e beynis off y^e forsayde N. and N., iff y^e be any man can tell us any lettyng or impediment, tell us now or newyr.'

In Cumberland during the fortnight over which the *sperrings* run, the contracting parties are said to be 'hanging in the bell ropes.'

Sperit, spirit.

Spetch, a patch of any kind, even a plaster on the hand.

Spetch, to patch.

Spice (pronounced *spawce*), a general name for sweetmeats, such as peppermint, toffy, &c. Ray says, 'Raisins, plums, figs, and such-like *fruits*, in which sense it seems to be used in "*spice-cake*."' [In Chaucer it seems to be all sorts of things in the way of spices, &c. A grocer was formerly a *spicer*. French, *épicier*.—W. W. S.]

Spicecake, or Spicebread, a kind of loaf made at Christmas-time, similar to plum-cake.

Spiff, fine; smart, &c.

Spine, or Spine i' th' back, a spinal complaint; a crink in the back; the lumbago.

Spink, the Chaffinch. *Pink* in Pembrokeshire. *Bullspink*, the Bullfinch. In the *Complaint of Scotland*, pub. 1548, we read: 'The grene serene sang sueit, quhen the gold *spynk* chantit.' (See Murray's edition, p. 39.)

Spinnle, or Spinnil, spindle.

Spinny gronny, *i. e.* spinning granny, or Tom spinner, the Crane-fly.

Spittle, or Baking spittle, a wooden shovel for moving cakes, bread, &c. in the oven.

Splatterdash, to put on a house lime, or pebbles, before white-washing.

Splint, spread, as of marbles which lie asunder.

Splints, a game at marbles, in which they are dropped from the hand in heaps.

Spuds, potatoes of all kinds.

Spuers, squibs; serpents; a kind of fireworks.

Stack, eight sheaves of corn set up together in a field. [In Hood's *Ruth* called *stook*.—W. W. S.]

Stackbrods, the sticks to fasten the thatch on corn-stacks, &c. These are commonly of hazel, from eighteen inches to two feet long, pointed at the thicker end, and slightly forked at the other. In Cumberland they are called *spelks*.

Stackgarth, a stackyard, or rickyard.

Stackles, used peculiarly. 'Whatever he took he had no *stackles*,' *i. e.* the food did not stay on his stomach.

Staddle, boughs of trees, poles, &c. placed on the ground (or on a frame) to rest a stack upon. The material is the *staddling*.

Staddlethorpe, near Hull.

Sta'em, or Stame (*gl.* staim, or stai'h'm), *i. e.* steven (see **Sa'em**, &c.), to bespeak for a certain time; to give an order for a thing. A man *sta'ems* a pair of shoes, a new coat, a 'pack' of potatoes, &c. This word, long known to me by sound, I found it difficult to hunt down. Ray has it, and spells it *stein*, or *steven*. [From A.S. *stefen*, voice, pence, appointed time; Chaucer has *steven*.—W. W. S.]

'Dost thou not know that thy father went to John Walker's to *steime* a pare of shooes, and he would not let him have them without he had money in his hand, but he never made pare after.'—*Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Society), p. 210.

This word *staém*, or *steven*, occurs as a substantive in *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 28:

'First let us some masterye make
Among the woods so even,
We may chance to meet with Robin Hood
Here at some unset *steven*.'

Also in 'Thomas Indiæ' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 284) we find a similar use of the word:

'From ded to lyf at set *stevyn* rasid me throughe thi paustee,'

i. e. raised me by thy power from death to life at set *time*.

And again in ver. 53 of *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*:

'When little John heard his master speak
Well knew he it was his *steven*:
"Now shall I be loosed," quoth little John,
"With Christ his might in heaven."'

In all these passages *steven* evidently means *time*, or appointed *time*.

Stag, a boys' game, played thus:—One boy appointed for the purpose issues forth and tries to 'tig' another, previously saying this 'nominy,' or the first two lines:

'*Stag, stag* arony
Ma' dog's bony.
Them 'at Aw catch
'ill ha' to go wi' me.'

When one boy is 'tigged' (or 'tug') the two issue forth hand in hand, and when more, all hand in hand. The other players have the privilege of breaking the chain, and if they succeed the parties forming it are liable to be ridden back to the den. At Lepton, when the game was publicly played, the boundaries were 'Billy Loin end, Penny Haas end, and 'T' horsin step.' So played in 1810, and is still.

Stake, or Steak (pronounced *stake*; *gl.* *staik*), to fasten a door. See *Willie and May Margaret*:

'O, he's gane round and round about,
And tirl'd at the pin,
But doors were *steek'd* and windows barr'd,
And nane tð let him in.'

Stale, past tense of *to steal*.

Stall'd, tired; wearied; satiated.

Stang, a pain.

Stang, a kind of pole or perch. [*Stang* is the Danish for a pole.] Cows and geese have *stangs* to prevent them passing through hedges. There is a custom here called 'riding the *stang*,' especially when there is anything wrong between man and wife. The party 'riding the *stang*' is not the guilty party, but one of the mob who takes the lead in the matter. The 'nominy' runs thus:

'With a ran, with a ran,
With a ran dan dan,
Sound of a horn, and a owd tin can;
Owd Mally — has *paid* her good man.'

(Here the cans are beaten and the horns blown, and silence being obtained)

‘ Up-stairs and under the bed,
 Such a life as nivver wor led.
 Daan-stairs and under t’ stone,
 There she made him for to grōän.
 With a ran, &c.
 Hip, hip, hurrah!’

According to another version :

‘ Up-stairs and into bed
 There wor such a *pail* as ne’er wor led.’

Any such demonstration, although the *stang* may not be used, is called ‘riding the *stang*.’ In 1857 a man who had a wife of his own went courting to Honley; and being found out, the people rode the *stang* for him, having previously (it is said) asked permission of the police! They made a straw effigy of him, put it on the *stang*, fired pistols at it, then pretended to bury it, and finally committed it to the flames: a band accompanying the ceremonies. The people have an impression that if the performance be conducted in three townships it is quite *legal*, and the police cannot interfere! This must have arisen from the fact of prize-fights taking place on the borders of three counties where it was expected (and sometimes happened) that warrants were not taken out in all the counties, and the fight could proceed unmolested in the second or third.

Staple (pronounced *stapple*; *gl.* *staap’l*). By corruption used to express the length of the lock of wool (?). ‘Long *staple*’ is wool long in the fibre.

Stark, stiff; wearied. Ray has it. In German it means ‘strong.’ Old Symeon, in the ‘Purificatio Mariæ’ (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 154):

‘ No wonder if I go on held,
 The fevyrs, the flyx, make me unweld,
 Myn armes, my lymmes, ar *stark* for eld,
 And alle gray is my berd.’

Starken, to stiffen. Melted fat, paste, &c., *starken* as they cool.

Staupards, or Stauperds (pronunciation of *stiperds*; *gl.* *staup’urdz*), the four main posts by which a loom is supported.

Staup-hoils (pronunciation of *stipe-holes*), small holes full of water in a dirty road, or made by feet of cattle in a wet field.

Stew, *vb.* a word used by schoolboys to express hard study, especially for examinations. [Not local.—W. W. S.]

Stew, *sb.* ‘To kick up a *stew*’ is to kick up a dust.

Stiff (used in a peculiar sense), glad; rejoiced. A man is *stiff* of a new coat, &c., or of any kind of good fortune: ‘I was right *stiff* (very glad) to see her look so well.’

Stigh (pronounced *stee*), the usual word for ‘ladder.’ From A.S. *stigan*, to climb, or ascend. See ‘Jacob’ (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 47):

‘What have I herd in slepe and sene?
That God leynd him to a *steghe*,
And spake to me, it is no leghe.’

Stile-hole (pronounced *steel hoil*), a passage into a field made by erecting two upright stones with a space between, or by a breach in a wall.

Stipe-holes. See **Staup-hoils**.

Stiperds. See **Stauperds**.

Stirk, a young cow in the stage between a calf and a heifer; also a young ox. Ray has it.

Stirrings, feasts; also disturbances.

Stite (pronounced *staut*), used in the expression ‘as *stite* as,’ which means ‘as lief as,’ or ‘as soon as.’ Ray says the word is *tite*, and connects it with *tide*. But here it is certainly *stite*, for *stiter* may be constantly heard. ‘I’d *stiter* do it than be withaat.’ ‘I’d *stiter* do it that road.’ [But *tite* is the correct word; *stite* = *astite*. ‘He shuld, for ferdnes *titter* it fle.’—Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 2354.—W. W. S.]

Stock, a large number; a lot. ‘What’en a *stock* o’ names tha’ has daan,’ i. e. what a lot of names you have down.

Stockdove, a Wood-pigeon.

Stocks, a portion of the machinery for milling cloth. When it comes out of the loom the threads may be counted; after it has been in the *stocks* it is much more difficult.

Stocks, a schoolboys’ game, thus played:—Two boys pick a side, and there is one *den* only, and they toss to see which side shall keep it. The side which wins the toss then goes out, and when the boys have got a good distance off they cry *stocks*. The boys who keep the den run after them to catch them. When one is caught his capturer counts ten whilst he holds him (in a more primitive but less refined state, spat over his head), and cries *stocks*. This prisoner is taken into the den. If they are all caught the other side turns out. But if one of the outer side can manage to run through the den and cry *stocks*, all the prisoners are relieved, and can go out again.

Stogs, stone marbles, so called by the boys.

Stone-knoper, one who breaks stones for the road. In an old Town’s Book of Lepton, breaking stones is described all in one page by three different designations, ‘braying,’ ‘mashing,’ and ‘*knoping* stones.’

Storicle, a word given to me by more than one old inhabitant, but few persons seem now to know it. Hall. spells it *sterracle*, and says it means ‘performances, strange things, sights, or doings.’ I have it written *storicle* in my note-book, and it is said to mean a kind of story.

Stormcock, the Missel-thrush.

Stoven (pronounced *stuvven*, to rhyme with *oven*): When a bough of a tree is cut off, or a tree cut down, the portion left close to the trunk, or the remainder of the trunk itself, is the *stoven*. Hall says it is a young shoot from the trunk of a tree which has been felled.

Strackled. A *strackle*-brained fellow is a careless, thoughtless, heedless one, as Halliwell says, and not a half idiot.

Strade, past tense of *to stride*.

Sträë, Stree, or Strëä (*gl.* stree, stri·h'), the pronunciation of *straw*.

Strake, past tense of *to strike*. See Acts xxvii. 17.

Strang, past tense of *to string*.

Strave, past tense of *to strive*.

Stretch. See **Snigt**.

Strickle, an instrument to strike corn from the measure; also an instrument covered with emery to sharpen scythes.

Strinkle, to scatter matters, especially such as are of a powdery nature; as sand on the floor, emery on a 'strickle,' salt or sugar on bread. Water also may be *strinkled*. There may be a *strinkling* of rain. In 'Thomas Indisæ' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 283) we find:

'Luf makys me, as ye may see, *strenkyllid* withe blood so red.'

Strinkling, *sb.* used in a somewhat wider sense than the verb, to express in addition small quantities or numbers scattered amongst a greater mass. Thus a congregation might consist chiefly of women, with a *strinkling* of men.

Strippings, the last milk from the cow.

Ströäk, or Stroke (*gl.* stroa·h'k), half a bushel.

Struncheon (pronounced *strunshn*; *gl.* struonsh·n). Hall. says, 'a verse of a song.' A common word here, and seems to signify a tune, or part of one. A thrush singing near was 'giving us a *struncheon*,' I was informed. It might be said to a fiddler, 'Come, old chap, give us a *struncheon*.'

Studded, or Stooded (*gl.* studid ?), astonished.

Studden, or Stooden, stood; participle of *to stand*. Nanny A. 'o' th' Ing Yed,' Thurstonland, called up her family one winter's morning somewhat too early, for the clock had stopped. She set them to work, and when she thought it was time, made breakfast, but there was no daylight. After what seemed a proper interval, she gave them their forenoon drinking—still no daylight. She then set the pot on to boil the meat, exclaiming, 'It'll ne'er be leet to-day.' A man who worked on the premises now came in, and said, 'Dame, wat art ta doin'?' She answered, 'Wha, lad, yar clock's *studden*. Aw thowt it wur ne'er baan to be day-leet; we ha' had aar breakfast and aar forenoon drinkin', and we naa mun ha' our dinnur.'

Stunken, past participle of *to stink*.

Sub, to draw money on account before it is due.

Suck. If a person has been taken in, it would be said, 'What a *suck*!' Seems modern.

Sugar (pronounced *seugar*, or *sēēōgar*, without any trace of the *h* sound; *gl.* *seug'ur*). People slightly more refined endeavour to copy the established pronunciation, and say *shuggar* (*gl.* *shuog'ur*?).

J. o' Benny's said, 'When Mr. B. first came to Ombry he sent me to Downing's for a loaf o' *seugar*. Joe Booth wur drinkin' gin at the Star on the Brigg. Gin were allys too many for me. Au fell and brak t' *seugar*. Booth hugged it for me, and gav' it me at top o' t' Bank. Au fell agean and brak it; then Au *wor* mad, and claated it agean t' wall, and mash'd it to little loomps. Au hearken'd at door long enough to see if he wur in, and Au went in and laid it daan. Mr. B. said if he had ho'd o' me he'd varry sooin put me in a toob o' watter. Au slipt aat o' his gate. Au couldn't go in t' morn; Au couldn't fashion.'

Sump-hole (pronounced *sumphoil*; *gl.* *suomp'hoil*), a place into which the refuse of dye runs, or any surplus liquid.

Sup (*gl.* *suop*); *vb.* to drink; *sb.* a draught. 'We've had a good *sup* o' rain.'

Sure (pronounced *sewer*, or *seooar*; *gl.* *seur*). See **Sugar**.

Swab (*a* as in *had*), something spilt, or something over. 'Two spoonfuls and a *swab*.'

Swab, or **Sweb** (pronounced as the above), to swoon. Ray and Hall both spell it *sweb*.

Swad (*a* as in *had*), a pea-pod, or 'paywad.'

Swaif, *i. e.* *swaith*, a row of grass as it falls when mowed.

Swaimous, or **Swamous**, bashful. (Mod. Eng. *squeamish*.)

Swang, past tense of *to swing*.

Sward, or **Swarth**, skin or rind of bacon, or of any meat. Called also by some *sword* (*soard*), like the weapon.

Swattle (like *cattle*), to waste away.

Sway, *vb.* to push or press down. They *sway* in a candle when they press it into the socket. Pressing on a table with the hands is *swaying*. If a person were lying down and another pressing on him, the latter would be '*swaying* him daan.'

Sway, *sb.* the mass, or bulk, as in the following: 'T' *sway* on it will go into his pocket.' Possibly this may be Mid.Eng. *sweigh*, as also the word preceding.

Sweal (pronounced *sweel*), to burn the soot out of the chimney. Also the candle *sweals*; or one *sweals* the candle when the grease runs down, or the flame is turned by the wind.

Swiller. See **Maiden, or Peggy tub.**

Swilloky, said of such things as shake like jelly, &c., when moved about.

Swine grease (*gl.* *swein'grih's*), an expression often used for the word 'lard.'

Swinging, or Swinging rods. See **Fleyk.**

Swingletree, a bar attached to carriages, ploughs, &c., to which the horses are yoked.

Swirrel, a squirrel. See **Quarrel, &c.**

Swissop, a rap on the side of the head.

Switcher, to strike blindfold at birds' eggs with a switch. **Whit Monday** is a day specially devoted to this elegant amusement.

Swither, to singe. They *swither* the hairs off a fowl after it has been plucked. They used to *swither* pieces (of cloth) formerly.

Swither, sh. a switch. At Lepton.

System (pronounced *sistim*; *gl.* *sistim*), a word which, considering its origin, does a singular amount of duty in this district. It has a very extensive use, signifying not only what is commonly known as a system, but a plan, a way of doing anything, an action, and even a company, or assemblage. A lad seeing a windmill for the first time (which are not common in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield), exclaimed, 'Does ta see that *system* ?'

On one occasion a pupil brought to the Grammar School, for general purposes, a sharp cutting instrument, which unfortunately was, by his neglect, the cause of great injury to a boy. A surgeon's bill was the consequence. The injured boy's parents thought the boy originally in fault should be responsible for the amount. To this his father, a wealthy manufacturer, demurred, insisting that the dangerous weapon had been brought for the whole *system*, i.e. for all the boys; therefore all were liable.

At another time I was looking on at an All England cricket match, at Huddersfield, when a friend from Dewsbury joined me. He, like myself, was from the south, but of more recent importation, and quite ignorant of the dialect. He was struck with a mechanic near, who said in a warning voice, 'Drop that *system* !' What my friend imagined I can't tell; but if it had been a command to banish a sun with its attendant planets to a bottomless abyss, the words would have expressed it. Much perplexed, and with wondering countenance, he looked at me, and said, 'What does he mean ?' 'Oh,' I replied, 'he is speaking to those boys jumping over the forms, and is only requesting them to leave off; that's all.'

T

T and *th* are both used for *the*, and are incorporated with the preceding or the following word. Thus, 'The man in the moon' may be '*T'h*'man *i'th*' mooin,' or '*T*'man *i't*' mooin;' in which latter form it is written in the *Pogmoor Almanack*.

Although the fact is warmly disputed, it seems to me the *t* is sometimes omitted. In *Dolly's Gown, or the Effects of Pride*, I find the expressions, 'When church did loase,' 'Lads ran at apples, spice, and nuts,' in which cases at least three definite articles are wanting; and I am of opinion it is often omitted. But it is said the ghost of a *t* is always to be recognized. It may be so, and I leave it for the consideration of others.

Tt. Again, when two *t*'s occur the second usually becomes *th*, as when two *d*'s meet; thus *butter* is *butther*; *potteries*, *pottheries*, and so on. This statement is also disputed; but I have certainly heard the effect of *tt* as described, and entered it years ago in my note-book. Of course I am willing to admit that pronunciation to be fast dying out.

Th is in some words used for *d*. See Letter D.

In some words *d* takes the place of *t*, as *bad* for *bat*, *bud* for *but*, also *mud* for *might*.

Ta, taa, tha, thaa, all variations for the word *thou*, which is in general use. At the time of the Huddersfield Exhibition (about 1839), originated by Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Nowell, and other scientific men of the day, a very powerful electric machine was shown, and its effects tried on the then rising generation of school children. These young experimental philosophers were ranged in a large ring, and the power applied. Immediately after the shock the children suddenly broke up into little quarrelling parties of twos and threes, saying, 'What didst *ta* hit me for?' 'What didst *taa* hit me for, then?' much to the amusement of the lookers-on.

Täärt, or Taert, the pronunciation of *tart*.

Tabs, odd pieces cut from the ends of cloth.

Tackling, said of parchment deeds, &c., which secure an estate. Speaking of one whose title to a certain property was in question, a man said, 'Well, he's got the *tacklin'* on it no doubt, somewhere laid by,' meaning the deeds of conveyance, &c.

Ta'ed (*gl.* tai'd), contraction from *taked* for *took*.

Ta'en, past participle of *to take*. In Bellenden's story of *Macbeth*, we read, 'His body (*i. e.* King Duncan's) was buryit in Elgin, and eftir *tane* up and brocht to Colmekill.'

Tak, take. Used also peculiarly. 'He's nowt to *tak* to,' *i. e.* nothing to eat.

Tallowjack, a candle.

Tally, to live unmarried with.

Tammy. Scores of people in this neighbourhood were employed from 1750 to 1780 in spinning worsted for the Halifax goods called *tammys*. There were places both in that town and at Wakefield called *tammy* halls, where these goods were exposed for sale; but not in Huddersfield. The wool was put out here by agents.

Tammy board, a thin slab of wood used for folding waistcoatings or light cloths around.

Tang, or Ting, to sting. Jem o' Benny's was once cleaning some outhouses at the bottom of the Grammar School garden, when the wasps proved too troublesome to him. Jem, after making some ineffectual dabs at the noxious insects, said to Mr. B., who was by, 'Maister, they ha' *tang'd* me.' 'Never mind, Jem.' So Jem remained quiet. By-and-by he said, 'They'n *tang'd* me agean, Maister.' 'Well, Jem, you'd better come out.' 'Aw think Aw mun, or (*i. e.* before) my nose is too big for t' hoil,' *i. e.* before my nose is too big for the doorway.

Tangles, a thriftless person.

Tangs, the tongs.

Tankliments, *i. e.* trankliments, ornaments; implements; accoutrements. The *tankliments* of the mantelshelf are its ornaments; the *tankliments* of a gardener, his spade, rake, &c. Note the elision of the *r*.

Tashel, or Tashil, a tassel.

Taunt, used in the expression, 'to make *taunt* of,' *i. e.* to make fun of.

Tea (pronounced *těă*—two syllables; *gl.* *ti:h'*).

Ted, to spread hay.

Teem, to pour out. Ray.

Teethy (pronounced *těăthy*; *gl.* *ti'h'thi*—*th* as in *hath*), cross; peevish; tiresome. Hall. says *teety*. In the 'Processus Noe' (*Towneley Mysteries*) we find—

'For she is full *tethde*,
For litille oft angre,
If anythyng wrang be
Soyne is she wroth.'

Tell'd, past tense and past participle of *to tell*.

Tem'd, past tense and past participle of *to teem*.

Temper, to make (butter) soft for spreading.

Temples, an instrument used in weaving, composed of two pieces of wood joined in the middle by a pin. At each end are prods to fasten the cloth, and the object is to keep the cloth stretched in the loom.

Tempse. In the expression 'hop-tempse,' a hop-sieve, but not otherwise used here. It is, however, spoken of as the *tempse*.

Tent, to tend, or look to; attend to: such as any machinery, power-loom, &c. This word is found in *The Towneley Mysteries*, which volume, it is worthy of remark, abounds in specimens of the dialect of this part of the West Riding.

'Tent hedir tydely, wife, & consider,
Hens must us fle alle sam togeder
In haste.'—*Processus Noe*.

'Wyth outhen tokyn trew,
Thay wyll not tent ther-tylle.'—*Pharao*.

'Take tent to my taylle till that I have told
Of my dere son.'—*Ascensio Domini*.

Tenter, (1) a long frame on which cloth is stretched to dry. In Robert Greene's *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, A.D. 1592, we find this implement thus mentioned:—'Beside, he imposeth this charge to the clothworker, that he draw his cloth, and pull it passing hard when he sets it upon the *tenters*, that he may have it full breadth and length, till thread and all tear and rent a-pieces.'

Again, in Thomas Nash's *Lenten Stuffe, or Praise of the Red Herring*, A.D. 1599, we find it alluded to:—'But, Lord, how miserably do these ethnicks, when they once match to the purpose, set words on the *tenters*, never reading to a period, which you will scarce find in thirty sheets of a lawyer's declaration, whereby they might comprehend the entire sense of the writer together, but disjoint and tear every syllable betwixt their teeth severally!'

The hooks by which the cloth is stretched are *tenter-hooks*. This last word is used metaphorically in the phrase, 'to be on *tenter-hooks*,' i. e. in suspense.

(2) the person who attends to the engine is the 'engine *tenter*'; to power-looms, a 'power-loom *tenter*,' &c.

Tether-toad, the *Ranunculus repens*, which runs along the ground like the strawberry plant.

Tew (pronounced *tāōō*; *gl.* taew), to be actively employed; to labour, strive, or contend with. 'He *tew'd* with it long enough.' 'That lime wants better *tewing*,' i. e. working, or mixing. A word much in use.

Thääm, an ancient pronunciation of the word *thumb*. In a manuscript copy of the *Hagmena Song*, as taken down in A.D. 1675 from the dictation of a Scotch pedler, the last line runs—

'Cut round, cut sound, cut not yer muckle *thaum*.'

About fifty years ago (say 1825) butter was usually spread on oat-cake with the *thääm*. One of the later Kayes of Woodsome bid an old woman of Slaithwaite, who was politely getting a knife, to 'spread with her *thääm*.'

Thaok (*gl.* thaak), pronunciation of *thatch*. See *Bessie Bell and Mary Gray*, ver. 1:

‘O Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses;
They built a house on yon burn brae,
And *theek't* it o'er wi' rashes.’

This word is found in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

Thākin, *i. e.* thatching (*gl.* thaik'in). ‘A *thakin* of brēād’ means a bread-creel full of bread or oat-cake, which hangs overhead in the kitchen like a thatch.

That, used peculiarly for *him, her, it, &c.*

Thēēr, there. One W. Ibberson was the manager, or hind, to Mr. Scott, senior, of Woodsome. He could not count twenty, but knew his stock by their features. When he had to reckon his sheep, looking at each in turn, he used to say, ‘Tha’ a’t *theer*, tha’ a’t *theer*,’ and so on through the whole number, concluding with, ‘Au think ye’re all *theer*.’

Thems 'em, *i. e.* those are they.

Thew, past tense of *to thare*.

Thible, or **Thibel** (pronounced *thawble*; *gl.* thaub'l), a smooth round stick used to stir porridge with. Ray spells it *thivel*.

Thingumtibob, a nondescript name or thing.

Think on, very common for *remember*. ‘Moind yoa *think on* and don't forget.’ [Common in Shropshire.—W. W. S.]

Th' hoil, or **T' hoil**. See **Hoil**.

Thole (*thoil*), to bear, suffer, brook, allow willingly. Very common. ‘She can't *thoil* her to you,’ *i. e.* is not willing to let you have her.

Thole (pronounced *thoil*), *sb.* ‘He gave it with a *thoil*,’ *i. e.* willingly.

Thomasin'. Going about begging on St. Thomas's Day is ‘going a *Thomasin'*.’ It is still the custom for children to go about on that day, and when they solicit coppers they ask, perhaps, ‘if yo serve *Thomasers*.’ In Mr. Scott's day, at Woodsome Hall, a sack of wheat stood at the door with a pint measure. All comers who chose to take it were served with a pint of wheat, supposed to be for frumenty. The same custom in a different form was followed at the Wood afterwards. There they gave pennies to Almondbury people, a halfpenny each to children, but Farnley folk had twopence. Wheat also was given away.

Thrust, past tense of *to thrust*.

Thrave, past tense of *to thrive*.

Thrave, twenty-four sheaves of corn set up together. Ray has it.

Thraw (*gl.* thrau), pronunciation of *throw*.

Threap (pronounced *thrēäp*—two syllables; *gl.* thri·h'p), to insist on a statement, &c. Used in this way: 'He wanted to *thrēäp* me down that,' &c. To maintain sturdily in dispute. 'Eagle-soaring Bolingbroke, that at his removing of household into banishment, as Father Froissart *threaps* down, was accompanied with forty thousand men, women, and children, weeping from London to the Land's End, at Dover.'—*Lenten Stuffe*. In the *Towneley Mysteries* we find—

'Thirteen ar on thre, thar ye not *threpe*.'

'Processus Talentorum.'

And again—

'Do way youre *threpyng*, ar ye wode?'

'Thomas Indiæ.'

Threethrums, purring; the noise a cat makes when pleased. 'Pussy is singing *threethrums*: what loud *threethrums*!' The sound suggests the word, as in 'chissup.' It is generally said the purring consists of 'three *threes* and a *thrum*.'

Thro', *i. e.* through, and pronounced as *threa* in *threaten*. It means *from*. 'He came *thro'* (from) Huddersfield.' 'Whar do yo come *thro'*?' A Farnley lad was once going to Wakefield, and J. H., who was employed on the road, called to him as he passed hastily along. The lad took no heed. Then said J. H., 'If Au had thee up yon tree Au'd ma' thee coom daan wi' once tellin'!' This effectually roused the lad's spirit, who said, 'Nay, tha' cannot,' and immediately climbed the tree. 'Naa tell me to coom daan, Jooa; Au've sheep to fetch *thro'* Wakefield.' 'Coom daan, lad.' The lad moved not, but smilingly awaited a further order; but Joe went on with his work. The lad, getting tired, snivelled out, 'Jooa, wha' doesn't ta tell me to coom daan agean?' 'Nay, lad, if tha' doesn't chooise to coom daan o' thi sen, tha' may sit theer as lang as tha' lawks. It's nowt to me.' So when he had realized his dilemma he came down chopfallen, certainly a sadder lad, and perhaps a wiser.

Throat, pronounced *throat*.

Throddy, portly; stout, &c.

Throng, busy. 'This is a *throng* day with us.'

Thropple, the throat, or windpipe. Ray. 'At Baimbro' (Bambrough) a cat killed a man, and man killed cat. They lig at back o' poupit haon i' marbil naa. The man wur donn'd i' leather all but his throat and his shackles. The cat pull'd his *thropple* aat; and when he wur stretch't aat to dee he catch'd cat between and the wall, and killed it. It was something which haunted t' churchyard, and he wod be such a man (yo know) and feight it. Cat, if it wor a cat, had long claws, as long as ma' fingers.'

Throstle, a Thrush: *Turdus musicus*.

Throwfall, a trial at wrestling.

Thrown, turned in a lathe (as bed-posts, &c.).

Thrum. When the piece of cloth is finished the weaver leaves one or two yards of the cloth in the *slay*, or *yeld*. When the fresh material is put in, the new warp is twisted with the fingers to that left in. It is next pulled through the *yelds* and *slay*, and when the weaving is commenced the old warp is cut off. The part so cut off is the *thrum*. The weavers formerly had the *thrum* for themselves, but not now. This spare material was used for the manufacture of hearth-rugs, dust-mops, &c.

Thrushen, past participle of *to thrash*, or *thresh*.

Thrusten (pronounced *thrussen*; *gl.* *thrus'n*), crowded; inconvenienced by pressure of business, or want of room.

Thumb, formerly pronounced *thäüm*, which see.

Thumper, a lie.

Thunner, thunder.

Thunnerclock, thunder-clock, a black beetle. See **Clock**.

Thwaite, a word found in names of places, as *Linthwaite*, *Slaithwaite*, &c. Also in family names, as *Thwaites*, *Micklethwaite*, &c. The word itself means ploughed land where a wood has been grubbed up.

Tickle, careful; nice; dangerous, &c. *Tickle* weather, when it may soon turn to rain; a *tickle* job, one that requires care and caution. A mouse-trap should be set *tickle*, i. e. easy to go off.

Ticktack, a second.

Tigaree, tigaree, touch me wood, a boys' game. One boy turns out to run, and as soon as he can touches one who does not touch wood. The 'tigged' boy takes his place, unless he is sharp enough to touch No. 1 in return.

Time (pronounced *tawm*; *gl.* *taum*). In such an expression as 'By [the *time*] I had got home I had lost the pain,' it is usual to omit the words in brackets.

Tinkler, a tinker.

Tin money. In money clubs it is customary to make a certain contribution for the good of the house, to be spent in drink, for which a sort of tin token is given.

Tirl, the wheel of a barrow. Probably from *tirl*, a variant of *trill*, to turn. *Troll* was used in Hampshire for trundling a hoop.

Toarthre, no doubt formed from *two* or *three*, but to be taken as a whole, and to be used adjectively as such, of which the following is an example. A boy at the Grammar School came up to one of the masters and said, 'I've brought you a *toarthre* sums.' 'Oh, two or three. Very well; let me look.' 'No, sir, not two or three; a *toarthre*.' 'Well, how many then?' 'Perhaps six or seven.'

Tod, a fox. Not used here now, but found in the word *Todmorden*, a neighbouring town; perhaps also in *Toadholes*, the name of a field belonging to the Grammar School, which may be *Todholes*, similar to 'Brockholes' not far off (?).

Toil, perhaps *tirl*, the wheel of a barrow.

Toil. 'To keep in *toil*' is to keep in action.

Toit. 'To keep in *toit*' is to keep in good order, temper, &c., as of a machine. At Golcar the word is 'in *toy*.'

Tombo, one who acts sillily. Very common. Used adjectively as well. A boy looking at a clock said, 'Eh! what'en a *tombo* face!'

Tommy Loich. See **Loich** and **Beardie**.

To-morn, to-morrow. '*To-morn* at neet,' i. e. to-morrow night. See under Letter **M**. In the '*Peregrini*' (*Towneley Mysteries*) Luke says—

'Thou art a pilgreme, as we ar,
This nyght shalle thou fare as we fare,
Be it les or be it mare
 Thou shalle assay,
Then *to-morne* thou make the yare (ready)
 To weynde thi way.'

Tompimpernel, the Pimpernel: *Anagallis arvensis*.

Tomspinner, the Crane-fly, or *tipula*.

T'one or t'other (pronounced *tōōn*—two syllables—or *tūther*), the one or the other. See *Colin Clint*:

'They each of other blother,
The *t'one* against the *tother*,'

where notice the doubled article, '*the t'one*.'

Topping, the hair, and particularly that in front of the head. See **Snod**. Also the top stone of a wall.

Tormochel (*ch* soft), applied to a troublesome child: 'A regular *tormochel*.'

Termoit, torment.

Tot, a small drinking-glass holding a quarter of a pint.

Touchous, touchy, or tetchy.

Town's hall, i. e. town-hall, a curious word, not only because contrary to the use of all England, but even more particularly of this part, where the usual 's is so freely omitted. 'That's Tom Smith voice;' 'Look at it tail.'

Towser, i. e. tolser, a prison. In some parts *tolsey*. Strictly a toll-place, a kind of exchange. *Tollbooth* also is a prison.

Trade, trod ; past tense of *to tread*.

Trail, to drag ; or, intransitive, to move or walk about. See **Addle**.
To a slovenly man it is sometimes said, 'Tha' looks as if tha'd been *trailed thro' a wickthorn hedge*.'

Traily, slovenly.

Trap. In weaving, when they break a lot of threads close to the cloth, so that they cannot be *piecened*, it is usually called 'a *trap*.' The threads are lengthened by putting others to them. They are then put under the *temples*, which plan holds them in till they get fastened with the weaving. A bad place in the cloth is the consequence, and that is also called a *trap*.

Tredden, for trodden, past participle of *to tread*.

Trepanned, punished. 'I'll have thee *trepanned* : ' perhaps knocked on the head.

Tress, or Trest, a long bench to sit on ; a form. Hence *trestle*.

Trest, a table used to kill pigs on.

Trigg off, about, &c., *i.e.* move off, about, set off, &c.

Trollers, or Troullers, the rockers of a rocking chair.

Trones, the steelyards.

Trowel (*ow* as in *now*). To play *trowel* is to play truant.

Trowell, mason's instrument (pronounced very oddly, something like *trah-will*).

Trucks, smuts in grain.

Tubber, a cooper.

Tug, past tense and past participle of *to tug*.

Tul, to : only used before a vowel. *Tul 'em* = to them. Much used in Farnley Tyas, also at Lepton and Almondbury. [Pure Scandinavian ; Danish *til*]

Tum, *vb.* which denotes the first process in carding wool, when it was worked between 'hand kaerds' to make it uniform, break it up, and lay the fibres.

Tum, one who 'tums.'

Tune (*teun*), to beat, or thrash ; also a process in manufacturing.

Tuner, one who tunes, *i.e.* sets the looms in order to weave the pieces perfect.

Turnerhill, an artificial hill at Hillhouse.

Twags, twigs.

Twan, past tense of *to twine*.

Twang, *vb.* to turn out the toes in walking.

Twelft e'em, *i. e.* twelfth night. Old J. S. and many others would never acknowledge the new style. They used to say of New Christmas Day, 'What do yo' keep yor Chersmis naa for? It's noonan the right taum. Wait whaul *twelft* day. This taum was nobbut made by man.'

Twentit' e'em, or **Twentieth e'em**, *i. e.* twentieth eve after Christmas Eve, once a notable day in this neighbourhood, and regarded as the real termination of the Christmas festivities. It is still spoken of. Forty years ago it was much observed. It corresponds with the 13th of January, which is now, as in the ancient English calendars, observed in churches of the Roman Obedience as the Octave of the Epiphany in honour of the Mystery of our Lord's Baptism.

Twilt, *vb.* quilt, beat, or thrash.

Twilt, *sb.* a quilt for a bed.

Twilting, quilting, beating, or thrashing.

Twinge (*gl.* twinj), according to some, the earwig; but others say the *Forty-legs*.

Twisted out. After the trials at York, an order in Council directed that by a certain time the Luddites, who had taken a secret oath, should go before a magistrate, and be *twisted out*, as it was called; that is, they took the Oath of Allegiance. Bodies of forty or fifty at a time were to be seen passing Birks Mill on their way to Woodsome, to take the oath before Mr. Scott, J.P. Among these, to the amazement of observers, were some very respectable men indeed, such as master croppers, &c. On one of these occasions a man said, after being 'sworn out,' 'Eh! Au'm so fain (*glad*); my heart seems so leet. Au feel as if Au could lope ovver yon buildin'.'

Twitch Court, the County Court. To put a person there is to *twitch* him.

Two or three, used all as one word, with the article *a* before it (pronounced *a toarthre*). 'Will ta hav' *a toarthre*?' alluding, perhaps, to broth, soup, &c. See **Few**.

Twys. See **Cots** and **Twys**.

U

The *h* sound found (in standard English) in connection with *u* in some words, as *sure*, *sugar*, *measure*, &c., is not inserted in the dialect. The word *measure*, for instance, is *mezzur* (*gl.* mez'ur).

In many words *u* is sounded like *oo* in *foot* (southern pronunciation). Sometimes it is used for *i*, as *behund* for *behind*; and sometimes for short *e*, as *yus* for *yes*, *yusterday* for *yesterday*.

Unaccountable, said of persons, when advanced in years, if their memories fail.

Ungain, awkward to get at, or to deal with; unhandy. The contrary to 'overgain.' 'Everything is *ungain* there.' *Ungainly* is used in Pembrokeshire and other counties; but, I imagine, in the sense of awkward-looking.

Uphold (pronounced *upholt*). 'I'll *upholt* ye.' I'll assure, confirm, or stand by you.

Urchin, or Urchint, a hedgehog.

Us (*gl. uz*), used for *our* when not emphatic. 'We mun get *us* drinkin',' i. e. 'We must get our drinking.' But if emphatic, then *aar* or *yaar* is used; as, 'This is *aarn*, that's thawn.'

Us (*gl. uz*), objective of *we*.

Uveltee. In the expression 'all *uveltee* shawvs,' i. e. all sixes and sevens.

Uvvil, spelling uncertain: probably **Huvvle** (which see), the finger (or thumb) of a glove; or a piece of rag sewn into such form, to protect an injured finger.

V

V in this dialect is much slurred over; thus—*aim* or *e'em* for *even*, *ela'em* for *eleven*, *ha'n* for *haven* (the plural of *have*), *har'est* for *harvest*, *gi'en* for *given*, *o'om* for *oven*, *sa'em* for *seven*, *sare'd* or *ser'ed* for *served*, *sta'em* for *steven*, *Ste'em* for *Stephen*.

Vast, used substantively. 'A *vast* of information.'

Very (*gl. var'i*; pronounced *varry*), used adjectively, as, 'a *very* deal of corn, fruit,' &c.

Voider, a large clothes-basket.

W

W in some words is sounded as *oo*; as *few*, pronounced *fayoo*.

Wabble (pronounced to rhyme with *bubble*; but some say *wobble*) to move from side to side like a drunken man.

Wace, or Waice (pronounced *wayeece*), an old form for wax. See Letter **X**. Occurs in *Willy's Lady*, ver. 8:

'Ye'll do ye to the market-place,
And there ye'll buy a loaf o' *wace*;
Ye'll shape it bairn and bairnly like,
And in it twa glassen e'en ye'll pit.'

Wake (*gl.* waik), to watch with a sick person; to work by candle-light.

Waken (pronounced *wakken*), to wake, or awake: both active and neuter.

Wakender, or Wakkener (pronounced *wakkender*; *gl.* waak'ndur), livelier; more awake.

Walt, to totter, or fall over; also, to turn over. Two Almondbury men were looking into a crockery shop, when one said to the other, 'Sitha, Johnny, what a nawce tēāpot! Couldst ta lawk to hav' it?' To whom Johnny replied, rubbing his hands slowly over each other, 'Nay, lad; it ud *walt* ma table ovver,' being too big and too fine for him.

Wamble (pronounced *wammle*; *gl.* waam'l), to move with wind, as the intestines; to wriggle. Used in Pembrokeshire for to twist like a worm. It is also used as an adjective: 'Aw feel rate wake and *wammle*.' Especially applied to horses when weak in their legs.

Wan, past tense of *to win*.

Wan', past tense of *to wind*, or *wind*.

Wandy (rhyme to *handy*), like a wand. 'A *wandy* lad' is a well-grown lad, straight and slim.

Wangby, tough. Perhaps from *wangs*, the cheek or jaw teeth. In Cumberland and some parts of Yorkshire a tough kind of cheese is called 'old *wang*'; here, '*wangby* cheese.'

Wanter, or Wantey (*a* as in *man*), a large girth for a pack-horse. 'Aw nivver saw owt like thee. Tha's coom'd without *wanter* agēān. Aw mun get thee a piece on a warp to festen it on.'

From *Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Society), p. 210: '... who laid soe till the next morning he found they had cutt the *wanty* that tyed his pack fast to his panyers,' &c.

Wenty (pronounced as the last), wanting; deficient.

Ware. See **Wear**.

Wark, work.

Wark, to ache. Tooith-*wark* is tooth-ache; belly-*wark* is stomach-ache; yead- or yed-*wark* is head-ache; shackle-*wark* is pain in the wrist. As a verb this word is found in the 'Processus Noe' (*Tou neley Mysterys*):

'My bonys are so stark,
No wonder if thay *wark*,
For I am fulle old.'

Warm (pronounced as usual), to beat, or thrash. Very common. Used in Pembrokeshire.

Warpin-woof, a frame three yards and one foot long (ten feet) in which warps are prepared for weaving. This length in weaving is called 'a string.'

Wartern, *i. e.* a quartern, a weight of woollen warp which is, when complete, twenty-four or twenty-five pounds. See **Quarrel**, **Swirrel**, &c.

Warty, *i. e.* workday. 'Warty clothes' = workday clothes.

Wash (pronounced *waish*), the same as **Weeting**, which see.

Washer (pronounced *wesher*), a small, round, flat iron ring placed on the axis of wheels, &c.

Wassail (pronounced *wessel*). *Wassail*-cup, by the corruption of the would-be refined, becomes 'vessel-cup'!

Wassail bob (pronounced *wessel bob*), a garland or bouquet carried on New Year's Eve from house to house, and adorned with fruit, evergreens, artificial flowers, &c. Formerly a doll gaily dressed, representing the Blessed Virgin, was placed in the midst.

On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874, a *wessel bob* was brought here for exhibition. It consisted of two hoops covered and ornamented with coloured cut paper; a little fir-tree in the middle, ornamented with an apple, an orange, a doll (like a man), and a wax cherry. The bearers sang the song, 'Here we come a wesselling.' See **Christmas**.

Wassail Night (pronounced *wessel neight*; *gl.* wes'l neeght), New Year's Eve. On this occasion (and sometimes for a few nights previous) they sing a ballad, and are thus said to 'sing *wessel*,' or 'go a *wesselling*.' At Holmfirth the '*wessel* song' is only sung on Epiphany after dark, and the chorus there differs from the one given under **Christmas**. It runs thus:

' For in Chersmas time
People travel far and near;
So I wish you a merry Chersmas,
And a happy new year.'

Forty years ago the chorus at Almondbury ran thus:

' And it's your *wassail*,
And it's jolly *wassail*;
Love and joy,' &c.

Waster, anything not up to the mark.

Watchful, wakeful.

Water (pronounced by some *watter*, and by others *watther*: *a* as in *flat*; *gl.* watr, wat-thur). When Dr. Batty practised at Fenay, two country lads came from Meltham requiring his assistance. After he had examined them, the lads sitting in the surgery, he addressed his assistant, giving him verbal directions for compounding the medicine. So many grains, &c. of this, that, and the other, finishing with, 'Fill the bottle with aqua fontis.' The lads remarked that 'aqua fontis' made up at least nine-tenths of the medicine, and one whispered to the other, 'Dost ta' see? If we could get to know what t' stuff is we could cure folk as weel as him.' The doctor and his assistant both withdrew for a short time, when the lad ran to the bottle, tasted it, and exclaimed, 'Nowt but *watther*! nowt but *watther*!'

Water bowl (pronounced *watter bowl*). J. M., when a lad, thought if he could get up to the top of the hill above Farnley Wood, he could touch the sky. 'Au thowt it looked lawk a gret *watter bowl*. Well, we gate up theer—me and Dick Mallinson—and we wur funder off nor ivver. That wur a Sunday afternooin job, that wur.'

This belief is by no means confined to rustics. Emerson, in his *Conduct of Life*, thus alludes to it: 'In childhood we fancied ourselves walled in by the horizon, as by a glass bell, and doubted not by distant travel we should reach the baths of descending sun and stars. On experiment the horizon flies before us, and leaves us on an endless common sheltered by no glass bell' (ch. vii.). This, making due allowance for difference of language, is a perfectly parallel passage.

Waterfirling, or Waterparkin, an oaten cake baked without fermentation.

Wattles (pronounced to rhyme with *tattle*; *gl.* wat·lʒ), the red appendages on a fowl's head.

Wauf, pronunciation of *wife*. A curious instance of misunderstanding the vowel sounds occurred on one occasion when H. L. (personally known to me) went to Hunter's Nab delivering St. Thomas's tickets. He asked L. K. if one Mr. William Sykes lived there. She said she did not know, 'but if yo'll wait a bit Au'll ax Bill Sawks' *wauf*,' who, thus appealed to, said, 'Doosn't he live here, think'st ta?'

Waughmiln, or Woffmiln, a fulling mill. 'It smelt *waugh*,' i. e. as a fulling mill does. [But see **Woaf**.—W. W. S.]

Waur, worse. Occurs in *The Death of Percy Reed*, ver. 5 :

'And Crosier says he will do *waur*,
He will do *waur*, if *waur* can be.'

A woman and her servant were trying to catch a horse which continually eluded their efforts. A man coming by said, 'Ho! mistress, yon galloway has a bad fault; yo canna catch him.' To whom she replied, 'Ah, maister, he's a *waur* nor that; he's nowt when he is caught.'

Wave, past tense of *to weave*, which is also called *wave*.

Wax, to grow. Common amongst old people; but the word *thrive* is perhaps more used now..

Weak (pronounced *wēūk*; *gl.* wi·h'k), to squeak: said of a man who speaks in a squeaking voice. Pigs *weak*.

Weam, or Weme, quiet; tidy, &c. 'A *weme* woman in a house is a jewel.' 'A nice little *weme* packet.' One speaking of a bicyclist said, 'He went daan t' hill as *weme* and as nauce (nice) as possible.'

Wear (pronounced as usual), to spend (money): commonly used instead of spend. [*Ware* is the better mode of spelling, as it is so spelt in old books, when it has the sense of spend.—W. W. S.]

Weet, pronunciation of *wet*. See **Pike**.

Weeting, i. e. wetting. Stale urine is so called, because in the process of manufacture the cloth is wetted with that liquid when sent to the mill, the object being to bring out the grease. *Weeting* is also called *lecking*. I have been told of persons using this substance

instead of soap, even for washing themselves! 'Aw'll get me some *weetin'*, and hev a gooid *weetin'* lather,' old folks would say, using soap also with it.

Weigh-balk, a beam to weigh on; also the beam or balk of an engine.

Welking, applied to a man means bulky, fat, &c.

Welt, to beat, or thrash.

Wemmle, to cockle, or topple. A thing which does not stand steadily *wemmles*. It seems to be connected with *wammle*, though used in a slightly different way.

We'n (pronounced *ween*), we ha'n, i. e. we have, when used as an auxiliary. 'We'n had that a long time.' As a principal verb: 'We han him,' i. e. we have (got) him. Also in interrogative sentences: 'Ha'n yo' gotten that brass yet?' = Have you got that money yet? See **Han**.

We'se, Ye'se, &c., used for *we shall, ye shall, &c.* *Etin the Forester*, ver. 40:

'When he came in before the Earl
He fell down low at his knee.
"Win up, win up, now, Etin!
This day ye'se dine wi' me."'

What (the *a* sounded as in *cat, sat, pat, &c.*).

What'en (pronounced *watten*, like *flatten*), in such phrases as 'What'en a fooil he is.' [Short for O.Eng. *whatkin*, i. e. what kind. —W. W. S.] Occurs in the ballad, *Edward, Edward*, ver. 4:

'And *whatten* penance will ye dree for that,
Edward, Edward?
Whatten penance will ye dree for that?
My dear son, now tell me, O.'

What for, used close together for *why*. 'What for doesn't he do that?'

What sort en, for *what sort of*.

Whēāt, pronunciation of *wheat*.

Whēāt-twinge, a very small insect, in form something like the earwig. It lives in wheat when growing, and sometimes leaves it in swarms, when they are very troublesome.

Whetter, to worry; to repeatedly complain.

Whew, or Whue (pronounced *wēōō*), a whistle. 'Like Cawthorne feast, is all ended in a *whew*,' or nothing. See *Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer*, ver. 31:

'The fryer set his fist to his mouth,
And *whuted whues* three:
Half a hundredth good bandogs
Came running over the lee.'

Whiecalf, or Whycalf (*gl. wau-cauf*), a female calf.

While, until.

Whins, furze, or gorse. See *Lykewake Dirge* :

‘ If hosen and shoon thou gavest nane
The *whinnes* shall prick thee to the bare bane.’

Whip, a boys’ game, called in the South *hoop*, or *hoophide*. This is a curious instance of corruption, for the name *hoop* is pronounced in the local manner as *hoop*, whence *whip*.

Whisht, be quiet !

Whisket, a small scuttle, or basket.

Whissundy, or **Whissunty** (*gl.* hwis·unti; emphasis on the first syllable), seems to mean Whitsuntide rather than Whit Sunday.

Whitening (*gl.* whaut·enin; *i* long), silver; money in general, which, however, is usually called brass. ‘ If you have not made your *whitening* this year, you ne’er will do.’

Whitley, a whitlow.

Whittle, a steel for sharpening knives, &c.

Whome (pronounced *whom*, or *whum*), home.

Whopper, a great lie. Anything large in size is called a *whopper*.

Whue. See **Whew**.

Wick, quick (see **Wartern**, &c.) ; active ; alive. ‘ T’ cheese is *wick* wi’ mawks.’ *Natterin Nan*, ver. 33 :

‘ Fowk says ’ar Sal ’al sooin be wed,
Bud t’ thowt on’t turns ma sick ;
Ah’d rayther hing her up by t’ neck,
Ur see her berrid *wick*.’

Wick, in this sentence seems to mean life. ‘ He will get it out of their *wick*,’ i. e. make them suffer in their life, or manner of living.

Wicks, quicks, for hawthorn hedges.

Wiggin (*gl.* wig·in), the mountain ash, an unfailing remedy against witchcraft. One Polly Day was afraid of being witched by Mashpot, who lived above her. To prevent it she always carried three pieces of *wiggin*, taken from three different lords’ lands, to keep off the witchery. My informant has seen her pull the pieces out of her pocket many and many a time. At p. 209 of *Depositions from York Castle* we find this belief mentioned. One of the witnesses in a case of witchcraft, tried at York in 1674, deposes that she heard one reputed witch say to another, ‘ I think I must give this Thomas Bramhall over, for they tye soe much *whighen* about him, I cannot come to my purpose, else I could have worn him away once in two yeares.’

Wild, untidy in looks, dress, &c.

Willow, or **Willy**, a machine for tearing wool. See **Devil**.

Wiln’t, contracted from *will not*, and used as *won’t* is in ordinary English. *Winnot* or *wi not* is also used.

Wimble (pronounced *wimmle*; *gl.* wim·l), an auger. ‘ There’s nowt lawk boring wi’ a little *wimmle*.’

Wind (waund : i long), the wind.

Wind (contrary to the last), the verb *to wind*. 'To *wind* bobbins.'

Windrows (pronounced *waundrows*), a term used in hay-making when the crop is raked into rows after being in *ricklins*, and before being put into cock.

Wine, pronounced *waun* by old people, or sometimes *woine* : evidently passing into *wine*.

Winter-hedge, a clothes' horse. In Scotland called a *winter-dyke*. This word is unknown in Cumberland. A lady from Huddersfield, who had been for more than twenty years resident in Cumberland, was astonished to hear a new servant, a native, use this word. On inquiry, it appeared that the girl's mother was a Yorkshirewoman, who had imported the word from her original county.

Wise, the haulm of potatoes. Found in old MSS. *wyse*.

Witch. This word is applied to males as well as females. The following is an account of a visit to a witch about 1790, given in the narrator's own words. 'We four — Joshua Moorhouse, Matthy Moorhouse, Joe Tinker, and mysen' (Jem o' Benny's)—'went one Sunday to see t' witch' (who lived near Holmfirth): 'sho could ha' witched onnybody. They couldn't get a *cofe* to live abaat there for ivver so far, and all thro' that (her).

'When we gate to t' haas Matthy Moorhouse said to th' owd man, "Au've yeerd theer's somebody 'at can do hurt abaat thee!" He replied, "Yo'll see if yo' stop a bit happen : *hoo's* oft a plaging somebody if strangers coom." T' owd man then said, "Au'll waish me, and shirt me!" In a moment shirt flew aat o' t' box at back o' t' fire—Au saw it, we all saw it—and stones fell daan chimley. Matthy Moorhouse said, "Preya let's gooa, or hoo'll hav' howd o' some on us."

'We saw th' owd woman ; hoo sat broodin' ovver t' fire ; hoo said nowt to us. Old Mat said, "Wat art ta' doin' i' that fashion?" Hoo gav' him no answer. There was a deal o' things i' them days there isn't naa (1857). Yo' could ha' gone to no haas and seen a bit o' cake' (*whēāt brēād*), 'it were all haver brēād then.'

One G. B. lived next door to W. M., and was a believer in witches. 'A piece of beef fell down and brake his warp ; so when he was gettin' agate a wavin' he had to get a charm for it. He had a bottle hung up the chimley with his watters in, and as they wasted it would side away t' witch. Old D.' (see *Diabolion*) 'gave him a charm which he fixed i' th' warp, and he went on wavin' after we pulled it aat. We then tell'd him on it, and he could not wave agean until he gate another charm.' See *Meant*.

Witch, a machine which stands on the top of a loom, and was used previously to the jacquard machine for the purpose of figuring the cloth.

Wither, to throw quickly, or forcibly. 'He *'wither'd* it wi' some vengeance.' Evidently connected with *wuther*, if not the same word. Occurs in the *Outlaw Murray*, ver. 15 :

‘Baith dae and rae and hart and hind,
And of a’ wild beasts great plentie :
He heard the bows that boldly ring,
And arrows *whidderan*’ him near by.’

So also in *Barbour's Bruce*, b. xvii. l. 684, it is said of a stone shot from a great engine that ‘it flew out, *quheirand*, with a rout,’ i. e. with a great noise.

Woaf (no doubt the word *wauf*), indigestive ; insipid. ‘If you had put some pepper and salt in it, it would not ha’ been so *woaf*.’

Woaf, or Woave, a measure ten feet long, applied to the warp of a piece of cloth.

Wok, or Wöök, the oak by some. *Wok* tree, oak tree. Others use *yak*.

Wolfstones, Th’ oostones, a place near Holmfirth

Woolly boy, *Arctia caja*, a large rough caterpillar. In other parts of England called *woolly bear*, and in Cumberland *hairy worm*. When a woman meets one of these creeping, she takes it and throws it over her head ; then she shall have the next man she meets, or one of the same name.

Workened, or Wurken'd, choked ; suffocated, &c. ‘She made the grog so strong he wur fairly *worken'd* wi’ it.’ ‘The smell almost *worken'd* me.’ [Ray spells this *whirkened*, p. 73.—W. W. S.]

Worm, pronounced *worrom*, or *wurrum* ; *gl.* *wuorr'm*.

Worsit (*gl.* *wurs'it*), i. e. worsted, the material for stockings, &c.

Wot, Wote, or Wut, sometimes used for *hot*. ‘He’ll hev it if it’s nother too *whot* nor too heavy.’

Wottle (pronounced *wottil*), an iron to burn holes with : perhaps connected with the preceding word.

Wovven, i. e. woven, past participle of *to weave*.

Wraithe, or Wraive (*th* as in *lathe*), *vb.* and *sb.* the same as *wale*. As a verb, to raise a mark on the flesh by a stroke of a cane, &c.; and as a substantive, the mark so made. Perhaps the word is only *raithe* (*gl.* *raidh*).

Wrammle, to hustle, pull the hair. Might be said of a new boy at school, ‘Let’s *wrammle* him.’

Wrang, wrong.

Wrate, past tense of *to write*.

Wreeght, pronunciation of *wright*, for *wheelwright*.

Wun, wound (of thread), past tense of *to wind*.

Wur, was, or were. ‘Aw *wur* just thinkin’ sooa.’

Wur, sometimes used for *our*.

Wuther, to rush, or cause to rush. Said by one who would not prefer to be buried in the open country: 'If Aw *mun* goa to t' cemetery, *wuther* me by t' church gate,' i. e. hasten by with a rush. Hall says, 'Wuther, to beat or flutter.' See **Wither**.

Wuthering, or **Whuthering** (*gl.* wuodh'urin), participle or adjective descriptive of the noise made by the wind, cattle bellowing, &c. Thus they who know how the winds rage in this district against exposed places will appreciate the title of Miss Brontë's novel, *Wuthering Heights*. See **Wither**.

X

This letter has a very peculiar sound, now going out of usage, but still well known. It will be best understood by examples: thus, *box*, *fox*, *ox* were formerly called *bouse*, *fouse*, *ouse*. Also the following have for equivalent sounds, *kex*, *kay-eece*; *wax* (*pax-wax*), *wy-eece*; *vex*, *vay-eece*; *six*, *say-eece*; *next*, *nay-eece*. *Box* called *bouz*; *kex* called *kai-ees* (*kai'is*).

Y

This letter (1) sometimes interchanges with *g* both ways; thus, *yate* for *gate*, and *garth* for *yard*; also *yoldring* for *goldring*, and *yark* for *jerk*.

(2) Sometimes it is introduced where not found in ordinary English; thus we have *yat*, *yerth*, *yed*, *yester*, for *out*, *earth*, *head*, *easter*. Thus *out* in the dialect is *aat*, contrary to *yat*.

Yaand, from *haand*, the pronunciation of *hound*.

Yahr, pronunciation of *our* (*aar*) when emphatic. See also **Wur** and **Us**.

Yamdy, how many. A word perfectly well known at Almondbury and Lepton; probably thus derived: *How many* = *Haamany* = *Yamy* = *Yamdy*.

Yammer, to contradict sharply.

Yark, jerk.

Yarm, to speak ill-naturedly.

Yarn (pronounced *yern*; Pembrokeshire also), woollen thread.

Yat, same as *aat*, out: still very common.

Yate, a gate (to a field); but not in the sense of 'way,' or 'street.' See the *Baron of Brackley*, vers. 1, 2:

'Down Deeside came Invery whistling and playing;
He's lighted at Brackley *yates* at the day dawing.'

'Says Baron o' Brackley, "O are ye within?
There's sharp swords at the *yate* will gar your blood spin."

Also see the note to **Baat**, where, however, the word is spelt *yetts*.

Yearth, pronunciation of *earth*, which see.

Yed, pronunciation of *head*.

Yeddin, i. e. heading, a portion woven at the beginning of the piece of cloth, which is cut off when the piece is taken out of the loom. There is one at the end as well.

Yes, pronounced *yus*.

Ye'se, for *ye shall*. See *Lady Elspat*, ver. 13 :

‘ Ye's get as mickle o' my freeland
As he'll ride about in a summer's day.

Again, in the *Gardener*, ver. 2 :

‘ O lady, can ye fancy me,
For to be my bride ?
Ye'se get a' the flowers in my garden
To be to you a weed.’

Yest, east.

Yester, Easter.

Yesterday, pronounced *yesterday*.

Yesternight (pronounced *yusterneeght*), i. e. yesterday evening. Occurs Genesis xxxi. 29. Sometimes they say, ‘ *Yusterday* at neet.’

Yo (yoa), the pronunciation of the pronoun *you*.

Yoldring, the Yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. Perhaps *gold-ring*, under which form it occurs in Morris's *British Birds*.

Yond, for *yon*, or *yonder*.

Yonderly, vacant; beside himself. ‘ He looks *yonderly*,’ i. e. lost, or poorly. See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 61 :

‘ Then Nan lewkt at me we a lewk
So *yonderly* an' sad.’

Yowl, to howl.

Yuleclog, a Christmas log for the fire.

THE END.

A GLOSSARY
OF
HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

A GLOSSARY
OF
HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
THE REV. SIR WILLIAM H. COPE, BART.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1883.

B u n g e :
CLAY AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

INTRODUCTION.

A VERY long residence in Hampshire, and an acquaintance with its dialect, led me to consent to edit the following Glossary for the English Dialect Society. I had in the course of many years collected a number of words and phrases used by the people of North Hampshire. And I the more gladly give them an enduring record, because the use of them is fast disappearing. However great the advantages of the present advanced education of the middle and lower classes, the operation of National and Board Schools is fast effacing all distinctive language in the people of this county; and, in another generation or two, it will probably disappear altogether. Already I have found the children of parents who speak among themselves the dialect of the county, ignorant of the meaning of words commonly used by their fathers. And even among the older people there is a growing disinclination, when speaking to educated persons, to use, what I may call, their vernacular dialect. So that when asked to repeat a word, they frequently—from a sort of false shame—substitute its English equivalent. And it is only perhaps my habit of being much with my workmen and cottagers, and frequently using their own words and names of things, that has enabled me often to overcome this shyness, and so to recover some words in this Glossary.

The language or dialect of the counties which formed the kingdom of Wessex has in many respects great similarity. And of these the people of the district formed by West Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire use many words in common. Hence in the following Glossary I have inserted many words from Mr. Durrant Cooper's

Glossary of Sussex Provincialisms,¹ and from Mr. Akerman's *Wiltshire Glossary*,² which are also in use in Hampshire. But the dialect of Hampshire contains a very large number of words which are peculiar to the county. And there are special forms and incidents in the dialect, some of which I may here note.

The consonants in a word are frequently transposed, *e. g.* :—Aks *for* ask ; apern *for* apron ; aps *for* aspen ; claps *for* clasp ; geart³ *for* great ; haps *for* hasp ; waps *for* wasp, and many others.⁴

In many words other consonants are substituted for those used in English, or are added, as : Ast. *for* ask ; bruckle or brickle *for* brittle ; cast or casty *for* cask ; chimley *for* chimney ; pank *for* pant ; pasmets *for* parsnips ; sharf *for* shaft ; turmit *for* turnip ; tinkler *for* tinker ; warf *for* warp, and others.⁵

The article is frequently omitted. As 'Be'est a gwine to vyer?' *for* 'Be'est a going to the fair'; 'You'd best call at house, afore you leaves work,' *for* 'At the house'; 'He was up agin stable,' *for* 'against (near to) the stable.'

The old English plural in *en* is still heard among the old people. As 'housen ; peasen', &c. ; but it is not common.

It is, however, almost universal to form the plural of words ending in *sp* or *st* in *es*. Thus the plural of waps is wapeses ; of aps, apses ; of beast, beastés ; of ghost, ghostés ; of post, postés, &c.

In pronouns, the nominative is used for the inflected cases, as : 'It be'ant no pleasure to *we*' ; 'What good 'll it do *we*' ? 'I'm a gwine to put *she* to bed.'

And conversely (strangely enough) the inflected case is often used for the nominative, as : 'Shall *us* start at once ?'

¹ *A Glossary of Provincialisms in use in Sussex.* By William Durrant Cooper. 1852.

² *A Glossary of Words, &c. in use in Wiltshire.* By John George Akerman. 1842.

³ Pronounced as in *learn*.

⁴ Cf. A.S. áxian, ácsian, to ask ; æps, an aspen tree ; M.E. clapsed, to clasp ; A.S. hæpse, a hasp ; wæps, a wasp.—W. W. S.

⁵ Cf. M.E. brukel, brutel, brittle (from different verbs). Pank, for pant, occurs in Dryden.—W. W. S.

The possessive pronouns (when not preceding the substantive) have the termination in *n*; as, *hisen*,¹ *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*.

The possessive pronoun, *its*, is almost unknown in Hampshire. I have never heard it used by the elder people. *His* or *hisen* invariably takes its place.

In verbs the preterite is very often used instead of the participle with the auxiliary verbs, as: 'He had no call to have went'; 'He was took bad a Sunday'; 'They carpets be'ant shook after all'; 'He was drove to do it, poor chap'; 'He ain't took any wages for a fortnight.'

There is a saying that 'Everything in Hampshire is called *he*, except a Tom-cat.' This is not strictly true. The cat indeed, whatever its sex, is always *she*; but so is generally a waggon, and any sort of carriage, and invariably a saw. And I have heard a top-sawyer give to his mate in the pit the somewhat strange direction: 'Gi' *she* a drop o' water.' And an old sawyer, exhibiting the remains of a pit-saw which had been destroyed in an accidental fire, said: 'This be all that 's left o' *she*.'

But with few exceptions everything in Hampshire is *he*, or, in the inflected cases, the provincial '*un*.'

I have only now to acknowledge the assistance which has been given me in compiling this Glossary, and some of the sources from which it is derived.

The Glossary contained in the work of Mr. J. R. Wise on the New Forest has furnished a complete list of words used in that part of the county; and his copious and valuable MS. notes on the Glossaries of Akerman and Cooper have been of great assistance in the compilation of this Glossary. The words contributed by Mr. Wise have his name, or the letter W, affixed.

A MS. Glossary by the late Sir Frederick Madden, which was sold with his MSS. after his death, though not so full as I should have expected from his connection with and interest in the county, has supplied the words marked F. M.

A very extensive MS. Glossary, drawn up by the late Colonel

¹ I do not remember to have heard *hern*, but I have no doubt that it is used.

Jolliffe, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was submitted to me. This contained a large number of words which certainly had no relation to the dialect of the *county*. But from it I extracted many words and phrases in use in South Hampshire. These are marked J.

The names of plants have been supplied by Mr. John Britten. His contributions are marked J. B.

Of the published sources from which words in the following Glossary have been derived, that by Edward Lisle, of Crux Easton, on the North-Western border of the county, is interesting, as being, I believe, the first attempt to record and preserve the Hampshire Dialect. To the octavo edition of his *Observations on Husbandry*, published in 1757, is appended a Glossary of Hampshire Words; and the body of the work contains several terms used in agriculture in the county, which he has not noted in his Glossary. In the lapse of more than a century and a quarter, some of the words noted by him have become rare. The words derived from his book, are distinguished by his name—*Lisle*.

The other published authorities are quoted in full; and are enumerated in the bibliographical list subjoined to this introduction.

I have inserted the words of (what may be called) the language of St. Mary's College, Winchester. This may, indeed, be said not to be Hampshire Dialect; but the school has been now close upon five centuries connected with the county, and situated in it; it was founded by a Hampshire man; and the school language has been formed in the county. All these facts seem to give it a claim to have its words inserted in any Glossary professing to contain all Hampshire words.

The late Charles Kingsley, in the interest which he took in everything relating to his people at Eversley, had paid much attention to their dialect. And he not only gave me many words, but had often conversed with me on the dialect generally.

Mr. Frederick Marshall's intimate acquaintance with the people of Eversley and its neighbourhood has enabled him to supply me with many words not previously known to me; and he has kindly helped me to the exact definition of words and phrases of whose meaning I was doubtful.

For the words marked N. H. (North Hants), or with my initials, I am responsible; as I am for all notes or remarks to which no initials are appended. I believe that all the examples illustrating words recorded by me are such as I have heard actually used as here noted.

To the Reverend W. W. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, at whose suggestion I undertook to edit this Glossary, I am indebted not only for furnishing me with a large portion of the material, but, above all, for perusing the proofs, and for many valuable suggestions which his superior philological knowledge enabled him to give me.

WILLIAM H. COPE.

Bramshill, 1883.

I append two published specimens of the Hampshire Dialect.

A letter to the Editor of the *Times*, from a poor man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.¹

SIR,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shoudn't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke.

I be but a farmer's working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years agone, and have three Childern living with me, one 10, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatiz, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne, when he come to be our Union Doctor, tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Relieving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the childern, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake

¹ *Halliwel's Dictionary*, vol. i. p. xviii.

how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay there and starve, but would do something for you if they knowd how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releiving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate to the guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wouldnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down ; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted ; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself ; but the Union Doctor had ordered 'em of the Guardians on his sponsibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore 'em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for 'em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore 'em again, and which I does ; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so outdaceous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit ; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as

to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and perhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there [be] no Parsons, and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years ago, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didn't die of starvation, but our Parson is in favour of this here new Law, and as he gets £60 a year from the Guardians, he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didn't come to us. Altho' he must have knowed how ill Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consilation whatsoever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telled you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Releving Officer and t'others and try and get a Coffin, and to tell 'un Missus ought to be burried as soon as possible, else 'twould make us all ill. This I does, as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of 'em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even'here, for strang to tell the Registrer for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 Peoplo and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrer wasnt up; and when he got up he wouldnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and it seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is

paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that afore hese made hisself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by his keeping me awaiting about.

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm belief, tho' if Mr. Payne had done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and hed a made 'un give her what she wanted; but then he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Releving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I believes tis true, last week. And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

This is a fair specimen of the dialect; but is written by an educated person, whether the actual pauper or his representative. He occasionally strays into English much above the comprehension of a Hampshire labourer. 'Spiritual consolation' would certainly not convey to the mind of such a one the meaning intended by the writer. 'Consolation' is a word, I believe, not understood by Hampshire folk, at least, in the sense here used. And if they were told the Parson was 'spiritual,' they would think he was 'angry.'

A VOICE FROM HAMPSHIRE ON THE FAT CATTLE SHOW.¹

'MR. PUNCH, ZUR,

'If you plase, zur, I be a Hampshire Varmer. I writes to you cause I knows you wunt mind my not beeun a scollurd, and ool excuse bad spellun and all that. Lookun over the peeaper 'tother market day at Winchester, I zee a count o' the Prize Cattle Show up in Lunnun. I wanted to know what a sed about the pigs; whose they was and where they come vrom. I vound as how as there warn't a zingle hog vrom Hampshire among the lot. You knows that, I dare zay, as well as I do; and very like you be astonished at it, zummut. Tell'ee how 'tis, Zur. We volks in Hampshire breeds pigs as pigs ought to be, and dwoant goo vattenun on em up till they can't wag. We sez pork ought to have lane as well as fat, and we likes our

¹ From *Punch*, vol. ix., p. 264 (1845).

bihaacon strakey. Zame wi' cattle. Where's the sense or razon o' stuffun and crammun a box till a beant yeable to zee out o' his eyes? What is the use o' all that ere fat, I wants to know? Who is there as ates it? The ile-cake, turmut, manglewurzle, and cabbidge as is wasted in makun one bullick a monster, ood goo to keep dree or your fine boxen in good condishn. Why, zur, they med just as well fat up stags and hares and rabbuts, ay, and pheasants and paatridges, vor the matter o' that.

'Tell 'ee what, *Measter Punch*, if, 'stead o' vlingun away good provender to turn horned animals into Danul Lamberts, they was to bestow bread, and mate, and turmut on Christians, and make zome o' them a little fatter than they be, they'd do more good a precious zight; and I'm bound you be o' the zame opinion.

'I be, Zur, your bajient Zarvent,

'JOHN GROUTS.'

This is written by a person thoroughly conversant with the dialect; and perfectly illustrates the manner of speech of the people.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST.

1. Observations on Husbandry. By EDWARD LISLE, of Crux Easton. 2 vols. 8vo. London. 1757.

At the end is a Glossary of Hampshire Words. There is an Edition in one vol. 4to. published in the same year, which does not contain the Glossary.

2. Hampshire. MS. List of Words used in the neighbourhood of Alresford, Hants. By Rev. B. BELCHER. See *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1845, ii. 109.

On application to the Secretary of the Philological Society, it appears that this collection *has long been lost*.

3. School-life at Winchester College; with a Glossary of Words, &c., peculiar to Winchester College. By R. B. M[ANSFIELD]. Cr. 8vo., pp. 243, 2nd ed. London. J. C. Hotten, 1870.

[The Glossary contains a few words that are really provincial, the rest being school slang.]¹

¹ Quoted as *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

4. * *The New Forest ; its History and its Scenery.* By J. R. WISE. 4to., pp. viii. and 336. *London.* Smith, Elder, and Co., 1871.

There is a Glossary of words used in the *New Forest* at pp. 279—288; and other provincial words occur in the text. The publishers have kindly given leave to the E. D. S. to reprint these in the *Glossary of Hampshire Words* which is being prepared for the Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.¹

5. A List of Hampshire words was printed at pp. 37, 38 of vol. iv. of Warner's *Collections for Hampshire.* 6 vols, 4to. *London.* 1795.

These are simply collected and copied from Grose's *Provincial Glossary.*

A List of Hampshire Words was also printed at p. 481 of Wheeler's *Hampshire Magazine* for 1828. After considerable trouble, it was discovered to be the *very same list.*

At p. 137 of the same Magazine is a Dialogue between a lawyer and his client. The client's talk is perhaps intended to represent the *Hampshire* dialect; but it is short and not remarkable. See also *Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser., vol. x. pp. 120 and 256; 2nd Ser. xii. 493; 3rd Ser. i. 66.

6. * MS. Glossary of Hampshire Words. By Sir F. MADDEN.

This autograph MS. has been purchased for the E. D. S., and has been transcribed for press by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

7. * MS. Glossary of Words used in the Isle of Wight. To be edited, with additions, by C. ROACH SMITH, Esq. (brother of the compiler), for the E. D. S.

[N.B.—This has since been published by the E. D. S. as *Glossary C.* 23, in 1881.]

8. *Wykehamica.* A History of Winchester College and its Commoners, from the foundation to the present day. By H. C. ADAMS. 8vo. Oxford. 1878.

Contains a Glossary of School Words.

Nos. 2—7 are from the 'Bibliographical List' published by the E. D. S. in 1873, and marked as A. 1. among the Society's publications.

An asterisk is prefixed to such books of reference as are of admitted utility.

¹ Professor Skeat's collections are included in the present Glossary.

HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

HAMPSHIRE GLOSSARY.

Abear [u'bair], *v.* to put up with, endure. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abed [u'bed], in bed.—S.

Abele-tree [u'beel-tree], *sb.* *Populus alba*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Abide [u'bei'd], *v.* to put up with, endure; the same as *abear*. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abin [u'bin]. Because.

See *Recollections of the Vine Hunt*, privately printed [By the Rev. S. E. Austen-Leigh], p. 19 and note.

About [u'bou't], *adv.* very, extremely. Ex. 'She war just *about* mad.' 'It war just *about* cold.' It is used to intensify a statement.

Abouten [u'bou'tn], *prep.* about, near to.—Cooper.

Abroad [u'brau'd], *adv.* scattered.—J.

Abs [abs], *adj.* 'simply an abbreviation of "absent" written against a defaulter's name. Abs (more recently) is used with a verb, "get abs.," i. e. "get away."'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 415.

Account [u'kou'nt]. See 'Count.

Adapted [u'dap'tud], *adj.* accustomed to, versed in, experienced. Ex. 'A man *adapted* to pigs,' i. e. experienced in the breeding and care of swine.—N. H.

Adder's-Fern [ad'urs veern], *sb.* the common polypody, *polypodium vulgare*; so called from its rows of bright spores.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Addle [ad'l], *adj.* stupid.—J.

Adin [u'din], *prep.* within.—Cooper.

A done [u'dun], *imp.* (for 'have done,' a command or request to leave off).—J.

Adry [u'drei], *adj.* thirsty.—N. H.

Afeard [u'fee·rd], *pp. as adj.* afraid.—F. M.

Afore [u'foa·r], *before*. *Ak. often pronounced 'avore' [uvoar].—N. H.

After-math [aft·ur-maath], *sb.* a later crop of grass; called also **Lattermath**, *q. v.*—*Ak.

After-shear [aft·ur-sheer], *sb.* the after-math, or latter crop of grass.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Agape [u'gai·p], *adv.* surprised, wondering. 'He was all agape.'—N. H.

Agg [ag], *v.* to cut clumsily; to hack. *Ak.

Agin [u'gin·], *prep.* against.—Cooper.

Agister [u'jist·ur], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Agistment [u'jist·ment], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Agoggle [u'gog·l], *adv.* shaking, trembling, palsied. 'His head is all agoggle,' *i. e.* of a person paralyzed.—N. H.

Agone [u'gau·n], *adv.* ago, since. Ex. 'Ten years ago.'—J.

Agreeable [u'gree·ubl], *adj.* acquiescent, consenting (to a thing). Ex. 'I'm agreeable,' I consent.—Cooper; Wise.

A-hoh [u'hoa·], *adv.* on one side; generally 'all a-hoh,' all on one side.—*Ak. Ex. 'A load of corn all-a-hoh.'—Wise.

In North Hampshire it is used also of a person—upset, anxious, vexed. Ex. 'He was quite a-hoh because a shower come on, he thought 'ud spoil his hay.'—W. H. C.

Aich-bone [ai·ch-boan], *sb.* part of a rump of beef; commonly called *edge-bone*.—Cooper.

Ails [ailz], *sb.* beards of barley.—J.

Airs [airz] *sb. pl.* ash saplings.—W. F. Rose.

But see 'heirs,' which is universally applied to young trees in Hampshire.

Aish [aish], *sb.* stubble.—Grose; Warner; F. M. A mispronunciation for **Erish**, which see.

Akering-time [ai·kurin-teim], *sb.* the autumn, when acorns fall, and are gathered.—N. H.

Akermast [ai·kurmaast], *sb.* the fruit of the oak.

Aker [ai·kur], *v.* to gather acorns. Ex. 'The children be all gone *akering*.'

Akers [ai·kurs], *sb. pl.* acorns.—N. H.

Akse [aks], *v.* to ask. *Ak.; *N. and Q.* 1st ser. x. 401.

All-a-hoh. See **A-hoh**.

Alley [al·i], *sb.* a taw, not made of baked clay or grey stone, as common marbles are, but of *alabaster*, or what is supposed to be so; and hence its name. Brockett; Forby; F. M.

Allgood [aul'good] *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—J. B.

All-holland cakes [aul-hol'und-kaiks], *sb. pl.* for All-hallows. Cakes cried about on All-Saints day.—J.

All-in-a-churm. See **Churm**.

All-in-a-muddle. See **Muddle**.

Allow [alou'], *v.* (1) To think, suppose, consider. 'If you ask a peasant how far it is to any place, his answer nearly invariably is, "I *allow* it to be so far."'—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) To admit, concede, assent to. As if you state anything to them, they answer, 'I *allow* that.'—N. H.

Allus [au'luz], *adv.* always. *Ak.

Amost [umwoa'st], *adv.* almost. *Ak.

Amper [amp'ur], *sb.* a tumour or swelling; a flaw in a woollen cloth.—Cooper. Also, matter in a tumour; as, 'prick it, an' let th' *amper* out.'—Wise.

Ampery [amp'uri], *adj.* beginning to decay; especially applied to cheese; weak, unhealthy.—Cooper.

An [an], *prep.* if. Ex. 'An I were back, I'll pay you.'—J.

Anchor [ank'ur] *sb.* the chape of a buckle. *Ak.

Aneust [u'neu'st], *adv.* nigh, almost, near at hand.—Cooper. Much the same. *Ak.

Anguish [an'gwish], *sb.* inflammation. Of horses it is said, 'If we foment it, it'll take the *anguish* out of it.'—N. H.

Anigh [u'nei'], *adv.* near to.—J.

Anighst [u'nei'st], *prep.* near to. *Ak.

Anont, Anunt [u'nont', u'nunt'], *prep.* against, opposite. *Ak.

Any-when [en'i-wen], *adv.* at any time.—J.

Apast [u'past'], *adv.* or *prep.* past, after, beyond. *Ak.

Apern [ai'purn], *sb.* apron. See **Yapern**.

Apple-pie [ap'l-peɪ], *sb.* *Epilobium hirsutum*.—N. H.

Apse [aps], *sb.* the aspen-tree.—Cooper. Ex. 'made out of *apse*,' *i. e.* made of aspen wood.—Wise. The Abele-tree.—N. H.

Archet [aarch'ut], *sb.* an orchard. *Ak.

Argufy [aar'geufei], *v.* to argue, prove, have weight as an argument.—Cooper.

Arra-one [ar'u'wun'] e'er a one, ever a one. *Ak.

Arris [ar'iz], *sb.* the sharp rectangular edge of a piece of wood or stone, which is generally shaved off to prevent splintering or chipping. Ex. 'I'd better take the *arris* off ut.'—N. H.

Arse [haarz], *sb.* (1) The upright part of a field-gate to which the eyes of the hinge are fixed.

(2) The bottom of a post; the part which is fixed in the ground.—N. H.

Arter [aa·tur], *prep.* after.—Cooper.

Asprawl [u'sprau·l], *adv.* in a sprawling posture. 'He fell all *asprawl*.'—N. H.

Ast [aast·], *v.* to ask. Ex. 'He *ast* me to come.' 'I'll *ast* 'un to do 't.'

Astour [u'stoor·], *adv.* as it were.—N. H.

Athin [u'dhin·], *prep.* within. *Ak.

Athout [u'dhou·t], *prep.* without. *Ak.

Athurt [u'thurt·] *prep.* or *adv.* athwart. *Ak.

Attery [at·uri], *adj.* irascible, choleric. *Ak. Not common in Hants.—Wise. Unknown in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Atwo [u'too·], *prep.* divided, separated. *Ak.

Auver-drow [au·vur-droa], *v.* to overthrow, to upset. *Ak. Ex. 'I *auverdrow*'d my load,' i. e. upset my load.—Wise.

Aveard. West Hants.—Wise. See **Afeard**.

Axen [aks·n], *sb. pl.* ashes.—Grose; F. M.; *Ak.

Bachelor's-buttons [bach·elurz-but·nz], *sb.* the wild scabious. *Ak.
Scabiosa succisa.

Backside [bak·seid], *sb.* the back yard or back court of a house. *Ak.

Backsword [bak·soard], *sb.* the game of singlestick. *Ak. Not very general in Hants.—W. H. C.

Back up [bak·up], *v.* to vent any opinion, or retort energetically—generally in support of one's friend or party.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 416.

Bacon-rack [bai·kun-rak], *sb.* a railed frame fitted to the ceiling of a kitchen, or cottage, on which bacon is stored.—N. H.

Bacon-silt [bai·kun-silt], *sb.* a trough in which bacon is salted. W.

Badger-pied [baj·ur-peid], *adj.* sandy-coloured; applied to the tame boars found in the New Forest.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 259.

Bag [bag], *sb.* the udder of a cow. *Ak.

Bail [bail], *sb.* (1) a hanging bar to divide horses in a stable.
(2) The semicircular handle of a bucket or pot.—N. H.

Baily [bail·i], *sb.* a bailiff on a farm.—J.

Bait [bait], *v.* to mend or light a fire; cf. *Sc. beet*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192. See **Beet**.

Baker [bai·kur], *sb.* anything (such as a cushion or blotting-book) placed on a form to sit upon.—*Winch. Sch. Glos.* Anything comfortable to sit on (from the presumed comfortable warmth of a bake-house).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 416.

Ballyrag [bal·irag], *v. a. and n.* to abuse, to use vituperative language.—N. H.

Bang [bang], *v.* (1) To beat. Ex. 'I just about did *bang* 'un.'—J. (2) To puzzle, to overcome. Ex. 'That *bangs* me.'

Bangies [banj·iz], *sb. pl.* drab trousers; so called from *Bangy*, *q. v.* —*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Bangy [banj·i], *sb.* brown sugar.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From Bangalore, a coarse-sugar growing country. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 41.

Banney, Bannis, Banticle, Bannistickle [ban·i, ban·is, ban·tikl, ban·istikl], *sb.* the fish called the stickle-back. A.S. *bán*, bone, and *sticel*, a sting. *Ak.

Bannick [ban·ik], *v.* to beat or thrash.—Cooper.

Bargan [baag·un], *sb.* (1) A yard; as a rick *bargan*, a rick-yard. *Ak.

(2) A small property; a house and garden; a small piece of land. —N. H.

Barley-bird [baal·i-burd], *sb.* the Rays wagtail; *Motacilla campestris*, Pall. Known in the New Forest as the *barley-bird*, as it appears about the time the barley is sown.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310.

Barm [baam], *sb.* yeast. *Ak. This word is common in Hants; the A.S. *gist* [= yeast] pronounced in Hampshire *yest*, is used as well. See **Baum**.

Barton [baa·rtñ], *sb.* a farm-yard.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. Mr. Barnes gives the derivation of the first syllable from A.S. *beor*, a grange, not from A.S. *bere*, barley, as in Akerman; but the A.S. *beor* seems to lack authority.

Base [bais], *sb.* a sea-perch.—Grose; F. M.

Basket Fern [baas·kit-veeurn], *sb.* *Lastrea Filix-mas*.

Basket-fortune [baas·kit-forchun], *sb.* a small fortune. Said, it is believed, of a girl's marriage-portion.—Wise. Cf. German *Korb*.

Baste [baist], *v.* To beat or thrash.—N. H. To beat with a stick. Ex. 'Jim was terribly *basted* at the fair.'—J. Cf. Icel. *Reysta*, to flog.

Bat [bat], *sb.* a drag to a carriage or waggon. Also called a *drug-bat*.—Wise.

Batlings [bat·lingz], *sb. pl.* the (Winchester) boys' weekly allowance of one shilling.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Baum [baum], *sb.* barm, yeast. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. (There spelt *borm*.) See **Barm**.

- Bavin** [bav'in], *sb.* a bundle of the lop of a tree. See Barnes. Ex. 'Not a faggot, only a *bavin*.'—Wise. But the word faggot is unknown in North Hants; all bundles of lop or underwood being called *bavins*.—W. H. C.
- Bay** [bai], *sb.* (1) A division of a barn.—Wise.
(2) A bason (rare).—Wise.
- Bead-bind** [beed-beind], *sb.* the black bryony (*Tamus niger*).—Wise. See *Bedwine*.
- Bed-furze** [bed-fuz], *sb.* *Ulex nanus*.—J. B.
- Bed-steddle** [bed-stedl], *sb.* a bed-stead.—J.
- Bedwine** [bed·wein], *sb.* *Clematis Vitalba*, and *Polygonum Convolvulus*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B. Quære, *Bedwind*?
- Beechmast** [beechmaa'st], *sb.* the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.; Com.
- Bee-hake, Bee-hackle** [bee haik, bee hak'l], *sb.* a cap of straw placed over a 'bee-pot' to protect it from wet.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Bee-pot** [bee-pot], *sb.* a bee-hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Beest** [bee·u'st], *v.* 2nd *p. s. present*, (thou) art.—N. H. *Ak. gives the pronunciation *Bist*.
- Beeswaxers** [bee·zwak·zurz], *sb. pl.* thicklaced boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Beet** [beet], *v.* to replenish fire with fuel. A.S. *bétan*, to make better, improve, restore. 'When joined with *fýr* (fire),' observes Mr. Bosworth, 'it signifies to mend or repair a fire.' *Ak. In the New Forest pronounced *bait*.—Wise. See *Bait*.
- Beever** [bee·vurz], *sb. pl.* a portion of bread and allowance of beer laid out in (Winchester School) hall at *Beever-time*, *q. v.*; from the Fr. *boire* [Old Fr. *boivre*, *beivre*].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Obviously from the Italian 'bevere,' whence our 'beverage.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.
- Beever-time** [bee·vur teim], *sb.* a quarter of an hour's relaxation allowed to the (Winchester) boys in the middle of afternoon school in summer, to give them an opportunity of disposing of *beever*s, *q. v.*—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Behither** [be-hidh·ur], *adv. and prep.* on this side; on this side of.—Cooper.
- Be how 't will** [bee hou twil], *phrase.* Let the consequence be what it may.—J.
- Bell Heath** [bel-heth], *sb.* *Erica Tetralix*.—J. B.
- Bellis, Billis** [bel·uz, bil·uz], *sb. pl.* bellows.—J.
- Bellock** [bel·uk], *v.* to cry out or roar when beaten or frightened; a corruption of *bellow*. *Ak. Ex. 'To *bellock* like a bull.'—Wise.
- Bellocking** [bel·uking], *sb.* the bellowing or lowing of a cow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Benneting time [ben-iting teim], when the pigeons eat the grass-seeds.—Lisle.

Bennets, [ben-its], *sb. pl.* bents, bent-grass.—Wise. Spiry grass running to seed.—Lisle.

Ben't [baint], *present tense.* Be not. It is always used in Hampshire for the present of the *v.* to be, when negative. Ex. 'I *ben't* a gwyne,' 'I am not going.' 'He *ben't* no use.' 'We *ben't* tired.' 'You *ben't* cold, be ye?' 'They *ben't* come yet.'

Bent [bent], *sb.* This is the usual pronunciation in North Hants. See **Bennets**.

Berrin [ber-r'in], *sb.* a burying, a funeral.—J.

Besom [bez-um], *sb.* a broom.—F. M. A birch broom.—*Ak. A broom made of heath.—N. H.

Beswin', Beswind [bes-wcin, bes-weind], *sb.* *Convolvulus Major*.—Wise.

Bethwine [bethwein]. See **Bedwine**.

Bettermost [bet-urmst], *compar. adj.* much the best.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. Cooper explains it by 'superior, eminent.'—The better of two or more objects.—N. H.

Betwit [be-twit], *v.* to taunt, upbraid. *Ak.

Beugle, Bewgle. See **Bugle**.

Bibble [bib-l], *v.* to tipple. *Ak.

Bibbler [bib-lur], *sb.* corruption of *bibber*, a tippler. *Ak.

Biddy [bid-i], *sb.* a hen.—N. H. A chick.—J.

Bide [beid], *v. n.* (1) To dwell, live; as, 'where I do *bide*,' *i. e.* where I live. *Ak.

(2) To stay, remain. *Ak. to continue.

(3) To be postponed. Ex. 'We can let that *bide* till next week.'—N. H.

Big-bee [big-bee], *sb.* a drone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.

Bightle [beit-l], *sb.* a large wooden mallet.—N. H.

Bill [bil], *sb.* a bill-hook. *Ak.

Bill brighters [bil-breit-urz], *sb. pl.* small faggots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Billet [bil-it], *sb.* a bundle. Ex. 'A *billet* of reeds.'

Bindweed [bei'ndweed], *sb.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bine [bein], *sb.* the hop-stalk; so called because it *binds* round the pole.—Cooper.

Bird-batting [bur'd-bat'in], *sb.* the catching of birds by night with a net known as the *bat-folding net*. *Ak.

Bird-fraying [bur'd-frai'in], *part.* driving birds from seed or corn.—N. H.

Bird's-eyes [bur'dz-eiz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the various species of *Myosotis* and *Veronica*. See **Robin's-eyes**.—Wise.

Bishops-weed [bish'upz-weed], *sb.* *Mentha aquatica*; from which 'hum' is made. Called also bishop-wort [bish'up-wurt].—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Humwater**.

Bits. See **Beest**.

Bit and crumb [bit un krum], *every, phrase.* They say 'he is a good dog, *every bit and crumb* of him;' i. e. entirely.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Bitter-sweet [bit'ur-sweet], *sb.* a kind of apple; perhaps the *bitter-sweeting* of Shakesp. *Rom. and Jul.* ii. 4.—Wise.

Bittish [bit'ish], *adj.* rather; as, 'a *bittish* cold,' 'a *bittish* wet.'—F. M.

Bittle [bit'l], *sb.* a beetle (i. e. the insect). A.S. *bitel*. *Ak.

Blackberry-summer [blak'bur'i-sum'ur], *sb.* Fine weather experienced at the end of September and the beginning of October, when blackberries are ripe.—Wright.

Black-bob [blak-bob], *sb.* the cockroach (*blatta orientalis*).—Barnes.

Black-heart [blak-haart], *sb.* the bilberry; *vaccinium myrtillis*. 'So called by a singular corruption, the original word being *hartberry*, the Old English *heorot-berie* [from *heorot*, a hart, a stag], to which the qualifying adjective has been added. To go "hearting" is a very common phrase. See *Proceedings of the Phil. Soc.* iii. pp. 154, 155.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 280.

Black Heath [blak-heth], *sb.* *Erica cinerea*.—J. B.

Black Jack [blak-jak], *sb.* the caterpillar of the turnip-fly (*athalia spinarum*).—Barnes.

Black Merry [blak-mer'i], *sb.* a black fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Black Strap [blak-strap], *sb.* *Polygonum aviculare*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Blacktail [blak'tail], *sb.* the fieldfare. 'Large numbers frequent the New Forest, where it is known as the *blacktail*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Bladder [blad'ur], *sb.* a blister, boil, pustule. See *Firs-bladder* in Wise's *New For. Glos.* Also a burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch**; **Chill-bladder**.

Blare [blair], *v.* to bleat, cry. Ex. 'D'rat the wold thing *blaring* so.'—J.

Blatch [blach], *adj.* black, sooty. *Ak.

Blather [bladh'ur], *sb.* a bladder. *Ak.

Bleating [blee-ting], *sb.* a name given to the noise made by the wings of the snipe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Bleeding-heart [blee-ding-haart], *sb.* the hearts-ease (*Viola tricolor*).—Wise.

Blink [blink], *sb.* a spark of fire; glimmering or intermittent light. *Ak.

Blissy [blis-i], *sb.* a blaze. Cf. A.S. *blysa*, a torch; *blisier*, an incendiary. *Ak. Mr. Wise (*New Forest*, p. 193) explains it as an *adj.*—bright, said of a brightly burning fire; lit. *blazey*. I believe this to be an error. The word is the *Oxf. blizzy*, and is merely an allied word to *blaze*; indeed, Mr. Wise also endorses Akerman's definition, and cites the expression—'it is *blisseying*,' i. e. just blazing.—W. W. S.

Blood Vine [blud-vein], *sb.* *Epilobium angustifolium*.—J. B.

Bloody-Warrior [blud-i-wauriur], *sb.* the dark-coloured wall-flower. *Ak. The garden wall-flower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), so called from the blood-like tinges on its corolla.—Barnes's *Dors. Gl.*

Bloomy [bluo-mi], *adj.* hot. In sultry weather they say 'it's *bloomy* hot.' *Ak.

Blow [bloa], *sb.* a flower.—J. In North Hants not used of a single flower, but collectively. Ex. 'It's a very good *blow* this year,' i. e. the blossom is plentiful.—W. H. C.

Blow [bloa], *v.* to blush.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* To show embarrassment, either by blushing, as a rose *blows*; or from the resemblance to a whale when distressed.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Blowings [bloa-ingz], *sb. pl.* blossoms. *Ak.

Blue Cowslip [bloo-kou'slip], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 575.—J. B.

Bluff [bluf], *adj.* lusty, like a farmer.—J.

Boar-thistle [boar-thisl], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bob [bob], *sb.* a beetle.—N. H.

Bob, *sb.* a timber carriage.—N. H. See **Timber-bob**.

Bob, *v. act.* to carry on a timber-bob. Ex. 'We can *bob* that tree home.'—N. H.

Bob, *sb.* a large white jug, holding about a gallon. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* Probably from its price, one shilling.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Bobbery [bob-ur'i], *sb.* a quarrel, noise, disturbance.—Cooper.

Bobbies'-eyes [bob-iz-eiz], *sb. pl.* the forget-me-not. *Veronica Chamædrys*.—J. B.

Bobbish [bob-ish], *adj.* well in health. Ex. 'purty *bobbish*, thank 'e,' i. e. pretty well. *Ak.

Bolder stones [boa-ldur-stoa-nz], *sb.* large insulated stones found in the downs and sometimes in the valleys. The word is now used in

geology for a stone which has been rolled in an antediluvian torrent.
*Ak. Com.

Bolster-pudding [boəˈlstur-puədɪn], *sb.* a roly-poly.—J.

Bolt [boalt], *sb.* the line of cleavage of lath.—N. H.

Boncer [bonˈsur], *sb.* a taw or stone used to strike marbles from a ring.—N. H.

Boner [boəˈnur], *sb.* a smart rap on the spine.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Borse [baus], *sb.* a calf of half-a-year old.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Bosky [boski], *adj.* elated with liquor.—Cooper.

Bothen [boθˈun], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Bromfield's *FL Vectensis*, p. 259.—J. B.

Bottle-brush [botl-brush], *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bottom [botˈum], *sb.* a valley, glen, or glade. Cf. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 299.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. In North Hants used only of a valley.

Bouge [bouːj?], *v.* to bulge?—Wise (note on Cooper).

Boughy [bouːi], *adj.* applied to a tree which is full of boughs, instead of running straight up.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Boulder [boəˈldur], *sb.* See **Bolder**.

Boulder-head [boəˈldur-hed], *sb.* a work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes.—Cooper,

Bounce [bouns], *v. n.* to rebound, or *v. a.* to cause to rebound. Ex. 'bounce that ball.'—N. H.

Bounce [bouns], *sb.* boasting, pretension.—N. H.

Bound-oak [bound-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Mark-oak**.

Bower-stone [bouˈur-stoan], *sb.* a boundary-stone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Bowl-dish [boal-dish], *sb.* a wooden bowl with handle.—J.

Boy's-love [boiz-luv], *sb.* the herb southern-wood. *Ak. *Artemisia vulgaris*, called also *Old Man* in N. H.

Bozzle [bozˈl], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. The corn-marigold.—N. H.

Brakes [braiks], *sb.* common fern.—Cooper. Also in the compound form, *fern brakes*.—Wise.

Bran-geese [bran-goos], *sb.* the brent goose; *anser bernicla*, Illig. 'Locally known as the *brangoose*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Bran-new [bran-neu], *adj.* quite new. *Ak. In Wilts., they have also *vire-new* (fire-new). These terms were originally applied to things fresh from the forge. *Ak. Com. as *brand-new*.

Brashy [brash'i], *adj.* full of small stones.—Lisle.

Brave [braiv], *adj.* in good health, hearty. *Ak. Cf. Sc. *braw*.

Breachy [bree'chi], *adj.* brackish; applied to smuggled spirits which have been impregnated with salt water.—Wise (note on Cooper).

Bread and cheese [bred un cheez], *sb.* the leaves and the opening buds of the white thorn. *Crataegus oxyacantha*.—J. B. and Wise.

Break [braik], *v.* to tear. In Hants break is used for *tear*, and *tear* for *break*; as, 'I have *a-torn* my best decanter or china dish.' 'I have *a-broke* my fine cambrick aporn.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Brevet about [brev'ut u-bout], *v.* to beat about, as a dog for game. *Ak.

Brickle. See **Bruckle**.

Brighten [brei'tn], *sb.* a kind of lichen. Recommended as a remedy for weak eyes.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.

Brindled [brin'dld], *adj.* severe, fierce, stern; in the phrase, 'a *brindled* look,' equivalent to Lat. *torve tuens*.—Wise.

Brit [brit], *v.* to shatter, like hops from being over-ripe.—Cooper. Also used of corn.—Wise. To shed, to fall.—Lisle. Ex. 'The corn *brite*,' means that the husk opens. See Pegge's *Kentish Glossary*.

Brize [breiz], *v.* to press. 'Brize it down,' press it down.—Wise, *New Forest*. Rather perhaps **Prize**, which see.

Brock [brok], *v.* to tease, chaff, or badger. From *brock*, a badger.—Winch. Sch. Gl.

Broken-mouthed [broa'kun-mou'dhd], *adj.* said of a person (or animal) who has lost his teeth.—Wise.

Broody [broo'di], *adj.* spoken of a hen when inclined to sit; 'the hens are *broody*.'—F. M.

Brook-lime [bruok-leim], *sb.* *Veronica Beccalunga*.—J. B.

Broom-dasher [bruom-dash'ur], *sb.* one who pulls heath and makes it into brooms.—N. H.

Brow [brou], *adj.* brittle; but in the New Forest applied only to short, snapper, splintering timber of a bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*. Ak. has *brow*, brittle.

Brownie [brou'ni] *sb.* a bee.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Low Brown**.

Bruckle [bruk'l], *adj.* brittle, easily broken.—N. H.

Brum [brum], *adj.* without money.—Winch. Sch. Gl. From Lat. *bruma*, 'midwinter,' denoting the extremity of bareness in a boy's pocket.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Brummell [brum'ul], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*).—Warner; F. M.; Hal.; J. B. See **Bumble-kite**.

Brush [brush], *sb.* (1) A quarrel, a hurried fight.—N. H.

(2) 'A *brush* of a boy,' means a sharp, quick, active boy.—Wise. Cf. the phrase 'to *brush* about,' to be active, stir nimbly.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the *buck* of a cart or waggon, the body of it.—Grose ; Warner ; F. M.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the stag-beetle ; also called *pink-buck*. The children, when catching it, sing this snatch :—

‘ High *buck*, low *buck*,
Buck, come down.’

The female is known as the *doe*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bucky-cheese [buk-i-cheez], *sb.* a sweet, rank cheese. Perhaps from a rank, goatish taste, *bouc* in French signifying a he-goat.—Grose ; Warner ; F. M. ; as *bock* does in German.

Bud [bud], *sb.* a young deer. Applied in Sussex to a *calf* of the first year, because then the horns begin to appear or *bud*.—Wise (note on Cooper).

Budgy [budj-i], *adj.* round, like a cask. Ex. ‘ a little *budgy*, quatty thing.’—J.

Bugle [beu-gl] *sb.* a bull. ‘ A word forgotten even by the peasantry, and only to be seen, as at Lymington and elsewhere, on a few inn-signs, with a picture sometimes of a cow, by way of explanation.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Bulky [bul-ki], *adj.* generous.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Good-natured, liberal ; from *amplitudo*, sometimes used by Latin writers in this sense.—Adams’ *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Bull’s-head [buolz-hed], *sb.* the fish also called the miller’s thumb ; *Cottus gobio*, Linn.—White’s *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.

Bull-thrush [buol-thrush], *sb.* the missel-thrush.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bumble [bumb-l], *v.* (1) To buzz, to hum ; as, ‘ to *bumble* like a bee in a tar-tub.’

(2) To stumble, to halt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bummell, or **Bumble-kite** [bum-l, bumb-l-keit], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry. *Rubus fruticosus*.—Grose. See **Brummell**.

Bunch [bunch], *sb.* (1) A blow.

(2) A swelling (as the effect of a blow).

(3) A blotch, burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bladder**.

Bunch, *v.* to punch, to strike.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bundle off [bund-l-auf], *v.* to set off in a hurry.—Cooper.

Bundles [bund-lz], *sb. pl.* a game at cards, which I have often played, but forget now the way.—F. M.

Bunk [bunk], *v. in imper. mood*, be off !—F. M.

Bunny [bun-i], *sb.* a small ravine opening to the sea ; as in Chewton *Bunny*, Beckton *Bunny*. Also any small drain, culvert, &c. ‘ The little cottage was partly sheltered by an elbow of the cliff ; otherwise it would have been flying up the *bunny* long ago.’—*Cradock Nowell*,

2nd ed. p. 183. A footnote says:—‘The chink or narrow rift in the cliff-line, called in the Isle of Wight a *chine*, is known in the New Forest as a *bunny*.’

Bunt [bunt], *v. a.* to sift meal.—J.

Bur [bur], *sb.* the sweetbread of a calf or lamb. *Ak.

Burnbeat, or **Burnbate** [burn·beet, burn·bait], *v.* to cut up the turf and burn it in hillocks on the land.—Lisle.

Bush [buosh], *sb.* a thorn. Ex. ‘I’ve got a *bush* in my finger.’—J.

Bustle-headed [bus·l-heded], *adj.* badly-grown or stunted trees are so called.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183. As are the oak-trees whose tops are rounded and shorn by the Channel winds. See **Buzzly**.

Butt [but], *sb.* a small paddock. Ex. ‘The church *butt*, Shanklin.’—J. No doubt from being the field where archery was practised, at butts.—W. H. C.

Buttercups [but·ur-kups], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway’s *Dictionary*.—J. B. Com.

Butter-fingered [but·ur-fing·ur’d], *adj.* apt to let things slip through the fingers.—Pegge’s *Add. to Grose*; F. M. Com.

Butter-teeth [but·ur-teeth], *sb. pl.* broad and yellow teeth.—F. M.

Buttry [but·ri], *sb.* a dairy.—Wise.

Butty-lark [but·i-laak], *sb.* the meadow pipit; *Anthus pratensis*, Bechst. ‘The *butty-lark*, i. e. companion-bird, of the New Forest; so called because it is often seen pursuing the cuckoo, which the peasant takes to be a sign of attachment, not of anger.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Buzzly [buz·li], *adj.* used of a tree, without a leading shoot, and whose branches are thick and stunted.—N. H.

By now [bei nou], *adv.* just now, immediately.—Wise.

Caddle [kad·l], *sb.* a dispute, noise, confusion. *Ak. Also, confusion, litter, mess. Ex. ‘What a *caddle*’ = what a mess.—Wise.

Caddle, *v. a.* to tease; as, ‘don’t *caddle* me.’ *Ak. Also said of slow people. Ex. ‘How you da *caddle*!’—Wise.

Caddling [kad·lin], *adj.* troublesome, annoying. *Ak. In the New Forest it means—not agreeing.—Wise.

Cadge [kadj], *v.* to beg.—N. H.

Cadger [kadj·ur], *sb.* a beggar.—N. H.

Caffin, **Cavin** [kaf·in, kav·in], *sb.* the long-tailed titmouse; *parus caudatus*, Linn. ‘Known throughout the New Forest as the *long-tailed caffin* or *cavin*.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Call [kaul], *sb.* necessity, occasion. Ex. ‘You’d no *call* to do it.’—J.

Callards [kal'urdz], *sb. pl.* cabbage. *Isle of Wight*.—F. M.

Camber [kam'bur], *v. a.* to bend.—N. H.

Camber, *sb.* 'on the *camber*,' bent, bowed.—N. H.

Cammock [kam'uk], *sb.* 'In Hampshire almost any yellow flower, as S. John's Wort, Fleabane, Ragwort, &c. is called *Cammock*.'—Mr. G. B. Corbin in *lit.*—J. B.

Cammocky-Cheese [kam'uki-cheez], cheese made from milk flavoured with Rest-harrow.—J. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis spinosa*, being called *Cammock* in Hants. See above.—W. H. O.

Camshetting [kam'shuting], *sb.* boarding to keep up gravel; as the flooring of a wooden bridge; planking protecting a bank.—N. H.

Cane [kain], *sb.* a small weasel; 'a little reddish beast, not much bigger than a field-mouse, but much longer, which they call a *cane*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xv. 'The animal here spoken of by White is probably only the female of the common weasel, which is constantly smaller than the male.'—Note by Rev. L. Jenyns.

Canker [kan'kur], *sb.* (1) A fungus, a toadstool.—Wise, *New Forest*.
*Ak.

(2) A sore.—N. H.

Cankered [kan'kurd], *adj.* sore. Ex. 'That dog's ear is *cankered*.'—N. H.

Cant [kant] *v. a.* (1) To tilt up or put into a sloping position.—N. H.
(2) To jerk.

(3) To *cant* off; to let an object slip or fall.—Cooper.

Cantankerous, *adj.* contentious, quarrelsome. *Ak. Com.

Cargo [kaar'goa], *sb.* a hamper of good things from home.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Carriage [kar'r'ij], *sb.* (1) A drain, water-carriage. *Ak.

(2) A waggon-load. Ex. 'I expect he'll have a *carriage* of wheat in Basingstoke market o' Wednesday.'—N. H.

Cass [kas], *sb.* a spar used in thatching.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Spar-gad*.

Cassey [kas'i], *sb.* a causeway.—Wise.

Cass'n [kas'n], 2nd *p. s. pr.* (thou) canst not. *Ak.

Cassock [kas'uk], *sb.* any kind of binding weed.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166.

Casty [kaast'i], *sb.* a cask; as, a '*casty* of beer.'—F. M.

Note.—Sir F. M. writes it *casté*, which can hardly mean anything but *casty*.

Caterwise [kai'turweiz], *adv.* diagonally.—J.

Cat's eye [kats ei], *sb.* Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.—N. H.

Cat's head, [kats hed], *sb.* the name of a kind of apple.—Wise.

Cat's head, *sb.* the end of a shoulder of mutton. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Cat's tail [kats tail] *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*, Linnæus.—F. M.

Cat's tails [kats-tailz], *sb. pl.* catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Cattan [kat-un], *sb.* a sort of noose or hinge, which unites the 'hand-stick' to the flail. It is made in two parts. The joint which fits the flail is made of leather, as it is required to be more flexible near the part which strikes the floor.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Causey [kau-zai], *sb.* a causeway.—J.

Certicate [sur-tikait], *sb.* certificate. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Cham [cham], *v.* to chew, champ. *Ak. Common in Hants. Said in *N. F.* of being put out of temper. Ex. 'You've no occasion to *cham* it.' Said also of a person not liking a thing—'You seem to *cham*.'—Wise.

Charlick [chaa-lik], *sb.* wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*.—N. H.

Charm [chaam], *sb.* noise; as of bees, birds, children; in the phrase 'they are all in a *charm*,' they are all talking loud. A.S. *cyrn*, a noise, shout, clamour; as in *synnigra cyrm*, uproar of sinners; *Cædmon* xxxiv. 17. *Ak. Also called *churm*. See **Churm**.

Chase-row [chais-roa], *sb.* in planting quicksets a single *chase* is a single row; a double *chase* means another row planted below the first, not directly underneath the upper plants, but under the middle of the intermediate spaces.—Lisle.

Chaum [chaum], *sb.* a chasm; a crack in the ground. *Ak.

Chavish [chav-ish], *sb.* a chattering of many birds or noisy persons.—Cooper. Ex. 'What a *chavish* you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).

Cheeses [chee-zuz], *sb. pl.* the fruits of *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B.

Chesil-bob [chiz'l-bob], *sb.* the wood-louse.—N. H.

Chilbladder [chil-blad-ur], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Childag [chil-dag], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Chilver-lamb [chil-vurlam], *sb.* a ewe-lamb. A. S. *cilfor-lamb*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See Thwaite's *Heptateuch*; *Leviticus* v. 6. *Ak.

Chimley [chim-li], *sb.* a chimney. *Ak.

Chine [chein], *sb.* a small ravine on the sea-coast. Bournemouth, and Isle of Wight.

Chink [chink], *sb.* the chaffinch.—F. M. Also see Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308. See **Spink**.

Chinner [chin-ur]. *sb.* a grin (*cachinnus*).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Chisel [chiz·l], *v. a.* to cheat.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418. Not peculiar to Winchester.

Chissom [chis·um], *v.* to put forth roots; to grow.—Lisle. To germinate. *Ak. See **Chit**.

Chit [chit], *v.* to bud, or germinate.—*Ak. To sprout out, to grow.—Lisle. A.S. *cŷ*, the tender shoot of a herb; hence the term 'little *chit*' applied to a child. *Ak.

Chitterlings [chit·urlingz], *sb. pl.* the entrails. The word is also applied to an old-fashioned frill in the W. of England—as, 'here comes old Warder wi' his *chitterlin* vrill.' *Ak. Cf. *divina tomacula porci*.—Juvenal, *Sat.* x. 355. In Jarvis's translation of *Don Quixote*, ed. 1842, p. 1, we read that the knight enjoyed 'sheep's *chitterlings* on Saturdays.' So in *Hudibras*,—'Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.'—Bell's ed., vol. i. p. 87. In the New Forest we hear also of 'a *chitterlin* shirt.'—Wise. See **Souse**.

Chocky [chok·i], *adj.* chalky, dry.—Lisle.

Choice [chois], *adj.* careful. Ex. 'Tom's mortal *choice* over 'em peasen.'—J.

Choor, Char [choor, chaa], *v.* to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant, as a *char-woman* does. *Ak. A.S. *cerre*. Com.

Choor, Char, *sb.* a turn of work. *Ak.

Chop [chop], *v.* to exchange, to barter. *Ak. Com.

Chopper [chop·ur], *sb.* pig's chap.—J.

Chops [chops], *sb. pl.* the jaws, or face; as, 'To give one a slap in the *chops*.'—F. M. Com.

Chouse [chous], *sb.* a shame, a scandal. Here it has been Wykehamically diverted from its original meaning, viz. 'to cheat.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Chow [chou], *v.* to bite or masticate food.

Christmas [kris·mus], *sb.* (1) The holly used to decorate churches, houses, meat, &c. at Christmas.—F. M. Also (2) used generally of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).—J. B.

Chuck [chuk], *v. a.* to cast, to throw.

Chuck, Chuck [chug], *interj.* a word commonly used in calling swine.—Grose; Warner; F. M. See **Chug**.

Chuckle-headed [chuk·l-heded], *adj.* stupidly noisy.—Cooper.

Chucks [chuks], *sb. pl.* large chips of wood.—Cooper.

Chuffy [chuf·i], *adj.* broad-faced, healthy. Ex. 'a *chuffy*-headed rascal.'—J.

Chug [chug], *sb.* a pig; so called from the term (*chug, chug*) used in calling swine. See **Chuck**.—N. H.

Chump [chump], *sb.* a log of wood. *Ak.

Chunk [chunk], *sb.* (1) A log of wood.

(2) A large slice—as of cheese, bread, or bacon.

Church-litten [church-lit'n], *sb.* a churchyard or burying-ground.—Cooper.

Churlick [chur'lik], *sb.* *Sinapis arvensis*. See **Charlick**. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Churm [churm], *sb.* a noise, disturbance, confusion; cf. A.S. *cym*.

Ex. 'Like a swarm of bees all in a *churm*;' again, wild ducks are said to be 'in a *churm*' when they are in confusion, flapping their wings before they settle or rise.—Wise, p. 191. See **Charm**.

Churn-owl [churn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**. (Probably for *churm-owl*; see **Churm**.)

Circusified [sur'kusifeid], *adj.* It being remarked to a Hampshire farmer that his horse (a spotted roan) was a peculiar colour, he replied, 'Well, he do look rather *circusified*.'—W. H. C.

Civer [kiv'ur], *v.* to cover. Ex. 'That rick ought to be *civered*.'—N. H.

Civer [kiv'ur], *sb.* cover. Seems used for *chest* in Stacey's account of Langtreys's murder; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Aug. 9, 1829.—F. M. If so used, it would seem to be a mispronunciation not of *cover*, but of *coffer*.—W. H. C.

Civil [siv'l], *adj.* good-natured; much used of animals, as 'a *civil* dog.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. Ex. 'He was always a very *civil* dog to we.'

Claggy [klag'i], *adv.* wet, miry.—J.

Clam [klam], *sb.* (1) The stacks in which bricks are built within a kiln. See *clamp* in Pegge's *Kenticisms*.

(2) The place where bricks are dug.—N. H.

Clane [klain], *adj.* clean. *Ak.

Clap-down [klap-doun], *v.* (1) To sit down.—Cooper.

(2) To put down.

Clap-on, *v. a.* to fix quickly.

Clap-to, *v. n.* to shut, to go together, to slam, as of a door or a gate.

Ex. 'If yer let 'un go, he'll *clap-to*.'—N. H.

Clappers [klap'urz], *sb. pl.* stepping-stones in a brook or stream, to enable foot-passengers to cross, generally suffixed to the name of a place, as 'Mattingley *clappers*.'—N. H.

Claps [klaps], *v.* to clasp. (So in Chaucer, Prol. 273.)

Claps, *sb.* a clasp. *Ak. So also they say, 'a *claps-knife*.'—Wise.

Cleet [kleet], *v.* to shoe oxen when they work.—Wise, *New Forest*.

*Ak. has *cleet*, to mend with a patch. See below.

Cleets, *sb. pl.* iron tips on a shoe.—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. has *cleet*, a patch. In N. H. a plate of brass or iron, nailed or screwed to wood, for various purposes, is called a *cleet*.

Clever [klev·ur], *adv.* straight (?). It is used thus: 'I went *clerer* to Brighton.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Clim [klim], *v.* to climb. *Ak.

Clinker [klin·kur], *sb.* a blow.

Clinkers [klin·kurz], *sb. pl.* bricks burnt very hard, and not fit to be placed with others. So called from the noise they make when struck.

Clit [klit], *adj.* clotted, close. Ex. 'I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be *clit*.'—Grose. [The example is from Grose, who assigns no meaning; the meaning is given by Dr. Curry, in MS. additions to Grose, where we find, '*clitty*, clotted, close.'—W. W. S.]

Clitches [klich·uz], *sb. pl.* the chinks in the boles of beech-trees.—*N. Hants, Wise.*

Clittery, or Cluttery [klit·uri, klut·uri], *adj.* said of weather; changeable weather, inclinable to be stormy.—Grose; F. M.

Clivers [kliv·urz], *sb. pl.* cleavers, goose-grass, *Galium aparine*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Clyders**.

Clo [kloa], *sb.* a box on the ear. Contracted probably from *clout*.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420. [Or from *claw*; Cf. *clapper-claw*.—W. W. S.]

Clocking [klok·in], *sb.* the sound made by falling, gurgling water.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Cf. to *cluck*.

Close [kloas], *adv.* hard, sharp. Ex. 'It hits *close*,' i. e. it hits hard.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Clout [klout], *sb.* a box on the ear. *Ak. Com.

Clow [klou]. See **Clo**.

Clum [klum], to handle roughly or clumsily. A.S. *clom*, a band, &c. *Ak.

Clumpet [klump·it], *sb.* a clod of earth.—N. H.

Clung [klung], *adj.* hard, as wood when it has become dry and tough.—N. H.

Clutch [kluch], *adj.* close. Ex. 'He holds it quite *clutch*.'—Cooper.

Cluttery. See **Clittery**.

Clyders [klei·durz], *sb.* *Galium aparine*.—Wise. See **Clivers**.

Coaching [koach·in], *part.* drinking beer in the harvest-fields.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. x. 400.

Coal-shoot [koal-shoot], *sb.* a coal-scuttle.—J.

Coary [koar·r'i], *adj.* 'About the middle of a field near me, there runs a vein of black, *coary*, and yet dry earth.'—Lisle, i. p. 28. I have inquired of farmers and labourers for the meaning of this word, but the sense seems to be lost.—W. H. C.

Coathe, or Cothe [koadh], *v.* to cause a disease in sheep. 'The springs in the New Forest are said to *cothe* the sheep, i. e. to disease their livers.'—Wise, *New Forest*. From A.S. *cóðu*, disease.

Coathy [koa'dhi], *adj.* rotten ; applied to diseased sheep.—Warner ; F. M. See **Cothe**.

Cob [kob], *sb.* a lump of clay, such as those with which walls, houses, &c. are built. So we hear of *cob-walls*, and a *cob-house*.

Cob-nut, *sb.* a large species of hazel-nut.—See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*.—F. M. In the Isle of Wight a *cob-nut* is a large nut.—*Akerman's *Wilts Gl*.

Cocker [kok'ur], *sb.* a light horse, occasionally used in the plough.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Cock-eyed [kok'eid], *adj.* squinting. See **Forby**.—F. M.

Cockle [kok'l], *sb.* the bur of the burdock (*Arctium lappa*).—Wise.

Cock-squoilin [kok-skwoi'lin], *sb.* the barbarous custom of throwing at cocks ; formerly a custom at Shrove-tide. This unmanly pastime is, I fear, not entirely abolished in some parts of England [A.D. 1842]. I have seen the poor unfledged nestlings of small birds stuck upon a gate-post and thrown at by countrymen. *Squoilin* is also used for throwing. *Ak. See **Squoil**.

Cock-steddling [kok-sted'lin], *sb.* a boyish game ; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Sept. 27, 1813.—F. M.

Codgel [kodj'el], *sb.* the fat on the under-jaw of the hog.—N. H.

Codger [kodj'ur], *sb.* a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.—N. H.

Colley [kol'i], *sb.* a kettle.—Wise.

Colt-pixey [koalt-piksi], *sb.* a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which *wickers* (neighs), and misleads horses into bogs, &c.—Grose ; Warner ; F. M. 'As ragged as a *colt-pixey*' is a common proverb.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in the Forest district which has not its '*Pixey Field*' and '*Pixey Moor*' ; or its '*Picksmoor*,' and '*Cold-Pixey*,' and '*Puck-piece*.' At Prior's Acre we find '*Puck's Hill*,' and not far from it lies the great wood of '*Puck-pits*' ; whilst a large barrow on Beaulieu Common is known as the *Pixey's Cave*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 175. See also Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 513.

Combe [koom], *sb.* a valley.—Cooper.

Come [kum], *adv.* used to indicate the completion of a period. Ex. 'Twill be a year *come* next Michaelmas.'—N. H.

Come-back [kum-bak'], *sb.* a guinea-fowl. Its peculiar cry is supposed to resemble the pronunciation of these words.—F. M.

Con [kon], *sb.* a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles (whence the derivation : *κόνδυλον*, a knuckle).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420.

Conk [konk], *v.* to croak. *Conking* is especially used of the hoarse croak of the raven ; but the word, like the bird, is rare.—Wise.

Contraption [kontrap'shun], *sb.* (1) Construction.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

(2) Contention.—*Ibid.*

Coop [koop], *interj.* a word used in calling horses ; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. Probably a contraction of 'Come up.'

Coopiddy [koop·idi], *interj.* a word used in calling poultry to their food. Suggested by Sir Frederick Madden to be a corruption of 'Come biddy.'

Copse [kops], *sb.* underwood cut at stated times. *Com.* The expression 'all in a copse,' means *indistinct*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Copse Laurel [kops lor·r'u'l], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 798.—J. B.

Cotch [koch], *v. a.* to catch.—N. H.

Cotched [koch·d], *part.* caught.—N. H.

Cothe [koadh], *adj.* applied to sheep, means diseased in the liver.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Coathe**.

Cot-house [kot-hous], *sb.* an outhouse, shed.—Wise.

Cotterel [kot·erul], *sb.* the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Cotteril, *sb.* a hook to hang spits, &c. on.'—Cooper.

'Count [kount], *sb.* value, importance. Ex. 'He be'ant no 'count ;' It is of no value.—N. H.

Couples [kup·ilz], *sb. pl.* ewes and lambs.—Lisle.

Cow [kou], *sb.* an earthenware funnel, placed on the tops of chimneys, curved and revolving with the wind. More generally elsewhere called 'cowl,' which is the correct name.

Cow-cress [kou-kres], *sb.* *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.—J. B.

Cow-lease. See **Lease**.

Cow-parsley [kou-paas·li], *sb.* *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—J. B.

Cowowing [kou·ouin], *sb.* the caw, or noise made by rooks.—N. H.

Cowslip [kou·slip], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*, a curious misnomer. 'In proof of the incurious nature of the Hampshire peasantry, I could not find any one at Strathfieldsaye who knew its name ; some called the plants snowdrops (the white variety), others daffodils, whilst the rest pronounced them to be cowslips !'—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 965.—J. B.

Cramp [kramp], *sb.* (1) A bend in a ditch or fence.

(2) A bent iron, or the like.—N. H.

Cranky [krank·i], *adj.* (1) Brisk, merry, jocund.—Cooper. Ex. 'I am pretty cranky.'—Wise.

(2) Peevish, fretful, cross.—N. H.

Craup. See **Crope**.

Craw [krau ; *Ak. *writes* crāw], *sb.* the bosom ; the crop of a bird ; 'a spelt th' drenk down's crāw,' he spilt the drink down his bosom. *Ak. Hence shirt-craw, the bosom of a shirt.—Wise.

Creeny [kree-ni], *sb.* small, diminutive.—*Ak.

Creepers [kree-purs], *sb. pl.* low wooden pattens or clogs.—F. M.

Criamany [kreiam-uni], *interj.* an expression of surprise.—N. H.

Crim [krim], *sb.* a small quantity; lit. a crumb. *Ak.

Crimany [krim-uni], *interj.* expressive of surprise. See Forby.—F. M.

Crink-crank [krink-krank], *adj.* 'Crink-crank words are long words—*verba sesquipedalia*—not properly understood.' See *Proceedings of Phil. Soc.*, v. 143-8.

Crippled or Cropped [krip-uld, krop-uld], *pp.* found unable to do the lesson.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.

Critch [krich], *sb.* any earthenware vessel; a jar.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. v. 251.—Cf. Fr. *Cruche*.

Croaky [kroak-i], *adj.* sickly, weak, delicate; applied to plants. Ex. 'My roots did look rather *croaky* till the rain come.'—N. H.

Crock [krok], *sb.* (1) An earthen vessel.—Cooper.

(2) A pot; more commonly applied to an earthen pot. Hence our 'crockery ware.' A.S. *crocca*, a pot or pitcher. It occurs in *Richard the Redeles* (ed. Skeat, ii. 52); 'And cast adoun þe *crokk* þe colys amyð.'—*Ak. Perhaps borrowed from the Welsh. Cf. W. *cregyn* or *crochan*, a pot.

Crope [kroap], *pt. t. of vb.* to creep.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. *Ak.

Cropped [krop-uld], *pp.* floored in an examination.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Crippled**.

Cross-patch [kros-pach], *sb.* an ill-tempered fellow, as defined by Forby. Cf. the lines, 'Cross-patch, Draw the latch,' &c.—F. M. Com.

Crow [kroa], *sb.* the peacock butterfly. See **Owl**.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Crow-gaper [kroa-gai-pur], *sb.* a very hot day.—N. H.

Crow-pecks [kroa-peks], *sb. pl.* *Scandic Pecten*, the shepherd's needle.—J. B. 'Called also *old woman's needle*. There is a common saying in the New Forest that "Two *crowpecks* are as good as an oat for a horse;" to which the reply is, "A *crowpeck* and a barley-corn may be."—Wise, *New Forest*.

Crow's claw [kroa-z-klau], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Crow's foot [kroa-zfuot], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Crowner [krou-nur], *sb.* a coroner; as in Shakespeare, &c. *Ak.

Crummy [krum-i], *adj.* fat, fleshy, corpulent.—Cooper.

Crutch [kruch], *sb.* 'dish, or earthenware pipkin; as, a lard-*crutch*, a butter-*crutch*.'—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Critch**, and cf. Germ. *Krug*, and Fr. *Cruche*.

Cubbidy. See **Cooppidy**.

Cubby-hole [kub'i-hoal], *sb.* a snug place. *Ak. Probably for *cup-board hole*.

Cuckoo-day [kuok'oo-dai], *sb.* the day on which Beaulieu fair is held, April 15. There is a local proverb, 'The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair to buy him a great-coat;' because he arrives about that time.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 180.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Orchis mascula*. The name is differently applied in different counties. In the Midland Counties it is often the lady's-smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), and in the more northern counties the wood-sorrel (*Orchis acetosella*); each appearing at the particular period when the cuckoo arrives. In Shakesp. *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2, the 'cuckoo-buds of yellow hue' is said of the lesser celandine.—Wise.

Cuckoo-spit [kuok'oo-spit], *sb.* the fine white froth on plants, which covers the larva of the *Cicada spumans*. Otherwise *frog-spit* and *toad-spit*.—F. M.

Cud [kud], *adj.* pretty, nice.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Pleasant; possibly [from] Couth, Couthy.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.

Cues [keu'z] *sb. pl.* shoes for oxen.—Lisle. *Ak.

Cull [kul], *Tom Cull*, *sb.* the fish called the 'miller's thumb.'

Culls [kulz], *sb. pl.* inferior sheep separated from the rest of the flock. From *cull*, to choose.—Cooper.

Cusnation [kuznai'shun], *adj.* an epithet compounded of *curse* and *'nation*. *Ak.

Cut [kut], *sb.* a method of drawing lots. [The method, described, is merely interesting as showing that the old word *cut* is in use at Winchester].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Cute [keut], *adj.* acute. *Ak. Com.

Cut-thorn [kut·thaun], *sb.* the perambulation of the limits of the borough of Southampton is so called.—F. M. *Cut-thorn* is, in fact, the name of an enclosure which is one of the boundaries visited in the perambulation. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 50 and *passim*.—W. H. C.

Cuttran, Cutty [kut·ran, kut'i], *sb.* a wren. *Cutty* is the commoner term; *cuttran* is a contraction of *cutty-wren*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dab [dab], *sb.* (1) A blow. Ex. 'A geart *dab* in the chaps.'
(2) A proficient. Ex. 'He's a *dab* at that work.'—J.

Dabster [dab'stur], *sb.* a proficient. *Ak.

Daddick [dad'ik], *sb.* rotten wood. *Ak.

Daddicky [dad'iki], *adj.* decayed, rotten. *Ak. Ex. '*Daddicky* wood.'—Wise.

Daffodil [daf·odil], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.

Daglets [dag·lutz], *sb. pl.* icicles. *Ak.

Dain [dain], *v. a.* to sharpen, or beat out, a pick, fork, hoe, &c.—N. H.

Darks [daaks], *sb. pl.* nights on which the moon does not shine. Used by sailors and smugglers.—Cooper.

Darling [daa·lin], *sb.* the smallest or youngest of a farrow or litter of pigs, &c.—Cooper; Wise.

Dawg [daug], *sb.* a dog.

Dead-horse [ded·haus], *sb.* To 'work out a *dead-horse*,' is to work out an old debt.—Cooper. To ride the *dead-horse* is to be behind-hand.—J.

Dead-man [ded·man], *sb.* the line of string marking the next course of bricks, in bricklaying.—N. H.

Dead Man's Hands [ded-manz handz], *sb. pl.* *Orchis mascula*.—J. B.

Dean [deen], *sb.* a hollow among downs. As *Finch-dean*, *Bram-dean*.—J.

Deaw [di'au?], *sb.* dew. A.S. *déaw*. *Ak.

Deaw-bit [di'au·bit?], *sb.* a dew-bit, *q. v.* *Ak.

Deaw-bitter [di'au-bit·r?], *sb.* a dew-beater; one who has large feet or who turns his toes out, so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking. *Ak.

Deaw-claw (written *deaw-clāw*), [di'au-klau], *sb.* a dew-claw. *Ak. It means a bone or nail behind a deer's foot.—Webster. Also behind a dog's foot.—N. H.

Decker, Dicker [dek·ur, dik·ur], *v.* to ornament, to spangle. 'A lady's fingers are said to be *deckered* with rings, or the sky with stars.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dedocky [ded·oki], *adj.* failing, likely to die. Said of trees. 'That tree has been *dedocky* some time.'—N. H. See **Daddicky**.

Dee [dee], *sb.* day. So also *to-dee*, *to-day*.—Cooper.

Deedily [dee·dili], *adv.* diligently; it applies to anything done with a profound and plodding attention, or an action which engrosses all the powers of the mind and body. See note to *Our Village Sketches*, by Mary Russell Mitford, vol. i. p. 244.—F. M.

Deedy [dee·di], *adj.* diligent, plodding, attentive. Ex. said of a servant: 'She's very *deedy*.'—N. H.

Deer's-milk [dee·rz-milk], *sb.* wood-spurge; *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. 'So called from the white viscous juice which exudes from its stalks when gathered.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Denial [denei·ul], *sb.* an encumbrance. Ex. 'His children be a great *denial* to 'un.'—J.

Desperd [desp·urd], *adj.* desperate. *Ak.

Deusiers [deuz·yerz?], *sb. pl.* the valves of a pig's-heart. Grose says this is a corruption of *Jew's ears*. *Ak. A person with large ears is said to have *deusiers*.—Wise.

Devil's Coach-wheels [dev·ulz-koa'ch-wheelz], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. Hayling Isld. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Devil's-guts [dev·ulz-guts], *sb. pl.* the dodder plant. *Cuscuta Europæa*.—J.

Devil's purses [dev·ulz-purs·iz], *sb. pl.* skate-eggs, commonly found empty on the sea-shore.—F. M. Also called *Mermaid's-purses*, and in some places *Skate-barrows*, from a fancied resemblance to a hand-barrow.

Dew-beater. See Deaw-bitter.

Dew-berries [deu·beriz], *sb. pl.* The large wild berry resembling the bramble-berry, but generally growing closer to the ground.—F. M. *Rubus cosius*. See *Dew-berry* in Halliwell. In a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1836, p. 126, the writer says that, in Sussex, the *dewberry* is the *gooseberry*, and refers to Culpepper's *Herbal*.

Dew-bit [deu·bit], *sb.* the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast.—Halliwell; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. defines it—a breakfast, a meal taken while the dew is on the grass; on which Wise notes—only in hay and corn harvest. See Deaw-bit.

Dew-claw. See Deaw-claw.

Dew-cup [deu·kup], *sb.* the first allowance of beer to harvestmen.—Halliwell, s. v. *dew-drink*.

Dey-hus [dai·us,], *sb.* a dairy. *Ak. (who writes *Da'us*, *Day'us*, *Deyhus*).

Dik [dik], *sb.* a ditch.—Cooper.

Dill-cup [dil·kup], or **Yellow-cup**, *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*; the 'tufted crow-toe' of Milton (*Lycidas*, 143).—Wise, *North Hants*.

Dillijon [dil·ijaun], *sb.* a heavy two-wheeled cart. The similarity of this word to the French *diligence* is apparent. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. v. 251. The writer had only heard it at Fullerton, a secluded spot in Hampshire.

Dirt [durt], *sb.* loose earth, or mould; it has no reference to want of cleanliness.—N. H.

Dis-sight [dis·seit], *sb.* a blemish, a disfigurement. Ex. 'twill be no *dis-sight* to cut that tree.'—N. H.

Dis-remember [dis-rememb·ur], *v.* to forget.—J.

Dish-washer [dish-wash·ur], *sb.* the wagtail; doubtless from the constant sweeping motion of the tail. *Ak. In Hants, the wagtail is also called 'Molly *dish-washer*.'—Wise.

Doaty [doat·i], *adj.* unsound, decayed, rotten. Applied to wood.—N. H.

Dock [dok], *sb.* *Rumex sanguineus*, to which great medicinal virtues are attributed by the country people. A decoction of dock-root, called 'dock-root tea,' is considered an excellent purifier of the blood; and the leaf is supposed to be good for the sting of a nettle. When a child is stung, he plucks a dock-leaf, and, laying it on the part affected, sings—

'Out 'ettle, in dock,
 Dock shall ha' a new smock;
 'Ettle zhant ha' narrun [ne'er a one]!'

See the expression 'Nettle in, doke out' in Chaucer's *Troil. and Cress.* ed. Bell, vol. v. p. 196. *Ak.

Dock, *v.* to *dock* a book, to tear out the leaves.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Dock-yard mead [dok·yaad-meed], *sb.* as recently as thirty or forty years ago every labourer was either a poacher or smuggler, very often a combination of the two; and to this day various fields far inland, are still called the *dockyard-mead*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170 (A.D. 1863).

Doe [doa], *sb.* the female of the *buck*, i. e. of the stag-beetle.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Buck**.

Doff [dauf], *v.* to do off; to *doff* the coat or hat. *Ak.

Dogberries [dog·beriz], *sb. pl.* the hips of the wild rose (*Rosa Canina*), the *dogrose*.—Wise.

Dogged [dog·ed], *adj.* (a disyllable), very, excessive; as 'dogged cute,' very acute. . *Ak.

Dog's grass [dogz·graas], *sb.* *Cynosurus cristatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Dogwood [dog·wuod], *sb.* *Rhamnus Frangula*. R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B. But note that *dog* is often pronounced *daug* in North Hants.

Dole [doal], *sb.* food given in charity, at Christmas-tide.—N. H.

Dole [doal], *sb.* a stratagem, clever trick.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From *dolus*, a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422.

Dolifier [doal·ifeiur], *sb.* one who contrives a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, *ibid.*

Doll [dol], *sb.* the smallest pig in a litter.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dollop [dol·up], *sb.* (1) Cooper has *dallop*, a packet or lump of tea, weighing from 6 to 18 pounds, so packed for the convenience of smuggling. On which Wise notes—a *dollop* of tea was a certain weight, equal to 28 pounds in Hants.

(2) *sb.* A lump of anything. Ex. 'Them 'taters are *dollops* of flour.'—J.

Don [don], to do on, to put on. *Ak.

Donnarg [don·arg], *v.* to argue in an overbearing manner; to contradict (lit. to down-argue). Ex. 'He'd *donnarg* oon out of ool's Christian name.' See **Harg**.—Wise.

Donnings [don·ingz], *sb. pl.* things put on, clothes, apparel. *Ak.
See **Don**.

Dorymouse [dor·imous], *sb.* a dormouse.—Wise.

Dotchel [doch·ul], *sb.* a small animal of its kind.—N. H.

Dount [dount], *v.* to dent, dint, imprint.

‘Here’s the poor harmless hare from the woods that is tracked,
And her footsteps deep *dounted* in snow.’

Song in N. F., entitled ‘A Time to Remember the Poor.’—Wise.

Dout [dout], *v. a.* to do out, put out, extinguish. Ex. ‘We’ve *douted* the fire.’

Dovvel [dov·ul], *sb.* the devil. *Ak.

Down-along-volk [doun-ulong-voak], *sb.* the ‘down-along-folk,’ i. e. the inhabitants of Dorset and the West; opposed to *up-along-volk*, i. e. those in Surrey, Sussex, &c.—Wise.

Downarg. *Ak. See **Donnarg**. Also pronounced *downharg*.

Dowse [dous], *sb.* a blow; as, ‘a *dowse* in th’ chops,’ a blow in the face. *Ak.

Dowse [dous], *v.* to beat down.—N. H.

Drag [drag], *sb.* a heavy harrow.—N. H.

Drag, *v. a.* to harrow with a drag.—N. H.

Draggle-tail [drag·l-tail], *sb.* a slattern.—J.

Drail [drail], *sb.* a land-rail. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. (A mere contraction.)

Drash [drash], *v.* to thrash.—Wise.

Drashel [drash·ul] *v.* a thrashel, i. e. a flail.—Wise.

Drattled [drat·ld], *pp.* used like ‘hanged,’ as a profane oath; as, ‘No, I’ll be *drattled* if her is.’ In his *Glos.* Akerman gives —‘*Drattle*, a corruption of a profane oath, “God throttle,” but not thus understood now.’ Probably it was *never* so understood, but is a mere variation of *dratted*, which is from *drat*, a corruption, I suppose, of ‘God rot,’ as it is also used in the form *drot*.—W. W. S.

Drant [draut], *sb.* the throat. *Ak.

Dray [drai], *sb.* (1) A squirrel’s nest. ‘A boy has taken three little squirrels in their nest, or *drey*, as it is called in these parts.’—White’s *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxxiv. note, ed. 1843. Chiefly North Hants. In the New Forest they use *cage*.—Wise. In W. Browne’s *Britannia’s Pastorals*, Bk. i. 5, we read of a squirrel that he ‘gets to the wood, and hides him in his *dray*.’—W. W. S.

(2) A prison.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dredge [drej], *sb.* (1) Oats and barley mixed.—Cooper; See A. V. *Job* xxiv. 6 (margin). See **Drudge**.

(2) A bush-harrow.—J.

Drouth [drout], *sb.* thirst. Cf. A.S. *drugað*. *Ak.

Drouthy [drou'ti], *adj.* thirsty, dry. *Ak.

Drow [droa], *v.* to throw. See Akerman's *Wilts. Tales*, p. 170.

Drowd, *pp.* of *drow*, i. e. thrown. *Ak. Also used, I believe, for the *pt. t. i. e.* threw.

Drove-road [droav'road], *sb.* an unenclosed road over one field leading to another.—Cooper.

Drucksy [druk'si], *adj.* rotten, decayed, used especially of wood.—N. H.

Drudge [druj], *sb.* dredge, mingled corn, oats mixed with barley.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Dredge**.

Drudge [druj], *v.* to harrow with bushes.—Cooper.

Drug-bat [drug-bat], i. e. a drag-bat, a drag for a wheel. See **Bat**.—Wise.

Drumbledore [drumb'l-doar], *sb.* the humble-bee. See **Dumble-dore**. Wise.

Drunch [drunch], *v.* to draw up, to press, to squeeze.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dry [drei], *adj.* thirsty.—N. H.

Drythe [dreidh], *sb.* drought, thirst.—J.

Dubbed [dub'd], *adj.* blunt, without a point. *Ak.

Dubbin o' drenk [dub'n u drenk], *sb.* a mug of beer. *Ak. A half-pint of beer.—Wise.

Dubby [dub-i], *adj.* short, blunt, not pointed; as 'dubby fingers,' and 'dubby nose'.—Cooper.

Dubersome [deu'bursum], *adj.* doubtful.—J.

Duck [duk], *sb.* expression of face.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422. Com. as a school-boy's word.

Udder, Duther [dud'ur, dudh'ur], *v.* to confuse, deafen, confound with noise. *Ak.

Duds [dudz], *sb.* petticoats, clothes.—J. Com.

Duffer [duf'ur], *sb.* a pedlar; applied only to a seller, or rather hawker, of women's clothes.—Cooper.

Dumble [dumb'l], *adj.* stupid. *Ak. See **Dummell**.

Dumble-dore [dumb'l-doar], *sb.* (the humble-bee) a large species of wild bee, remarkable for the noise it makes in flying. The name is evidently expressive of the noise made by this insect. Forby elegant'y refers to the βομβεῦσα μέλισσα of Theocritus, but the Teut. *bommen*, *sonare*, appears to be its more immediate root.—F. M. *Dumb*, like *Hum* and *Boom*, is an imitative word.—W. W. S.

Dummell [dum'l], *adj.* slow to comprehend.—N. H. Cf. Ger. *dumm*.

Dumpt [dumpt], *adj.* blunt: comparative, *dumpter*.—N. H.

Dunch [dunch], *adj.* slow of comprehension ; deaf.—Cooper. Deaf, stupid. Ex. 'Dunch as a bittle,' i. e. deaf as a beetle. *Ak. Common in the New Forest.—Wise. Cf. 'And all the daughters of music be deaf ; that is when the eares be dull and *dunch*.'—Newton, *An Herball to the Bible* [1587] p. 237. 'The allusion is to Ecclesiastes xii. 4, where the Vulgate has '*Obsurdescent omnes filia carminis*.'

Dunch-dumpling [dunch-dump·lin], *sb.* a hard dumpling, made of flour and water. *Ak.

Dunnamany [dun·u'men·i], *for* 'I don't know how many.'—Cooper.

Dunnamuch [dun·u'much], *for* 'I don't know how much.'—Cooper.

Dunnies [dun·iz], *sb. pl.* *Petasites vulgaris*.—J. B.

Dwarf-elder [dwaurf-eld·ur], *sb.* *Ægopodium Podagraria*. 'The common name throughout Hants.'—Dr. Bromfield, *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.

Eairts [airtz], *sb.* (1) Stubble.

(2) That which is refused at meals.—N. H. i. e. orts.

Earth [urth], *sb.* to one, two, three earths, means to plough the ground once, twice, or thrice ; to sow after one, two, or three ploughings.—Lisle.

Earth-nuts [urth-nuts], *sb. pl.* the tubers of *Ænanthe pimpinelloides*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 260.—J. B.

Easy [ee·zi], *adv.* easily ; for which it is generally used in N. H. Ex. 'He'll *easy* walk that far.' 'That can *easy* be mended.'

Eath, or Yeath, *sb.* earth. *Ak.

Edge-grown [edj-groan], *adj.* coming up uneven ; not ripening together.—Lisle.

Een-a-most [een·u'moast·], even almost, nearly.—Cooper.

Ees [ees], *sb.* an earth-worm.—J. Halliwell and Wright spell it *Eace*.

Eez [eez], *adv.* yes. *Ak.

Effet [ef·ut], *sb.* an eft, a kind of lizard. A.S. *Efeta*.—N. H. Also *Ak. and N. F.

Elam [eal·um], *sb.* a handful of thatch. 'Common in the New Forest. Three *elams* make a *bundle*, and 20 *bundles* a *score*, and 4 *scores* a *ton*.'—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Yelm* in Halliwell.

Eldern [el·durn], *sb.* an elder-tree. *Ak.

Eldern, *adj.* anything made of the elder-tree. *Ak.

Ellum [el·um], *sb.* elm, the elm-tree.—N. H.

Elm. See **Helm**.

Elmin [el·mun], *adj.* made of elm. Also *sb.* 'an *elmin* tree,' an elm-tree. *Ak. As an adjective it should, no doubt, be spelt *Elmen*; as 'Oaken,' 'Beechen,' 'Golden,' &c.—W. H. C.

Emmet [em·ut], *sb.* an ant.—Wise.

Emmet-humps [em·ut-humps], *sb. pl.* anthills.—Wise.

Empt [empt], *v. a.* to empty, to void, to pour out. *Ak.

Enjoy [enjoɪ], *v.* to thrive, to grow freely. Used of plants. Ex. 'They oaks do seem to *enjoy* the'selves.'—N. H.

Erishes [er·ishuz], *sb. pl.* stubble.—N. H.

Ershe [ursh], *sb.* stubble.—Lisle. See **Erishes**.

Eten-bird [ee·tn-burd], *little, sb.* the wryneck. 'Known in the New Forest as the "Little Eten bird," and from its cry the "Weet-bird."'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310. See also **Barley-bird** and **Felling-bird**.

Ether [edh·ur], *sb.* a piece of pliant underwood wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge.—Cooper. They speak of an '*ether-hedge*,' i. e. a hedge made like a hurdle.—Wise. From A.S. *eder*, a hedge. *Ak. In a 'stake and *ether* hedge,' the stake is the upright, the *ether* the horizontal twisted rod. 'When you intend to stock a pool with carp or tench, make a close *ethering* hedge, across the head of the pool, about a yard distance off the dam, and about three feet above the water.'—Bowlker, *qu. in Isaak Walton*, pt. i. ch. 20.

Ether [edh·ur], *v.* to bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Eve-jar [eev-jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.

Evet. See **Effet**.

Eye [ei], *sb.* 'A light *eye*,' a break in the clouds.—Wise.

Eyoty [ei·uti], *adj.* like an eyot or island. Ex. 'That *eyoty* piece near the ford.'—N. H.

Fag [fag], *v.* to reap oats.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. 400. Corn cut with the sickle is said to be *fagged*.—Wise.

Faggot [fag·ut], *sb.* a 'trimmed' bundle of fire-wood. *Ak. See **Bavin**. The word *faggot* is never used in North Hants; 'bavin' is the term universally employed.—W. H. C.

Faggot [fag·ut], *sb.* a term of reproach [to a female] —J.

Faggots [fag·utz], *sb. pl.* a savoury mess of liver and onions.—J.

Fairy-butter [fair-i-but·ur], *sb.* *Tremella*.—J. *T. Nostoc?*

Fairy's Bath [fair-iz-baath], *sb.* *Peziza coccinea*.—J.

Fall [faul], *sb.* the time of cutting timber.—Cooper.

Fall [faul], *sb.* a valley.—F. M.

Fallals [fal'alz], *sb. pl.* the *mundus muliebris* [a woman's ornaments]. Forby limits it to flaunting and flaring ornaments, and derives it from the Lat. *phaleræ*; but this is very doubtful.—F. M.

Fardel [faa'dul], *sb.* a part. Certain classes were divided into three *fardels*, or parts, for the examination.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Fashion [fash'un], *sb.* a corruption of *farcey*, a disease in horses.
*Ak. Akermann relates the following:—An old Wilts farmer, when his grand-daughters appeared before him with any new piece of finery, would ask what it all meant. The girls would reply, '*fashion*, gran' vather,' when the old man would rejoin, 'Ha! many a good horse has died o' th' *fashion*!'

Fat flab [fat flab], *sb.* a cut off the fat part of a breast of mutton.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 423.

Fat hen [fat hen], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum* [?].—J. B.

Favour [faiv'ur], *v.* to resemble, to be like. Ex. 'He very much *favours* his mother.'—J.

Fay [fai], *v.* to act or work notably. 'It *fays* well'; it works well; it answers.—Cooper. So also, 'it don't *fay* at all.'—Wise. Cf. Fr. *faire*.

Fearful [feer'fuol], *adj.* timorous, timid; 'a *fearful* man,' a timid man. The word occurs in 3 *Hen.* VI. v. 4.

Fearn [vee'urn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.

Featish [fee'tish], *adj.* fair, tolerable, middling. Ex. 'How be 'ee?' '*Featish*, thank 'e.'—'There's a *featish* crop of grass yonder.'—Chaucer has *fetis*; Prol. 157. *Ak.

Feck [fek], *sb.* a pointer.—J.

Feck, *adj.* worthless.—J.

Felling-bird [fel'ing burd, vel'ing burd], the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*. Sometimes called the stripping-bird. It derives these names from its note being first heard about the time (April) when oaks are *felled*, and the bark *stripped*.—N. H.

Fen [fen], abbreviated from Fend or Defend; an expression in frequent use among schoolboys, and applied in various ways. See **Let** and **Sweal**. *Ak. gives the form *fend*; it is short for *defend*. See **Fingy**.

Fenny [fen'i, ven'i], *adj.* mouldy. Ex. 'blue *vennied* cheese.'—J.

Fern-owl [furn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.

Fescue [fes'keu], *sb.* a kind of grass (Lat. *Festuca*).—J.

Fess [fes], *adj.* used among schoolboys to express—confident, presumptuous. 'You are very *fess*.' Probably a corruption of *fierce*.—F. M. To be *fess* is to be set up, elated, in high spirits.—Wise.

Fessy [fes'i], *adj.* (1) Proud, upstart.

(2) Put out, flurried; 'fashed,' as the Scotch would say.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Fetch [fech], *sb.* a trick.—J.

Fetch [fech], *v.* used with reference to churning butter. 'To *fetch* the butter,' to raise the cream into a certain consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Feyer [vei'ur], *sb.* a fair. Ex. 'Be'est a-gwine to *feyer*.'—N. H.

Fid [fid], *sb.* a piece. Ex. 'A *ful* of cheese.'—J.

Fig [fig], *sb.* a raisin. A *figgèd* cake, a plum-cake, made with raisins and currants. A *figgèd* pudding, a plum-pudding.

File [feil], *sb.* a deep cunning person. So a hare is said 'to run her *file*,' i. e. foil.—Cooper.

Fingers-and-Thumbs [fin'gurz-and-thumz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.

Finjy [finj'i], a corruption of 'fen I [or rather of 'fend I]; when some one of a number of boys had something unpleasant to do, the one who said *finjy* last had to do it.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* See **Fen**. Adams gives it as *finge*, and imagines it to be the Latin rendering of *feign*.—Wykehamica, p. 423.

Fir-apples [fur-ap'lz], *sb. pl.* cones of *Pinus sylvestris*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Fir-needles [fur-nee'dlz], *sb. pl.* the leaves of the Scotch Fir, *Pinus sylvestris*.—N. H.

Fire-bladder [feir-blad'ur], *sb.* a pimple or eruption on the face.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch** and **Bladder**.

Firk [furk], *v.* A dog is said to *firk* himself when searching and scratching for fleas on his body.—Wise.

Fit [fit], *adj.* a *fit* time, i. e. a long time; *fit* deal of trouble, i. e. much trouble.—N. and Q. 1st S. x. 120.

Fitten [fit'un], *sb.* a pretence. *Ak.

Fitten [fit'n], *part. pres.* fit, proper.—Cooper. Put for *fittin'*, i. e. *fitting*.

Fiz-gig [fiz-gig], *sb.* a whirligig; a round piece of iron or brass, serrated at the rim; through two holes near the centre, a piece of whipcord is passed. When set in motion by the twisting of the string, either in the air or in water, it makes a whizzing, hissing, or *fizzing* noise.—F. M.

Flags [flagz], *sb. pl.* (1) The pieces of turf which are pared off, in burning land. 'The practice of harrowing after burning shakes much earth from the *flags*.'—Driver's *General View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 88.—W. W. S.

(2) The leaves of *Typha latifolia*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Flannel-plant [flan'l-plaant], *sb.* *Verbascum Thapsus*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 598.—J. B.

Flapper [flap'ur], *sb.* a young bird that has just taken wing, but cannot fly fast.—Cooper. Applied in Hants to young wild-ducks, as, 'To go a *flapper*-shooting.'—Wise.

Flead [flead], *sb.* the fat inside the skin of a pig.—J.

Fleck [flek], *sb.* (1) The fat of a pig before it is boiled down into lard. *Ak. has the spelling *flick*, *vlick*.

(2) The fur of the hare.—J.

Fleet [fleet], *sb.* (1) A sheet of water.—N. H.

(2) A ditch filled by tide.—J.

Fleet [fleet] *v.* to float.—Cooper.

Flem [flem], *sb.* a 'fleam,' or farrier's lancet, for bleeding cattle. *Ak.

Flem-stick [flem-stik], *sb.* the small stick used for striking the *flem* into the vein. *Ak.

Flew [floo] *adj.* puny, weak.—N. H. See **Flue**.

Flick [flik], *sb.* a thin membrane.—J.

Flick, *v. a.* (1) To inflict a smart, stinging pain, by striking the hand, &c. with [the corner or end of a] silk-handkerchief or other article.

(2) To strike a horse a sharp stroke with the end of the lash of a whip.—N. H.

(3) *v. n.* to flutter.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, ii. p. 63.

Flick. See **Fleck**.

Flicking-comb [flik'in-koam], *sb.* a large-toothed comb.—J.

Flipper-de-flapper [flip'ur-di-flap'ur], *sb.* noise and confusion caused by show.—Cooper.

Flisky [flisk'i], *adj.* small, minute; as '*flisky* rain,' *i. e.* fine rain. —Wise, *New Forest*.

Flitch [flich], *sb.* a plank cut from the middle of a tree. Ex. 'We'll get a good *flitch* out of that 'ere tree.'—N. H.

Flitch, *adj.* (1) Impertinent, busy, lively.—*Ak.

(2) Good-natured, good-humoured. Ex. 'You are very *flitch* to-day,' *i. e.* good-natured.—Wise, *New Forest*. Hence—

(3) Over-friendly. Ex. 'Don't be too *flitch* wi'un.'—J.

Flitterings [flit'uringz], *sb. pl.* the tops of oak-trees when lopped.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Flitter-mouse [flit'ur-mous], *sb.* a bat. Cf. Germ. *Fledermaus*.—N. H.

Flitterns [flit'urnz], *sb. pl.* oak saplings. 'Oak-trees and clean oak *flitterns* with their tops, lops, and bark.'—*Bill of Sale at Hursley*, June 1876. Asking a man exactly what was meant by *flitterns*, I was told that they would be so called until they were as thick as, or thicker than, a man's leg.—W. F. Rose.

Floddy [flod'i], *adj.* plump, stout. Ex. 'They pigs be *floddier* than yourn.'—N. H.

Flook [flook], *sb.* a hydatid worm found in the livers of rotten sheep. *Ak. Com. See **Fluders**.

- Flop** [flop], *adv.* plump, flat.—F. M. Ex. 'To fall *flop* down.'
- Flounders** [floun·durz], *sb. pl.* animals found in the livers of rotten sheep.—Cooper. They are called *flooks* or *fluders* in Hants.—Wise. See **Fluders**.
- Flouse** [flous], *v.* to dabble, splash, play in the water; said of children, ducks, &c. splashing in the water.—Wise.
- Floush-hole** [floush-hoal], a hole that receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and into which it flows with great violence.—Cooper.
- Flucks** [flukz], *v. a.* to peck in anger like a hen. Ex. 'Th' old hen *flucksed* 'un.'
- Fluders** [flood·urz], *sb. pl.* worms, which on certain land get into the livers of sheep, when the animal is said to be *cothed*. Called also *flooks* and *flounders*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Cothe**.
- Flue** [floo], *adj.* washy, weakly, liable to catch cold, tender. Ex. 'That horse is very *flue*.'—Cooper. Also called *fluey* [floo·i].—Wise. See **Flew**.
- Fluff** [fluf], *sb.* the nap of a coat, or any light gossamer substance.—F. M.; Com.
- Flush** [flush], *adj.* fledged. *Ak.
- Flush**, *adj.* even or level.—Cooper. Probably general among mechanics. '*Flush*, a term common to workmen, and applied to surfaces which are on the same plane.'—Weale's *Dict. of Terms in Architecture*, &c. 5th ed.
- Flying-snakes** [fle·in-snaikz], *sb. pl.* dragon-flies.—Wise.
- Fob** [fob], *v.* to froth as beer.—Cooper. Ex. 'How the beer *fobs*!'—Wise.
- Fogey** [foa·gi], *adj.* passionate.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Foldshore** [foal·dshor], *sb.* the stake, or shore, which supports the hurdle of the sheepfold.—N. H.
- Fool** [fool], *sb.* a wag; a witty person; one who diverts the company. Ex. 'He do make me laugh so, he be such a *fool*.'—N. H. It has, in this sense, no reference to want of intellect.
- Footy** [foo·ti], *adj.* foolish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Paltry, trifling, valueless. *Ak. Silly, foolish, beneath notice.—Cooper. Also, contemptibly small.
- Fore-right** [foa·r-reit], *adj.* headstrong.—Cooper. In 'Hants a *fore-right* person is an idiot, or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong and does things hand over head.'—Dr. Pegge, *Glos. of Kenticisms*; E. D. S., *Glos.* C. 3.—W. W. S.
- Fork** [fauk], *sb.* a digging fork with three tines. See **Prong**.—N. H.
- Fotch** [foch], *pt. t.* of *vb.* to fetch.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Fotched** [foch·d], *pr.* of fetch.—N. H.
- Foust** [foust], *v. n.* to become musty or mouldy.—N. H.

Fousty [fou'sti], *adj.* musty, mouldy.—N. H.

Fowsty [fou'sti], *adj.* musty, ill-savoured. It is also spoken of the asthma called the *fowst*, and a person is said to be *fowsty* when he has a fit of it.—F. M.

Fractionous [frak'shus], *adj.* quarrelsome, fretful. *Ak. But this is general.

Frail [frail], *sb.* a rush basket, in which labourers carry their food. Ex. 'And in his *frail* a most glorious dinner, hanging on a hedge-stake.'—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, iii. p. 65.

Fray [frai], *v. a.* to frighten. See **Bird-fraying**.—N. H.

Fresh [fresh], *sb.* homebrewed small-beer, requiring to be drunk new or fresh.—Cooper.

Fresh liquor, *sb.* unsalted hog's fat. *Ak.

Frim [frim], *adj.* growing fast, full of sap.—N. H.

Fringed water-lilies [frinj'd wau'tur li'liz], *Menyanthes nymphoides*, *sb.* the buckbean.

Frit [frit], *pp.* as *adj.* frightened.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Frought**.

Fritch [frich], *adj.* intimate, sociable.—Grose; F. M. The same as **Flitch**. Ex. 'You are very *fritch* with your advice,' i. e. very forward or impertinently busy.—Wise. See **Flitch**.

Frith [frith], *sb.* copse-wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Frithing [fridh'ing], *part. pr.* cutting underwood.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, iii. 64.

Froar [froar], *pp.* frozen. *Ak.—Wise.

Fromward or **Frommard** [frum'urd], *sb.* a tool used in lath-rending or cleaving.—N. H.

Frought [fraut], *pp.* frightened.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120. Sometimes pronounced *Frit*.

Front [frou], *adj.* angry.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Frow [frou], *adj.* apt to break off short.—N. H.

Frum [frum], *adj.* fresh, juicy; applied to corn, grass, vegetables, &c. *Ak. Apples from the tree are said to be *frum*. See **Frim**.

Frump [frump], *sb.* a cross old woman.—F. M.

Frying-pans [frei'in-panz], *sb. pl.* the 'cups' of acorns.—Wise.

Fudgy [fudj'i], *adj.* irritable, fretful, uneasy. Ex. 'They young cows are apt to be *fudgy* in milking.'—N. H.

Funch [funch], *v. a.* to push rudely. Ex. 'He *funched* me, an' I *funched* 'un agin.'—J. A mispronunciation for punch.

Furk [furk], *v.* to expel; to be *furked*, to be expelled.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* [Old Eng. *firke*, to drive away.]

Furl [furl], *v.* to throw. Ex. 'He *furled* a geart stick at his head.'
—J. (Probably a mispronunciation of Hurl.)

Furze [fuz], *sb.* *Ulex europæus*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.
—J. B. 'Ak. gives the pron. 'fuz.' So pronounced, but in North Hants the *Ulex* is generally called Gorse.

Furze-hacker [fuz-hak-ur], *sb.* the bird whinchat; so called from its cry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Furze-jack [fuz-jak], *sb.* the whinchat.—N. H.

Fusty [fust-i], *adj.* thirsty. *Ak.

Gaany [gaan-i], *adj.* sticky.—N. H.

Gaa oot [gaa oot], *interj.* go out, go outwards; addressed to horses in a team. The opposite to *coom hedder*, come hither. *Ak.

Gaby, *sb.* a stupid or clumsy fellow. *Ak. Com.

Gaffer [gaf-ur], *sb.* grandfather.—Cooper.

Gag [gag], *v.* to choke; like a dog or cat in eating greedily.—J.

Gait [gait], *sb.* a crotchet, a whim. 'When a person has done anything foolish, he says—"This is a *gait* I have got."'
—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gale [gail], *sb.* an old bull, castrated.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Gall [gaul], *sb.* a disease in the oak tree.—W. H. C.

Galley [gal-i], *v.* to frighten.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives—'gallered, gallowed, frightened.' Chatterton has the word, which he no doubt picked up at Bristol.

'List! now the thunder's rattling noisy sound
Moves slowly on, and then, full-swollen, clangs;
Shakes the high spire, and lost, expended, drowned,
Still on the gallard ear of terror hangs.'

Chatterton's Works, ed. Skeat, ii. 112.

See also *Trans. of the Phil. Soc.*, 1858, pt. i. pp. 123, 124, with reference to *gallow* in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, iii. 2.

Galley, *v. a.* to drive away. Ex. 'Galley them pigs out o' the peasen.'—J. Evidently a second meaning of the same verb.

Galley-baggar [gal-i-bag-ur], *sb.* a scarecrow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives the form *galley-crow*. Evidently compounded from the preceding.

Gallows [gal-uz], *sb.* a frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry.—N. H.

Galls [gaulz], *by*, *interj.* 'By Galls!' an oath.—Wise.

Gambril [gam-brel], *sb.* a spreader.—J.

Gameling [gam·ulin], romping about.—Cooper. Used of children playing.—Wise. Merely a corruption of *gambolling*.

Games [gainz], *sb. pl.* tricks. Ex. 'He played strange games wi' 'un.'—N. H.

Gamesome [gai·umsum], *adj.* forward, dissolute.—N. H.

Gammer [gam·ur], *sb.* grandmother.—Cooper.

Gammocky [gam·uki], *adj.* wild, full of tricks. Ex. 'Most boys be *gammocky* at first.'—N. H.

Gant [gaant], *adj.* gaunt; thin, lean, long-legged.—Cooper.

Garn [gaan], *sb.* a garden. *Ak.

Gawney [gaun·i], *sb.* a simpleton. *Ak. A stupid person.—N. H.

Gear [geer], *sb.* the harness of horses, &c. *Ak.

Gearn [gairn], *sb.* a garden.—N. H.

Geart [gurt], *adj.* great.—N. H.

Gee [jee], *v.* to agree, to go on well together. *Ak.

Genuine [gen·euin], *sb.* praise. The adjective 'immense' was prescriptively attached to it. Ex. 'He got immense *genuine* for his voluntary from the Doctor.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Gettet [get·et], *pp.* or *adj.* sprung, or slightly cracked.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gibber [jib·ur], *sb.* foolish talk.—Wise.

Gie [gee], *v.* to give. *Ak.

Giggle [gig·l], *v.* to stand awry, to stand crooked. Especially of small things, which do not stand upright.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gild-cups [gild·kupz], *sb. pl.* buttercups and marsh marigolds. The latter are sometimes called *halcups*. 'Mardon-ground, that takes more pride in the company of the cowslipp, then the *gilt-cup* which carrieth the garland from the rest.'—Vaughan (of New Court); *Herefordsh. Waterworks*, sig. Q. 2.

Gill-go-by-ground [jil·goa·bei·ground], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.

Gimmel [gim·l], *sb.* a 'gambrel,' an iron or wooden splinter used in hanging up a pig, sheep, &c. by the tendons of the hock. *Ak.

Girt, *adj.* See **Geart**.

Glinicy [glins·i], *adj.* smooth, slippery; applied only to ice.—Cooper.

Glope [gloap], *v.* to spit.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Gloxing [gloks·in], *sb.* the noise made by falling, gurgling water. —Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. *Ak. has '*Glox*,—the sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel.'

Glum [glum], *adj.* dull, heavy, out of spirits, sulky, gloomy.—Cooper. Com.

Glutch [gluch], *v.* (1) to stifle a sob.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
(2) To swallow. *Ak.

Gnash [nash], *adj.* crude, raw.—Lisle.

Goadsman [goad·zmun], *sb.* the driver of an ox-team. Ex. 'Thee'st a kind-hearted *goadsman* as ever went to field.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*. A novel. 1829. ii. p. 22.

God A'mighty's colly-cow [god umeit·iz kol·i-kou], *sb.* the ladybird; *Coccinella septempunctata*; which it is considered unlucky to kill. Hants children repeat this rhyme:—

' God a'mighty's colly-cow,
Fly up to heaven;
Carry up ten pound,
And bring down eleven.'

They also use the common rhyme, quoted in Barnes.

God a'mighty's thumb-and-fingers, *sb.* *Lotus corniculatus*. See **Fingers**.

Goggle [gog·l], *sb.* shake, tremor. Ex. 'His head was all on a *goggle*,' said of a paralytick person.—N. H.

Goldcup [goa·ldkup], *sb.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Cooper says—
'The meadow ranunculus.'

Gold Heath [goa·ld heth] *sb.* *Sphagnum*.—J. B.

Gold- or Golden-Withy [goa·ld, goal·dun-widhi], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—J. B. The bog-myrtle, or sweet gale.

' Beneath their feet, the myrtle sweet
Was stamped in mud and gore.'

New Forest Ballad, by Charles Kingsley.

'It grows in all the wet places in the Forest, and is excessively sweet, the fruit being furnished with resinous glands.'—Wise, *New Forest*. It also grows in damp places in the fir woods and heaths in the north of the county, in the neighbourhood where Kingsley resided. Its sweet scent is very perceptible, especially after a shower, whether it be in fruit or only in leaf.—W. H. C.

Goldweed [goa·ldweed], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*.—J. B.

Gomer [goa·mur], *sb.* (1) A pewter dish.

(2) A new hat.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Adams suggests 'go-homer' as the derivation.—*Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Gooding [guod·ing], *sb.* To 'go *gooding*' is when poor old women go about on St. Thomas's day to collect money for Christmas.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178. The recipients are supposed to be the wives of holders of cottages—'goodmen,' *i. e.* house-holders (comp. St. Matt. xxiv. 43), and were called Goodwife or Goody. Hence the name. In old lists of *Goodings* of Bramshill, the recipients are all entered 'Goody so-and-so.'

Goose-gogs [goo·sgogz], *sb. pl.* gooseberries.—F. M.

Goalings [gos·linz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the willow.—J.

Gown [goun], *sb.* coarse brown paper.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Grab [grab], *v.* to rake up with the hands so as to soil them.—Cooper. Cf. to *grub*, and Germ. *graben*, to dig.

Grabble [grab·l], *v.* to snatch or take roughly.—J.

Grabby [grab·i], *adj.* grimy, filthy, dirty.—Cooper. Cf. *grubby*.

Graff, Grampher [graaf, gram·fur], *sb.* a pig brought up by hand. Wise, *New Forest*. See **Wosset**.

Graffage [graf·ej], *sb.* a railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles.—N. H.

Graimed [grai·md], *adj.* begrimed, dirty. *Ak. Ak. has 'grained, dirty.'

Gramfer [gram·fur], *sb.* grandfather. *Ak.

Grammer [gram·ur], *sb.* grandmother. *Ak.

Grampher. See **Graff**.

Grandfather's beard [gran·faadhurz beard], *sb.* a species of *Equisetum* (mare's-tail).—Wise.

Gray-bird [grai·burd], *sb.* a thrush.—Cooper.

Grete [greet], *sb.* mould.—Lisle.

Grey-mullet-hawk [grai-mul·ut-hauk], *sb.* the osprey, so called, near Christchurch, on account of his fondness for that fish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.

Gringel [gring·ul], *sb.* the viper's bugloss; *Echium vulgare*. The word is rare; I have only heard it once or twice.—Wise.

Grip [grip], *sb.* (1) Corn is said 'to lie in *grip*,' i. e. to lie on the ground, before it is bound up in sheaf.—Lisle.

(2) 'A *grip* of wheat,' the handful of wheat grasped in reaping.

*Ak.

(3) A small ditch or drain.—Cooper.

Grip, *v. a.* to *grip* or to *grip* up, i. e. to take up the wheat, and put it into sheaf.—Lisle.

Gripe [greip], *sb.* an armful.—Lisle.

Grist, Griz [grist, griz], *v.* to gnash and show the teeth angrily. Cf. A.S. *tópa gristbitung*, gnashing of teeth; St. Matt. xxv. 30. *Ak.

Grist, *sb.* both the wheat sent to the mill and the flour which comes back are so called. 'The toll is heavier than the *grist*,' is a common proverb in reference to foolish expense.—Wise.

Grizing [grei·zing], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Grommer [grom·ur], *v.* to make very grimy; said of dirt. Of dirty children it would be said, 'It's *grommered* in 'em.'—Wise.

Groom [groom], *sb.* a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. Spelt *Grom*. *Ak. *E. D. S. B.* 3.

Gross [groas], *adj.* luxuriant, rank; applied to crops.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ground-ash [ground ash], *sb.* a young ash sapling.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Ground Elder [ground eld'ur], *sb.* *Ægopodium Podagraria*. 'The common name throughout Hants.'—Dr. Bromfield in *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.

Ground-hawk [ground hauk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. 'Known throughout the Forest as the *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, from its habits and manner of flying.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 311. See **Puckeridge**.

Gull [gul], *sb.* a gosling; N. H. In S. Hants called also a *maiden*. *Gull* occurs frequently in Shakespeare.—Wise.

Gull [gul], *v.* to laugh, to sneer, to make mouths. *Ak. (who writes *gule*). Ex. 'You have no cause to *gull* us.'—Wise.

Gumbly [gum'bli], *adj.* or *adv.* confused or disorderly; spoken of fine work.—F. M.

Gummy [gum'i], *adj.* thick-ankled.—J.

Gumption [gum'shun], *sb.* ingenuity, common sense. *Ak. Nearly general.

Gunney [gun'i], *adv.* archly, cunningly. 'He looked *gunney* at me.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gunney [gun'i], *v.* to look archly, knowingly. 'He *gunney'd* at me,' he looked straight at me.—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. *squiny* in Shakespeare.

Gurgeons [gur'junz], *sb.* pollard, coarse flour. *Ak.

Guzzle [guz'l], *v.* to drink voraciously. *Ak. Com.

Hack [hak], *v.* to reap beans; the reapers use two hooks, one to cut, and the other, an old one, to pull up the halm.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hacker [hak'ur], *v.* to stutter, stammer.—Wise. See **Hakker**.

Hackle [hak'l], *sb.* the straw cover of a bee-hive; the straw covering of the apex of a rick. Cf. A.S. *hæcele*, a cloak, mantle. *Ak.

Hackle, *v.* to agree together.

Haft [haaft], *sb.* the handle of an axe, pick-axe, or mattock.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *haft*.

Hag [hag], *v.* to cut.—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for '*hack*.'

Hag, *sb.* a haw, or berry of the hawthorn.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 54. See below.

Hag-berry, Hogberry [hag·ber'i, hog·ber'i], *sb.* the berry of the white-thorn. See above.—Wise.

Haggils [hag'ilz], *sb. pl.* haws of the white-thorn, N. Hants.—Wise.

Haggises [hag'isuz], *sb. pl.* hips; the berries of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).—F. M.

Haggle [hag'l], *v.* to stand hard in dealing.—Cooper.

Hagler [hag'lur], *sv.* a farm-servant; a handy man.—J.

Hal cups [hal·kups], *sb. pl.* marsh-marigolds (*Caltha palustris*). Called also *gold-cups*.—Wise.

Hakker [hak'ur], *v.* to tremble with passion. *Ak. Never used in this sense in North Hants. It probably means to be in such a passion that a person *hackers* (stammers) with rage.—W. H. C. See **Hacker**.

Halm [haum], *sb.* the stalks of beans, peas, &c. Cooper has it under the name '*haum*,' which is the universal pronunciation in N. Hants. Cf. A.S. *healm*. *Ak.

Hame [haim], *sb.* small pieces; in the phrase 'all to *hame*,' all to bits, said of broken glass. Perhaps from wheat running 'to *halm*,' pronounced *haim*.—Wise, *New Forest*. It is never so pronounced in North Hants.

Hames [haimz], *sb. pl.* the pieces of wood or metal attached to the collar of a horse, and to which the traces are attached. *Ak. has it.

Hand [hand], *sb.* performance, part, share. Ex. 'I had no *hand* in it.'

Handbolts [hand·boalts], *sb. pl.* handcuffs.—Wise.

Handy [hand'i], *adj.* skilful, clever. *Ak. Com.

Hangers [hang'urz], *sb. pl.* downs or hills. The *Hangers* near Bishop's Waltham are a line of downs on the road to Winchester. Somner in his *Dictionary* quotes from the book of Abingdon a passage relative to the passage of Cnut's army in 1015:—' & ferd to Lundene eal be norðan Temese & swa at þuruh Clæighangran.' *Clæighangre* is Clay-hill, in the parish of Wotton, Hertfordshire.—F. M. Cooper defines it as 'a hanging wood on a declivity of a hill.' Barnes has '*hangen*, the sloping side of a hill, called by the Germans *ein abhang*,' which is much more satisfactory. 'These *hangers* are woods on the sides of very steep hills. The trees and underwood *hang*, in some sort, instead of *standing* on it. Hence these places are called *hangers*.'—Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, p. 87.¹

Hanker [hank'ur], *v. a.* to wish. Always used with the preposition 'after' suffixed. Ex. 'To *hanker* after a thing' = to wish for it.—N. H.

Haps [haps] *sb.* a hasp. A.S. *hæps*. *Ak.

¹ Cobbett, though not a Hampshire man, was born and brought up in a parish adjacent to the boundary; lived much in the county; and must have been familiar with its dialect.

Hard [haad], *sb.* a gravelly landing-place in a harbour or creek.
Ex. 'Portsea *Hard*; Gosport *Hard*; Priddy's *Hard*.'—W. H. C.

Harg [haag], *v.* to argue. Ex. 'They'd *harg* me out o' my Christian name.' See **Donnarg**.—Wise.

Harl [haal], *sb.* the hock of a sheep.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Harl, *v.* to become knotted, or entangled.—Wise. *Ak. gives *harl*, knotted. 'All in a *harl*,' all in a tangle. See **Haul**.

Harnen [haarnun], *adj.* made of horn. *Ak. If a horse's skin is coarse, it is called *harnen*.—Wise.

Harts [haats], *sb. pl.* orts; fragments of broken victuals.—Cooper.
Ex. 'Who is going to eat your *harts*?'—Wise. See **Eairts**.

Harvest-lice [haar·vest-leis], *sb. pl.* fruits of *Galium Aparine*, and *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.—J. B.

Hash [hash], *adj.* harsh, severe. *Ak. And also used in the sense of hard, not pliable. Ex. 'That rope's too *hash*.'—N. H.

Haskin [hask'in], *sb.* an inferior kind of cheese.—Wise.

Haslet [haz·lit], *sb.* the edible entrails of a pig.—J.

Hassock [has·uk], *sb.* a tuft of rushes or sedges.—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*; Letter viii. See **Torret**.

Hat [hat], *sb.* (1) A clump or ring of trees, *e. g.* the 'Dark *Hats*,' near Lyndhurst.

(2) Any small irregular mass of trees, as the 'Withy-Bed *Hat*,' in the valley, near Boldrewood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Hatch [hach], *sb.* a half-door. The buttery-*hatch*, in old halls, was a half-door, with a ledge on the top. A.S. *hæc*, a grating. *Ak. Ex. 'I opened the top-*hatch*,' or, 'both *hatches*.'—Wise.

Hatch, *sb.* a gate. Generally a gate dividing parishes or manors.
Ex. The *Hatch*-gate; the sign of a public-house at the place where the gate between Bramshill and Heckfield stood: Tyler's *Hatch*, the name of the gate between Bramshill and Swallowfield.—N. H.

Hatched [hach·d], *pp.* cut, trimmed; used of cutting and trimming bark for the market. See **Maiden-bark**.—Wise.

Hatch-hook [hach-hook], *sb.* the kind of bill-hook used for chopping oak-bark small for the tanner, termed *hatching* bark.

Haul [haul], *sb.* entanglement. 'It's all in a *haul*'; spoken of entangled yarn, cotton, &c.—F. M.

Haulm. See **Halm**.

Haunt [haunt], *v.* to *haunt* pigs or cattle in the New Forest, is to accustom them to repair to a certain spot, by throwing down beans or fodder there when they are first turned out.—F. M.

Haves [haavz], *sb. pl.* i. e. halves. The [Winchester] College name for half-boots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.

Hawbuck [hau·buk], *sb.* a term of reproach; a hulking lout; a clown. Used by Cobbett in his writings, and in a novel (I forget the title) of which the scene is laid in the New Forest.—F. M.

Hay-hoa [hai·hoa], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.

Hayn, or hayn up [hain], *v. a.* to hedge in; to preserve grass grounds from cattle.—Lisle.

Hayward [hai·wurd], *sb.* the warden of a common.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. An officer of a manor. See **Howard**.

Haze [haiz], *v.* to dry; to ripen. Ex. 'The corn be'ant *hazed* enough.'—J.

Heal [heel], *v. a.* to cover in. Ex. 'To *heal* seed with harrows' = to to cover it in.—Lisle.

Heart [haat], *sb.* goodness, condition, as applied to land. A common covenant is to leave the land 'in good *heart* and condition.'—Cooper.

Heart, sb. *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.—J. B. The bilberry.

Hearting, Harting [haat·in], *sb.* the gathering of bilberries; as, 'to go *hearting*.' It should rather be *harting*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Black-heart**.

Heart's-ease [haats-eez], *sb.* *Viola Tricolor*.—Halliwell; J. B.

Hearty [haat·i], *adj.* consisting of heart-wood; not sappy. Applied to trees, and to timber.—N. H.

Heath-cropper [heth-krop·ur], *sb.* a small, poor horse. In Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Co. Hants* (London, 1794), p. 27, we are told that the small horses bred in Hampshire, 'having scarcely anything to feed on but heath, have hence derived the appellation of *heath-croppers*.'—W. W. S.

Heath-poult [heth-poalt], *sb.* the black grouse; *Tetras tetrix*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Heaves [heevz], *sb.* hillocks, such as made by a mole. Mole-hillocks are called Mole-*heaves* or Wont-*heaves*.—Wise.

Heeth [hekth], *sb.* height. *Ak.

Hedge Lilies [hedj lil·iz], *sh. pl.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.

Hedge-picks [hedj·pikz], *sb. pl.* the fruit of the common black-thorn or sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).—J. B.

Hee grass [hee·graas], *sb.* stubble of grass —Lisle.

Heel [heel], *v.* properly, to cover up; to *heel in* the bed-clothes means to tuck up the bed at the feet.—F. M. See **Heal**.

Heft [heft] *sb.* See **Haft**, which is often pronounced as above.

Heft, sb. weight. Ex. 'The *heft* of the branches.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Heft, *v.* To lift a thing, so as to try the weight of it. Ex. 'To *heft* the bee-pots,' to lift the bee-hives to see how much honey they contain.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188. Ex. '*Heft* un,' i. e. feel the weight of it. *Ak.

Heirs [hairz], *sb. pl.* young timber-trees.—Cooper. Saplings.

Hele [heel], *v.* to pour out of one vessel into another. *Ak.

Hell [hel], *sb.* a dark place in the woods.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Helm [helm], *sb.* halm or straw prepared for thatching.—Lisle.

Helm, *v.* To lay the straw in order for thatching.—Lisle.

Heltrot [hel·trot], *sb.* *Heracleum Sphondylium*.—J. B.

Henge [henj], *sb.* the liver and lights and fry of a pig or sheep. Ex. 'A sheep's head and *henge*.' 'A pig's *henge*.'—Wise.

Herder [hurd·ur], *sb.* a sieve. 'A rhyme about honey-combs or workings says:—

"Sieve upon *herder*,
One upon the other;
Holes upon both sides,
Not all the way though.
What may it be? See if you know?"
Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Herence [her·uns], *adv.* hence. *Ak.

Hereright [hee·ureit], *adv.* on the spot. *Ak.

Heriff [her·if], *sb.* *Galium Aparine*.—J. B.

Heth [heth], *sb.* heath.—N. H.

Hiders-catch-winkers [heid·urz-kech-wink·urz], *sb.* the children's game of hide and seek.—Wise.

Highlows [hei·loaz], *sb. pl.* very thick, high shoes, *not* half boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Haves**.

Hike [heik], *v.* to go away; used in a contemptuous sense. Ex. '*Hike* off!' i. e. begone. Icel. *hika*, *hrika*, to quail, shrink, waver.—F. M. So also Cooper and *Ak.

Hile [heil], *sb.* (1) A sheaf of wheat.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A shock of twelve sheaves.—J.

Hile [heil], *v.* to put up wheat into sheaves. Sheaves of barley or oats are called *pucks*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hil-trot [hil·trot], *sb.* the wild carrot; *Daucus carota*.—Wise, *New Forest*. But see **Heltrot**, where the name is more accurately allotted to a different plant.—W. H. C.

Hin [hin], *pron.* him; but (more commonly) it. Ex. 'Poor zowl on *hin*'; i. e. poor soul of him. 'I cānt aupen *hin*, maester,' I can't open it, master. A.S. *hine*, *hyne*, acc. sing. *Ak.

Hinge [hinj], *sb.* the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep. *Ak. Also of a calf or bullock, or of a man.—Wise. See **Henge**.

Hint [hint], *v.* to lay up ; to put together.—N. H.

Hit [hit], *sb.* a good crop. *Ak.

Hit, *v. n.* to look promising ; said of crops. Ex. 'The apples *hit* well t' year.' *Ak. 'The corn *hit* well,' *i. e.* looks well.—Wise.

Hit, *v. a.* to throw, to pitch. Generally followed by a preposition. Ex. 'Hit 'un up.' So to *hit* out ; or to *hit* away. Cf. Germ. 'Hebt es auf' = 'Lift it up.'—N. H.

Ho [hoa], *sb.* fuss, bustle. Ex. 'He made a great *ho* about it.' Evidently derived from the interjection *Ho* ! See **A-ho**.

Hoar-withey [hoar-widh-i], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. The white-beam.—J. B.

Hob [hob], *sb.* a potato-hob, *i. e.* a place where potatoes are covered over.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Hob-lantern [hob-laan-turn], *sb.* a Will-o'-the-wisp, a Jack-o'-lantern. *Ak.

Hock [hok], *v.* to hack, to cut in a haggling unworkmanlike manner. *Ak.

Hocksing [hoks'in], *pt.* walking rudely, trespassing.—N. H.

Hocksing-up [hoks'in-up], *pt.* throwing down.—N. H.

Hog-berry. See **Hag-berry**.

Hog-fold [hog-foald], *sb.* a fold of young sheep.—N. H.

Hoggets, **Hog-colts** [hog'etz, hog'coaltz], *sb. pl.* colts of a year old.—Warner. O. Fr. *hogetz*.—F. M.

Hog-haghes, or **haws** [hog'haaz or hauz], *sb. pl.* fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—Holloway's *Dictionary of Provincialisms*.—J. B.

Hogo [hoa'goa], *sb.* a bad smell.—F. M.

Hog-sheep [hog-ship], *sb. pl.* young sheep.—N. H.

Holl [hol], *v.* to hurl or throw.—Cooper.

Hollis [hol'is], *sb.* an oval pebble.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Hollow [hol'ur], *v. n.* to cry out ; to make a loud noise. Used of animals as well as of mankind. Ex. 'I heard the mare *hollowing*,' *i. e.* neighing. 'That cow was *hollowing*,' *i. e.* lowing. 'I don't want no children *hollowing* about here,' *i. e.* crying.

Holm-bush [hoam buosh], *sb.* an old holly. 'The expression "to rattle like a boar in a *holme-bush*" is a thorough proverb of the Forest district.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Holm [hoam], *sb.* *Ilex aquifolium*.—J. B.

Holm-frith [hoam-frith], *sb.* a holly-wood.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, ii. p. 62.

Holt [hoalt], *sb.* a wood on a hill.—J.

Holt, *interj.* hold ! stop ! *Ak.

Honeysuck [hun'isuk], *sb.* *Lonicera Periclymenum*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Honeysuckle [hun·isuk·l], *sb.* the louse-wort ; *Pedicularis sylvatica*.
—Wise. But in North Hants this name or the preceding is invariably applied to the *Lonicera*.—W. H. O.

Hoo [hoo], *sb.* simmering ; as ‘the kettle is on the *hoo*.’ See below.
—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hoo, *v.* to simmer, to boil.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hooi [hoo·i], *sb.* the sound made by wind whistling round a corner, or through a keyhole.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hook [huk], *v.* to strike with the horn. Cows are said to *hook* a person down, and to *hook* one another.—Wise. See *Hike* in Gloss. B. 5 (*E. D. S.*).

Hoop [hoop], *adv.* ‘to go a-*hoop*,’ i. e. to go where you like. ‘He is going a-*hoop*,’ i. e. is going to the bad.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hoosbird [hoo·zburd], *sb.* the same as *wosbird*. ‘A term of reproach ; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it ; it is evidently a corruption of *whore’s bird*.’—Akerman’s *Wiltsh. Gl.* Sir F. M. notes, in a copy of Akerman’s *Springtide*, p. 27 : ‘So also in Hampshire, but pronounced *hoosbird*’—F. M. [i. e. hoo·zburd. Probably the *bird* is the Old Eng. *burd*, a young woman ; and the primary signification, a bastard daughter.—W. W. S.].

Hop-about [hop·u·bouts], *sb. pl.* apple-dumplings.—F. M.

Hopfrog [hop·frog], *sb.* the common frog. The opposite term seems to be ‘heavy-gaited toad’ in *Shakespeare*.

Hop-scotch [hop·skoch], *sb.* a game played amongst schoolboys.—F. M. Com.

Hord for [haud for], *pp.* provided for.—Wise. *Ak. gives *Howed for*.

Horse [haus], *sb.* to put a frog or toad to death by placing it on the end of a balanced stick, and, by striking the other end smartly, sending the poor animal high into the air, of course killing it by the fall.—F. M. See *Spangwhew*, in *Glos. B.* 7.—*E. D. S.*

Horsebeech, Husbeech [haus·beech, hus·beech], *sb.* the hornbeam.—Cooper. *Carpinus betulus*.

Horse-lease [haus·leez]. See **Lease**.

Hort [haut], *v.* to hurt.—Cooper.

Hos-stenger [haus·steng·ur], *sb.* a horse-stinger, i. e. the dragon-fly.
*Ak. Rather the horse-fly.—W. H. O. See **Startle-Bob**.

Hot-pot [hot·pot], *sb.* warmed ale and spirits.—Cooper. Not very common in Hants.—Wise.

Hough [huf], *v.* to breathe hard. Ex. ‘It made me *hough* going up hill.’—J.

Housen [hou·zn], *pl.* of house. *Ak.

Housewallah [hous·wol·ur], *sb.* one who inhabits a house, in contradistinction to a dweller in a tent. Used commonly by the gypsy-tribes in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Houale [hou·zul], *v.* to hustle.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

How [hou], *pron.* who?—Cooper.

Howard [hou·urd?], *sb.* a hay-ward (*q. v.*) or cattlekeeper.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Huck [huk], *v. a.* to push, to lift, to gore as a cow. See **Hook**.—N. H.

Huckmuck [huk·muk], *sb.* a strainer used in brewing.—*Ak.

Huck-muck [huk·muk], *adj.* comfortless, without order. Cooper spells it *hugger-mugger*; on which Wise notes—*huckmuck* in Hants.

Hud [hud], *v.* to hide. *Ak.

Hudgy [hudj·i], *adj.* (1) Thick, clumsy. *Ak.
(2) Short.—Wise.

Hudmedud [hud·midud], *sb.* (1) A scarecrow. See **Gallybaggar**. *Ak.

(2) A stingy person.—Wise.

Huff [huf], *sb.* 'A *huff* of cattle' is a drove or herd.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185. Ex. 'The cattle in *huffs* came belloking to the lew of the boughy trees.'—Blackmore, *Cradock Nowell*, ii. 62.

Huff, *sb.* very strong (Winchester) College ale.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Huffed [huf·uld], *pp.* as *adj.* angry, offended. To *huff*, in Forby, is to scold.—F. M.

Hulk [hulk], *sb.* a lout, a lubber. 'The *hulk*, Sir John.'—Shak. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 19.—F. M.

Hull [hul], *sb.* the husk or chaff of corn.—Cooper. Used generally in the *pl.* in North Hants.

Hum-water [hum·wau·tur], *sb.* a cordial made from the common horse-mint, *mentha aquatica*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bishopwort**.

Hunch [hunsh], *v. a.* to push, or gore as a cow.—N. H.

Hunch, *sb.* a solid piece of bread, meat, or cheese.—Cooper. Com.

Hurst [hurst], *sb.* a wood.—Cooper.

Hustle-cap [hus·l·kap], *sb.* a game, in which half-pence are placed in a cap and thrown up; a sort of 'pitch-and-toss.'—F. M.

I spy I [ei spei ei], *sb.* the game of 'Hide and Seek.'—N. H.

Ice-candles [eis·kand·lz], *sb. pl.* icicles; called also *daglets* and *ice-lets*. In the old local song of *A Time to Remember the Poor*, we have:

'Here's the poor Robin-redbreast approaching our cot,
And the *ice-candles* hanging at our door.'—Wise.

Icelets [eis·litz], *sb. pl.* icicles. North Hants (rare). See **Ice candles**.
—Wise.

Ile [eil], *sb.* oil.—Cooper.

Ill-conditioned [il-kondish·und], *adj.* bad ; worthless ; ill-tempered.
—N. H.

Ill-convenient [il-konvee·nyent], *adj.* for inconvenient.—N. H.

In [in], *v.* to house corn.—Cooper.

Inbarn [in·baan], *v.* to house corn in barns.—N. H.

In-co's [in·coaz], *i. e.* in partnership.—Cooper.

Iniun [in·yun], *sb.* an onion.—F. M.

Innerds [in·urdz], *sb. pl.* inwards. 'Pig's *innerds*,' entrails. *Ak.
See **Chitterlings**.

Inon [in·un], *sb.* an onion. *Ak.

Inward [in·wu'rd], *adj.* silent, reserved.—J.

Inwardly [in·wu'rdli], *adv.* inaudibly. Ex. 'He spoke so *inwardly* I couldn't rightly understand him.'—J.

Ire [eir], *sb.* iron. Ex. 'That *ire* is not good ;' where it is used for iron-stone.—Wise.

Isle-of-Wight parson [eil-u-weit paa·sun], *sb.* the cormorant ; *Carbo-cormoranus*, Meyer.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Isle-of-Wight Rock [eil-u-weit rok], *sb.* a particular kind of skim-milk cheese, extremely hard, only to be masticated by the firmest teeth, and digested by the strongest stomachs.—Warner, *Hist. Isle of Wight*, p. 292.—W. W. S.

Isses [is·ez], *sb. pl.* earthworms.—Grose ; F. M. See **Eace**.

Ivy-drum [ei·vi-drum], *sb.* the stem of an ivy tree or bush, which grows round the bole of another tree.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ix [iks], *sb.* an axle-tree.—Cooper.

Jack [jak], *sb.* a lever playing on a pin, to raise a waggon or carriage in order to take off the wheels.—N. H.

Jack, *sb.* a large leather vessel for beer.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Jack-hern [jak·hurn], *sb.* a heron. I. of Wight.—Cooper. Also Wise, *New Forest*.

Jack-in-the-Green [jak-in-dhi-green], *sb.* a name given to the various kinds of polyanthus seen in the cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Jack-in-the-hedge [jak-in-dhi-hedj], *sb.* the bryony ; *Bryonia dioecia*.
—N. H.

Jack-o'-lantern [jak-u-laant·u'rn], *sb.* a will-o'-the-wisp. See **Hob lantern**. *Ak.

Jacks, ragged. See **Ragged-jacks**.

Jack-straw [jak-strau], *sb.* the stonechat; so called from its nest being formed of hay and straw.—Wise.

Jan [jan], *prop. name*, John. *Ak.

Janders [jaan·durz], *sb.* the jaundice. *Ak.

Janty [jaant-i], *adj.* showy.—Cooper.

Jar-bird [jaa-burd], *sb.* the goat-sucker; so named from its *jarring* noise.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See **Night-jar**.

Jasey [jai·zi], *sb.* a wig. Forby says it is a corruption, from being made of *Jersey* yarn.—F. M. Which derivation is absurd, there being no yarn made in Jersey.—W. H. C.

Jawled-out [jau·ld-out], *adj.* excessively fatigued.—Cooper.

Jawster [jau·stur], *sb.* one given to overmuch speech.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.

Jews-ears [jeu·z-eeرز], *sb. pl.* the tomato, or love-apple.—F. M.

Jibbet [jib·ut], *sb.* a small quantity, small load. Ex. 'A *jibbet* of corn or hay.'—Wise. See **Jobbett** and **Knitch**.

Jobation [joabai·shun], *sb.* a severe lecture or reprimand.—Cooper.

Jobbett [job·ut], *sb.* a small quantity, commonly of hay or straw.—Grose; Warner; F. M.; *Ak. 'A small load.' *Ak.

Jockey [jok·i], *v. a.* to get before another. Ex. 'I've *jockeyed* him in cuse,' i. e. the list of boys arranged in their form order.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Jod-trot, *sb.* jog-trot.—Wise.

Joggle [jog·l] *v.* to shake.—J.

Joist [jeist], *v.* to take in cattle to keep at a certain price per head or score.—Lisle.

Jorney [jau·ni], *sb.* a day's work or day's journey.—Cooper. Used in N. H. for a day's work only.—W. H. C.

Jorum, or **Joram** [joa·rum], *sb.* the peculiar-shaped tin can in which beer was served out [at Winchester College].—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Joseph-and-Mary [joa·zef un mai·ri], *sb.* *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—J. B.

Joseph's-walking-stick [joa·zefs-wau·kin-stik], *sb.* *Polemonium cæruleum*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Joss, **Jossing-block** [jos, jos·ing-blok], *sb.* a block by which a rider mounts his horse.—Cooper.

Jostle [jos·l], *v.* (1) To cheat.—Cooper.
(2) To push rudely.—N. H.

Jub [jub], *v.* to move as a slow heavy horse.—Cooper.

Jubilee [jeu·bili], *sb.* a pleasant time. Ex. 'Won't next holidays be a *jubilee*? we've an extra week.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Jump-up-and-kiss-me [jump-up-und-kis-mi], *sb.* the name given to the heart's ease or pansy; *Viola tricolor*, Linn.—F. M.

Junk [junk], *sb.* a log. Ex. 'a *junk* of wood,' a log of wood.—Wise. Corrupted from *chunk*.—W. W. S.

Junket over [junk·ut oa·vur], *v.* to triumph or exult over another person in a friendly manner. Ex. 'I *junket over* you, old fellow; I have leave out to-morrow.'—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Just about [just ubout'], *adj.* very, extremely; used as an intensive. Ex. 'He was *just about* geart,' he was certainly a big fellow, and no mistake about it.—Wise.

Justly [just·li], *adv.* exactly, accurately. Ex. 'I can't *justly* say.'—J.

Kack-making [kak·mai·kin], *sb.* making children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Kacks [kakz], *sb. pl.* children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Keach, Kech [keech, kech], *v.* to congeal. *Ak. (Also spelt, *keatch, ketch*.)

Keck [kek], *v.* to retch, as if sick. *Ak.

Kecker [kek·ur], *sb.* the windpipe. *Ak.

Keep [keep], *sb.* the metal band which retains a latch, and in which it plays.—N. H.

Keep, *sb.* growing food for horses or cattle. *Ak. Ex. 'We've plenty o' *keep* for 'em.'

Kell [kel], *sb.* a kiln; as *lime-kell, brick-kell*.—Cooper.

Kelter [kelt·ur], *sb.* condition. Ex. 'We're all in good *kelter*.'—J.

Ker [kur], *sb.* the pochard. See **Red-head**.

Kerf [kurf], *sb.* (1) The furrow made by a saw; a notch in wood.—Cooper. Ex. 'A little *kerf* in it.'—Wise.

(2) A layer of hay or turf.

Kettle-pad [ket·l-pad], *sb.* purple orchis (*Orchis mascula*?).—J.

Kex, Kexy [keks, keks·i], *sb.* the dry stalk of the hemlock. Ex. 'As dry as *kex*.' (Ak. has *kecks* [mispr. for *kecks*] *kecksy*, the dry stalks of hemlock, with the illustration, 'as dry as *kecks*.' But the right old spelling is *kex*, and it is properly singular.) Withering gives *kex* as a name of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—W. H. C.

Kex, *sb.* the fruit of the wild sloe.—J. *Prunus spinosa*.

Kexy, *sb.* *Conium maculatum*, according to Holloway's *Glossary*; but no doubt a general term for the stems of *Umbelliferae*.—J. B.

Keys [keez], the seeds of the sycamore and ash. *Ak. Hence *ash-keys*.

Keystone [kee'stoan], *sb.* 'Everywhere was understood the smuggler's local proverb, "*Keystone* under the hearth, *Keystone* under the horse's belly," i. e. the smuggled spirits were concealed either below the fire-place, or in the stable, just beneath where the horse stood.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.

Kibble [kib·l], *sb.* rubbish, as dead leaves, broken brush-wood, or the like.—N. H.

Kid [kid], *sb.* (1) The pod of beans, pease, &c.—Cooper.

(2) Cheese.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

(3) A small wooden tub, with handle, used on board ship to receive the rations of brandy, &c., or to hold water.—F. M. Called a *kyt* in Barbour's *Bruce*, b. xviii. l. 168.

Kid, *v. n.* to produce kids or pods; used of beans, &c. Ex. 'They beans have *kidded* uncommon well.'—N. H.

Kiddle [kid·l], *v.* to entice, to coax.—Cooper.

Kidware [kid·wair], *sb.* pulse growing in cods or pods.—Grose; F. M.

Kill [kil], *sb.* a kiln.—N. H.

Kink [kink] *sb.* over-twisted yarn.—J. An entanglement. Ex. 'He's got all of a *kink*.'—N. H.

Kit [kit], *sb.* the entire quantity. Ex. 'The whole *kit*.' *Ak.

Kit-in-the-candlestick [kit-in-dhi-kand·l stik], *sb.* the Wil'-o'-the-wisp; *Ignis fatuus*.—Wise.

Kittering [kit·ur'ing], *adj.* weak.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Tuly**.

Kittle [kit·l], *adj.* liable to take a cold.—N. H. Subject to accidents, uncertain.—Lisle.

Kiver [kiv ur], *sb.* a cover; a cooler used in brewing.—*Ak. See **Civer**.

Knabblor [nab·lur?], *sb.* a person who talks much to no purpose.—Cooper. The reason for the prefixed *k* is not clear.

Knap [nap], *sb.* the top of a hill; also, a small piece of rising ground.—Cooper. A small hill.—Wise.

Kneeholm [nee·hoam], *sb.* *Ruscus aculeatus*. New Forest.—*The Cousins*, by J. Wise. J. B.

Knettar [net·ur], *sb.* a string to tie the mouth of a sack.—Cooper. Lit. a *knitter*.

Knitch [nich], *sb.* a sufficient load of heath, fire-wood, &c. for a man to carry.—N. H.

Knot-fine [not·fein], *adj.* very fine.—Lisle.

Knot-fine, *v. n.* to turn up fine under the plough.—Lisle.

Knotted Sheep [not·id sheep], *sb.* sheep without horns.—Lisle.

Knub [nub], *sb.* a knob. Ex. 'Gi' me a *knub* o' sugar.'—J. Evidently a mere mispronunciation.

Kurn [kurn], *v.* to turn to fruit.—J. M. E. *kurnen*, P. Plowman U. xiii. 180; Cf. Germ. *körnen*.

Lace [lais], *v. a.* to thrash, to beat. Ex. 'I *laced* 'un sweetly.'—N. H.

Lack [lak], *v.* to want. Ex. 'I *lacks* to go.'—J.

Lades [laidz], *sb. pl.* rails or boarding placed round the top of a waggon, which project over, and enable it to bear a greater load.—Cooper.

Lady-cow [lai-di-kou], *sb.* the *coccinnella*.—J. The invariable name in N. H.

Lady's fingers [lai-diz-fing'urz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.

Lady's nightcap [lai-diz-nei'tkap], *sb.* a wildflower; a species of bind-weed. *Ak. *Convolvulus sepium*.

Short for 'Our lady's nightcap,' and named, as usual, from the Virgin Mary.

Lady's pincushion [lai-diz-pin'kuoshun], *sb.* *Armeria maritima*.—J. B.

Lady's smock [lai-diz-smok], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.

Lady's smock [lai-diz-smok], *sb.* *Arum maculatum* [?].—Holloway's Dictionary.—J. B. All the foregoing names of plants are probably called after 'our Lady' the Blessed Virgin Mary.—W. H. C.

Lag [lag], *sb.* a pair; a couple. As 'a *lag* of gulls,' a young goose and gander.—N. H.

Lance [laans], *v.* to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to *lance* over the turf.'—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. French, *Lancer*.

Land-cress [land-kres], *sb.* *Cardamine hirsuta*.—J. B.

Lane [lain], *sb.* a layer; a 'lane of corn' in a stack is a layer.—Wise, *N. Hunts*.

Lark's-lease [laaks'leez], *sb.* a piece of poor land fit only for larks.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Larrup [larr'up], *v.* to beat.—Cooper.

Latter [lat'ur], *sb.* a setting of hen's eggs.—J.

Lattermath [lat'urmeth], *sb.* aftermath, *q. v.* *Ak.

Launch [laansh], *v.* to drag a boy out of bed, mattress, bed-clothes, and all.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Laurence [lor'uns], *sb.* the name of a New Forest fairy. 'If a peasant is lazy, it is said, "*Laurence* has got upon him," or "he has a touch of *Laurence*." He is still regarded with awe, and barrows are called after him.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174.

Lavants [lav·unts], *sb. pl.* springs which break out in wet seasons.—*N. Hants.* ‘The land-springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs.’—White, *History of Selborne*, Letter xix.

Leap up and kiss me [leep up und kis mi], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—Halliwell.—J. B.

Lear [leer], *adj.* empty, void. Ex. ‘The waggon will be coming back *leer*.’ Used also of the stomach—‘a *leer* stomach,’ i. e. wanting food. Hence it signifies faint with hunger. Ex. ‘I feel quite *leer*.’ Cf. German *leer*.—Cooper; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. N. H.

Learn [lurn], *v. a.* to teach. Ex. ‘He *learned* him to write.’—N. H.

Lease [leez], *v. n.* to glean. A.S. *lesan*, to gather. *Ak.

Lease, lea, lay, or ley [leez], *sb.* grassy ground; meadow ground, unploughed and kept for cattle.—Lisle.

Leasing [lee·zin], *part.* gleaning after the reapers. This word is found wherever the West-country dialect is spoken. That it is used in Hants, will be seen from the following anecdote. When Cobbett lived at Botley, he on one occasion forbade the poor people to come gleaning in his corn-fields. A day or two afterwards, as he rode through the village, he saw written on a wall in huge uncial letters—‘We will go a *leasin* in spite of old Cob.’ Cobbett got off his horse, and rubbing out the word *leasin*, substituted *thieving*, and so left it. *Ak. The word is common in N. H.

Leather-jacket [ledh·ur-jak·ut], *sb.* an apple with a thick rind. Perhaps the *leather-coats* of Shakesp. 2 *Hen.* IV. v. 3.

Leave or Lieve [leev], *adv.* soon; rather. Ex. ‘I’d as *leave* not do ‘t.’ For *Lief*, *q. v.*—N. H.

Leg [leg], *sb.* a long narrow meadow; generally when it runs out of a larger piece.—Wise (note on Cooper). A long narrow piece of land. *Ak.

Lemfeg [lem·feg], *sb.* an Elleme fig. Elleme is in Turkey. *Ak.

Lent, Length [lent, lenth], *sb.* the loan of a thing. *Ak. Ex. ‘Thank you for the *lent* of it.’—Wise.

Let [let], *v.* and *sb.* stop or impede the course of a marble, cricket-ball, &c.; a stoppage. In playing marbles, schoolboys generally guard against an accident of this sort by crying out *fen lets*, which gives the owner of the *taw* a right to push it on to the distance it would have probably reached had it not been inadvertently stopped by the foot, &c. of a spectator or player.—F. M. See *Fen.* Com. in the sense of to hinder. Cf. 2 Thessalonians ii. 7, and *Hamlet*, i. 4.

Levver [lev·ur], *sb.* a lever. Ex. ‘Fetch a *levver* to un.’ Used also as a *v. a.* Ex. ‘*Levver* un up a bit.’

Lew [loo], *sb.* to ‘get into the *lew*,’ means to get into a place sheltered from the wind. A.S. *hleow*, *hleow*, shelter. *Ak. Ex. ‘The *lew* of the hedge.’—Wise.

Lew, *adj.* sheltered from the wind.

Lewer [loo·ur], *sb.* a disease in the feet of cattle ; cured by an application of tar, or by rubbing the sore with a tarred string.—Wise.

Lewth [luoth], *sb.* (1) A place of refuge or shelter from the wind.—Cooper.

(2) Warmth. A.S. *hleowð*. *Ak.

Ley [lai ?], *sb.* a recently-mown clover-field is called a clover-*ley*.—Cooper.

Lief [leev], *adv.* soon ; ‘as *lief*,’ as soon. *Ak. merely mentions *lief*, and gives it as a synonym of *liefer*, which it is not.

Liefer [lee·vur], *adv.* rather. *Ak. Comparative of *lief*.

Lift [lift], *sb.* assistance.—Cooper.

Lill [lil], *v.* to loll out the tongue. *Ak.

Lily [lil·i], *sb.* *Polygonum Convolvulus*. ‘Over the whole county.’—*Fl. Vectensis*, p. 435. Also *Convolvulus arvensis*.—J. B.

Lily-flower [lil·i-flour], *sb.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.

Limber [limb·ur], *sb.* the shaft of a waggon.—Wise.

Limber, *adj.* limp, flaccid. *Ak.

Linchet [lin·chit], *sb.* a ledge of ploughed ground on the side of a hill.—*N. Hants*.

Linchets [lin·chits], *sb. pl.* grass strips in ploughed fields.—N. H.

Linge [linj·], *adj.* pliable ; as new leather.—N. H.

Lissen, List [lis·en, list], *sb.* a line or band of sand is so called.—Wise, *New Forest*. *List* is properly a strip of anything.—W. H. C.

Lissom [lis·um], *adj.* lithe, active, nimble.—N. H. *Ak.

Litches [lich·ez], *sb. pl.* green lumps of grass found in hay when not properly tedded.—N. H.

Lithy [lei·dhi], *adj.* pliant, supple.—Cooper.

Litten [lit·n], *sb.* a churchyard.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. See **Church-litten**.

Liversick [liv·ursik], *sb.* a hang-nail ; a piece of loose skin on the finger.—N. H.

Live-under [liv-und·ur], *v.* to be tenant to, or hold land of. Ex. ‘They’ve *lived under* Lord —, father and son, this many a year.’—N. H.

Lob [lob], *v.* to throw gently.—Cooper.

Lob-along [lob-ulong·], *v.* to walk lazily.—J.

Lobster [lob·stur], *v.* to cry, to blubber.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Lob-taw [lob·tau], *sb.* a large marble.—J.

Lock [lok], *sb.* a small quantity of hay. *Ak. Namely, as much as a man can carry under his arm.—Wise.

Lod [lod], *pt. t. of vb.* to lead.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Lodging [loj'in], *adj.* continuing the same; this quaint but expressive word was made use of by a labouring man, in reply to an inquiry after the health of his child: 'Oh, sir, he's pretty much *lodging*, neither better nor worse.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Log [log], *v.* lit. to lag. Ex. 'To *log* at school,' to play truant; *logging*, i. e. playing truant.—Wise.

Loggy [log'i], *adj.* heavy, full to repletion. Ex. 'I be so *loggy* after yettin'' [eating].—J.

Lollop [lol'up], *v.* to lounge in walking. To walk loosely or lazily.—J. Used also of a horse clumsy in his paces.—N. H.

Lomper [lomp'ur], *v.* to walk heavily.—J.

Long [long], *adv.* in consequence of. Ex. 'It's all *long* o' he, that they done it.'—N. H.

Long-dog [long'dog], *sb.* a greyhound.—Cooper; N. H.

Longful [long'fuol], long, tedious. Ex. 'A *longful* time.'—N. H. *Ak.

Long-tailed Capon [long'taild-kai'pun], *sb.* name of a small bird, whose nest is of an oval form with a hole in the middle.—F. M.

Lope, or Loppet [loap, lop'ut], *v. n.* to idle; to hang about idle.—N. H.

Lop-grass [lop-graas], *sb.* *Bromus Mollis*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Lords-and-ladies [laudz-u'nd-lai'diz], *sb. pl.* *Arum maculatum*.—J. B.

Louster [lou'stur], *sb.* noise, confusion, disturbance. Ex. 'What a *louster* you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Lout [lout], *v.* to bend, bow, in making obeisance; to touch the hat.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Love-in-idle [luv-in-ei'dl], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—J. B. The M.E. *in idel* commonly means *in vain, to no purpose*.—J. B.

Low Brown [loa broun], *interj.* 'It is held rather as a tradition than a law, that if a swarm of bees flies away the owner cannot claim them, unless, at the time, he has made a noise with a kettle or tongs to give his neighbours notice. It is on such occasions that the phrase *low brown* may be heard, meaning that the bees, or the *brownies*, as they are called, are to settle low.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Lowle [loal?], *adj.* said of a pig's ear; 'a *lowle*-eared pig,' a long-eared pig. *Ak. Cf. E. *loll*.

Lug [lug], *sb.* (1) A pole on which fowls roost, or on which clothes are hung. *Ak. Common in New Forest. Ex. 'The *lug* in the roost.'—Wise.

(2) A pole in land measure, 5½ yards. *Ak.—Lisle.

(3) The pot-*lug* on which the 'cotterel' hangs; the same as *rug-stick*.—Wise. See *Rugstick*.

Lug-stick. See **Rugstick**.

Lummakin [lum·ukin], *adj.* awkward, clumsy, heavy. *Ak.

Lump [lump], *v.* to beat, drub.—F. M.

Lungs of Oak [lungz uf oak], *Stikta pulmonaria*. A lichen which grows rather plentifully on oak-trees.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.

Luxer [luks·ur], *sb.* a handsome fellow.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Madder [mad·ur], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B.

Mag [mag], *sb.* prattle. Hence *maggie*.—F. M.

Maggot [mag·ut], *v.* 'to maggot money away' is to spend it foolishly.—Wise.

Maggoty [mag·uti], *adj.* (1) Frisky, playful. *Ak.

(2) Foolish, crotchety.—Wise. Cf. O.E. *maggots*, whims, fancies.

Maiden [mai·dun], *sb.* a gosling. See **Gulls**.—Wise.

Maiden-bark [mai·dun-baak], *sb.* bark from a young maiden-oak or 'flittering,' not yet arrived at timber. It is also called 'flittering-bark,' and is more valuable than 'timber-bark' (which requires to be cut and hatched for the market), and still more so than 'pollard-bark.'—Wise.

Maiden-down [mai·dun-doun], *sb.* an unbroken, unploughed down or hill.—Wise, *North Hants*.

Maiden-timber [mai·dun-timb·ur], timber that has never been touched with the axe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Main [main], *adj.* very. Ex. 'Main sprack,' very lively; 'main good,' very good. *Ak. A Wiltshire labourer, whom I knew, on first seeing the sea at Mudeford in Hants, exclaimed—'What a great main pond!' Cf. 'Plutoe's post seeing this, stood still to watch them, and at length saw them, in maine galop, make toward a goodly fayre place.'—Decker, *Villanies Discovered* [1616] Sig. D. Again, in the certificate of Peter Pett, we read (concerning the state of the New Forest) of the keepers 'sparing the Toppes of the Trees, which yeeld maine good knees.'—*State Papers*, Chas. I., May 17, 1632; No. 216, fol. 56 l.—Wise. Cf. French, *mainte*.

Mala whoot [maa·lu whoot], *interj.* said to horses, to bid them stand still.—F. M. This I believe to be a mistake; it probably answers to the West Kent *muther-whoot* [muodh·ur whuot] which is a direction to horses to turn *towards* the driver, and may fancifully be derived from *come hither, wilt thou?* a phrase which, at any rate, expresses the meaning correctly. The opposite, in West Kent, is *yai-whoot* [yai·whuot] signifying *go yonder, wilt thou?* and directs the horse to turn *from* the driver.—W. W. S. In North Hants the call to horses to come towards the driver is *coom-o-the-wut* [kuom-u-dhi-wut], which may mean *come hither, wilt thou?*—W. H. O.

Male-shag [mai·l-shag], *sb.* a caterpillar.—J.

Mallace [mal'us], *sb.* *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B. The common mallow.

Malm, white [maam], *sb.* a kind of soil. 'To the north-west, north, and east of the village, is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a *white-malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble-stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I.

Malm, black, *sb.* a kind of soil. 'The gardens to the north-east and small enclosures behind, consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called *black malm*, which seems highly saturated with vegetable and animal manure.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I. *Malm* seems in fact to mean soil, or earth. A field in the south of the county is called *The Malm*.

Malt-rashed [mau'lt-rasht], *adj.* over-heated ; burnt.—Lisle.

Mammered [mam'urd], *pp.* perplexed. *Ak.

Mammy [mam'i], *adj.* soft, marshy.—J.

Mammoeks [mam'uks], *sb. pl.* leavings.—Lisle.

Mannered [man'urd], *pp.* a meadow abounding in close and sweet grass is said to be good-mannered.—Cooper.

Marg [maag], *sb.* *Anthemis foetida*, Stinking Camomile.—N. H.

Margon [maa'gun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B. Corn Camomile.

Mark-ash [maak-ash], *sb.* a boundary ash. See below.

Mark-oak [maak-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak, the same as 'bound-oak'; so called from the ancient cross or mark cut on the rind. The custom of marking is very old. Cf. *on than merkedden ôk*, to the marked oak.—*Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A. p. 480.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Martin. Free-Martin [free-maatin], *sb.* 'A *free-martin* is a sort of barren cow, which hardly carries any teats to be seen ; she will never take bull ; she fats very kindly, and in fattening she'll grow almost as big as an ox ; she is counted especial meat. When a cow brings two calves [of different sexes] the cow-calf will be a *free-martin*, and will never bear a calf.'—Lisle, ii. 99.

Mast [maast], *sb.* the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Mathan [maa'dhun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B.

Maunder [mau'ndur], *v.* to talk menacingly and vaguely. *Ak.

Maunt [maunt] *present tense* of *v.* must not. Ex. 'We *maunt* let 'un bide more than a day.'—N. H.

Mawk [mauk], *sb.* a slattern, an awkward woman.—Cooper.

May [mai], *sb.* (1) The hawthorn blossom. *Ak.

(2) The hawthorn tree. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.

May-be [mai'bee], *adv.* perhaps.—Cooper. *Ak.

May-bittle [mai-bit'ul], *sb.* the may-beetle, the cockchafer.

May-bush [mai-buosh], *sb.* the hawthorn. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.

Mayweed [mai-weed], *sb.* camomile.—Lisle.

Maze [maiz], *sb.* (1) Astonishment.—J. Ex. 'When she see 'un she was all in a *maze*.'

(2) A labyrinth; a place where a labyrinth (though destroyed) has been; as 'The *maze-hill* at Bramshill.'—W. H. C.

Mead [meed], *sb.* a meadow.—J. Com.

Mearing [mee'r'ing], *adj.* marking a boundary. As 'a *mearing* ditch.'—N. H.

Mears [meerz], *sb. pl.* boundaries.—N. H.

Measter [mee'ster], *sb.* master. *Ak. Master is never so pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Meaty [mee'ti], *adj.* in good condition.—J. Used of animals stalled or fatted. Ex. 'That bullock be'ant *meaty*.'—W. H. C.

Meddle nor make [med'l nur maik], *phr.* to interfere.—J. Ex. 'I'll neither *meddle nor make* wi' un.'

Meetiner [mee'tinur], *sb.* a dissenter; one who frequents a meeting-house.—F. M.

Mendment [mend'munt], *sb.* manure; as '*mending* the land.'—Cooper. Short for *amendment*.

Merry [mer'i], *sb.* a cherry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Mersk [mursk], *sb.* a marsh.—Cooper.

Mesh [mesh], *sb.* a rabbit's 'run' through a hedge; a 'musit.'—Wise.

Messenger [mes'unjur], *sb.* a sunbeam pouring down slantwise to the earth from a rift in a large cloud.—Wise.

Meuse [meuz], *sb.* a hole through a hedge, made by a rabbit or hare.—Cooper.

Mezell [mez'l], *sb.* *Daphne Mezereum*. Selborne. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Mickle [mik'l], *adv.* much. A.S. *micel*. Also, as *sb.* Ex. 'Many a little makes a *mickle*.'—*Ak. I never heard the word in Hants.

Miff [mif], *sb.* offence. Ex. 'He's in a *miff*,' he's offended. *Ak. 'To take *miff*,' to be offended.—Britton.

Millard [mil'urd], *sb.* (1) A miller.

(2) The white moth which flies at twilight. *Ak. And is used for fishing for trout.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Miller-doustipoll [mil'ur-dou'stipoal], *sb.* (1) A species of moth, so called from the mealiness of its wings. See Barnes, who quotes a rhyme also known in Hants:—

'*Millery, millery, doustipoll,*
How many zacks hast thee astole?
Vow'r an' twenty, and a peck;
Hang the *miller* up by's neck.'

Children say this to the moths, and condemn them. Shakespeare speaks of 'the *mealy wings*' of butterflies.—*Troil. and Cress.* iii. 3. 79.

(2) A species of stock grown in cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Mill-mountain [mil-mou'ntin], *sb.* *Linum catharticum*. 'On the second of October 1617, going by Mr. Colson's shop, an Apothecary of Winchester in Hampshire, I saw this herbe lying on his stall, which I had seene growing long before [at Saint Crosse, a mile from Winchester]: I desired of him to know the name of it, he told me that it was called *Mill-mountain*.'—J. Goodyer in Johnson's ed. of Gerarde, p. 560.—J. B.

Mind [meind], *v.* to remember; to recall to mind. Ex. 'I don't *mind* un' = I don't recollect him.—J.

Mint [mint], *sb.* (1) A mite (in cheese). *Ak.
(2) A small coin.—Wise.

Minty [mint'i], *adj.* full of mites. *Ak. Said of a cheese.—Wise.

Missel-thrush [miz-ul thrush], *sb.* the tree-thrush, the eggs of which are not green as the bush-thrush, but dirty white, with reddish spots.—F. M.

Mitch [mich] *v. n.* to idle, to shirk work.—N. H. See **Mouch**.

Mith [meith], *vb.* in *pt. t.* might.—Cooper. Ex. 'I *mith* have done it.'

Mixen [mix-un], *sb.* a heap of dung, or rather a heap of dung and lime, or mould, mixed together for manure.—Cooper. *Ak. In N. H. a manure-heap.—W. H. C.

Miz-maze [miz-maiz], *sb.* confusion.—J.

Mizzle [miz-l], *v.* to rain slightly; to drizzle.—J.

Mokin [moa-kin], *sb.* (Ak. has *Mawkin*), a coarse piece of sacking, attached to a stick, with which the charcoal-sticks are swept from the oven previous to putting in the batch. *Ak. Cf. **Mokins**, leggings made of coarse sacking. See **Vamplets**.—Wise. Cf. M.E. *mawkin*, for *Malkin*, dimin. of *Maud*, used for all sorts of things used in a servile office, like *Jack* in *bootjack*, &c.

Mokins [mok-inz], *sb. pl.* gaiters made of coarse sacking.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Mokus [moa-kus], *sb.* a donkey.—N. H.

Mommick [mom-ik], *v.* to cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly.—Cooper. Ex. 'You are *mommicking* it.'—Wise. See **Mammocks**.

Mons [monz], *sb.* a crowd, a heap; also as a *verb.* Ex. 'Don't *mons*,' i. e. don't crowd.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Moon-rakers [moon-rai-kurz], *sb. pl.* a name given to Hampshire and Wiltshire peasants. 'The expression of "Hampshire and Wiltshire

moon-rakers” had its origin in the Wiltshire peasants [who were engaged in smuggling] fishing up the contraband goods at night, brought through the New Forest, and hid in the various ponds.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170. But Hampshire folk-lore tells that Wiltshire peasants, seeing the full moon reflected in a pond, fancied it was a cheese, and tried to get it out with a rake; and hence are called in Hampshire *moon-rakers*.

Moonshine [moo’nshein], *sb.* smuggled Schiedam.—Cooper.

Moots [moots], *sb. pl.* the roots of trees left in the ground. *Ak. See **Stouls**.

Mop [mop], *sb.* a statute-fair for hiring servants. *Ak. I. of Wight.

More-loose [moa’rloos], *adj.* loose at root.—Lisle.

Mores [moarz], *sb. pl.* roots.—Lisle. See Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Morgan [mau’rgun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—Grose’s *Glossary*. Also *Anthemis arvensis*.—Wise; J. B. See **Margon**.

Morris-apple [mor’is-ap’l], *sb.* an apple with very red cheeks.—Wise.

Mort [mourt], *sb.* a great deal; a vast quantity. Ex. ‘He’s in a *mort* of trouble.’—N. H.

Mortal [mau’rtul], *adv.* excessively. Used before an adjective intensatively. Ex. ‘It’s *mortal* hot.’—J.

Mosey [moa’zi], *adj.* musty.—J.

Most-times [moa’st-teimz], *adv.* generally.—J.

Mote [moat], *sb.* a stump of a tree. ‘*Motes* are stumps and roots of trees, in opposition to the smaller *mores*, applied also to the fibres of ferns and furze. The sailor calls them *mootes* [moots], when he dredges them up in the Channel.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 194. But *mores* generally signifies the roots of trees. See **Mores** and **More-loose**.—W. H. C.

Mothery [mudh’uri], *adj.* mouldy; generally applied to liquors, as *mothery* ale, *mothery* wine; being thick liquor, with the filaments in it, &c.—Cooper. *Ak.

Mouch [mouch], *v.* to idle, loiter from school, play truant. A ‘black-berry *moucher*’ is one who idles his time in gathering blackberries. ‘Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *mucher* and eat blackberries?’—1 *Hen.* IV. ii. 4. Also pronounced *much* [much]. *Ak. writes it *mooch*.—Wise. See **Mitch**, which is the North Hants as well as Shakespeare’s pronunciation.—W. H. C.

Mouse-digger [mous-dig’ur], *sb.* a miniature pick-axe, used by some [Winchester] boys to dig out vermin of various kinds, and by others to hunt for fossils.—Adams’ *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Mouster [mou’stur], *v.* to muster. *Ak.

Mow [mou], *sb.* (1) A stack in a barn, in distinction from one out of doors.

'They tied him to a cart,
And carried him to a barn;
And there they made a *mow* of him,
To keep him free from harm.'

Ballad of *John Barleycorn* (*Hants* version).

(2) The wooden division separating the parts of a barn.—N. H.

(3) The division of the barn so separated.—N. H.

Muchen [much'en], *pron.* of *miching*. See **Mitch** and **Mouch**.

Muck [muk], *sb.* dung.—Lisle.

Mucker [muk'ur], *adv.* all over with it, finished, done, hopeless.—N. H.

Muckle [muk'l], *v.* 'to manure with long unrotted dung from the yard.'—Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants*, p. 73. (London, 1794.)—W. W. S.

Mud [mud], *v. a.* to pet; to fondle. Ex. 'Don't 'e *mud* that boy so.' 'A *mud* calf' = a calf brought up by hand.—J.

Muddle [mud'l], *v.* to fondle, to caress; to rear by hand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Muddle, Muggle [mud'l, mug'l], *sb.* confusion. *Ak. Ex. 'All in a *muddle*,' confused, tangled.

Muddle-headed [mud'l-hed'ed], *adj.* (1) Confused and bewildered in ideas.

(2) Tipsy. *Ak.

Mug [mug] *v.* to read hard; also to pay great attention to anything. Any one cleaning and oiling a bat was said to *mug* it; a boy with carefully greased and brushed hair was said to have *mugged* hair.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Muggle. See **Muddle**.

Muggy [mug'i]. *adv.* warm, moist; said of weather. *Ak. Com.

Mullock [mul'uk], *sb.* dirt, rubbish; a confused heap. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. Ex. 'What a *mullock* you have,' i. e. what a lot of rubbish.

Mumbly [mumb'li], *adj.* crumbling, likely to fall.—N. H.

Mumpole [mump'oal], *v.* to beat.—F. M.

Mun [mun], *sb.* man. Also used in addressing a woman, child, or sometimes a horse or dog. *Ak.

Murg, *sb.* *Anthemis fœtida*. See **Marg**.

Musher [mush'ur], *sb.* a mushroom. Large ones are called 'cow-mushers.—Wise. In North Hants 'horse-mushrooms.'—W. H. C.

Mutter [mut'ur], *v. n.* to crumble; to fall to pieces. Ex. 'Clods will *mutter* after a shower.'—N. H.

Muttoner [mut'unur], *sb.* a blow from a cricket-ball.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 428.

Muzzy [muz-i], *adj.* muddled, or stupefied with wine or strong liquors.—F. M. Com.

Mwoil [mwoil], *sb.* mud. Ex. 'To get into the *mwoil*,' to get into the mud. *Ak.

Nab [nab], *sb.* the summit of a hill: also a small piece of rising-ground.—Cooper.

Naght [naa-t?], *sb.* naught. *Ak.

Nail [nail], *sb.* a weight of eight pounds, as of beef, pork, cheese, &c.—Cooper.

Naked-men [nai-kid-men], *sb. pl.* old, decayed, leafless trees.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Nammit [nam-it], *sb.* noon-meat, *i. e.* luncheon.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. has *nummet*.

Nan [nan], *interj.* What did you say? shortened from *anon*.—Cooper has the word but gives no meaning.

Narra one [nar-u wun], never a one; often clipped down to *nar'n*. *Ak.

Nash, Nesh [nash, nesh], *adj.* tender, chilly. A.S. *hnesce*. *Ak. Said of grass in the New Forest.—Wise. See **Gnash**, which seems the correct spelling.—W. H. C.

Nat [nat], *adv.* not. *Ak. Ex. '*Nat* that,' *i. e.* 'not that.'—Wise.

Nation [nai-shun], *adv.* extremely; as '*nation* strange,' '*nation* dark.' *Ak. Modified from an oath.

Native [nai-tiv], *sb.* a birth-place. Ex. 'He went back there 'cause 'twas his *native*.'—N. H.

Neb [neb], *sb.* the pole of an ox-cart or ox-waggon; so called from its shape.—Cooper. A *neb* or *nib* is a *beuk*.

Needles [nee-dlz], *sb. pl.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*. Has 'long seeds like unto pack-needles.' Gerarde.—J. B.

Nens [nenz], *adv.* much the same. Ex. '*Nens* as he was,' much the same as he was; 'pretty *nens* one,' pretty much the same.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120.

Nessel [nes-ul], *v.* to trifle.—Cooper (who spells it *nestle*).

Nettle-creeper [net-l-kree-pur], *sb.* the lesser whitethroat.—W.

Net-up [net-up], *part.* for eaten up. Ex. 'I'm *net-up* wi' cold.'—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for 'eat up' or 'ate up.'—W. H. C.

Neust. See **Aneust**.

Never [nev-ur], *adv.* not one; not so much as. Ex. 'She's got *never* a sweet-heart.'—J.

Nibs [nibz], *sb. pl.* the short handles of a scythe.—Wise, *New Forest*.
See **Snead**.

Niest [neist], *adj.* nighest, nearest. *Ak.

Night-crow [neit-kroa], *sb.* the goat-sucker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Night-hawk [neit-hauk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See A. V. Lev. xi. 16; Deut. xiv. 13. In the Genevan Version in the same texts it is called the *night-crow*, as above.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Ground-hawk**, **Jar-bird**.

Night-jar [neit-jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus*.—N. H.

Nine-bobble square [nein·bob·l skwair], *adj.* bent or distorted every way but the right.—F. M.

Nine-galley-west, old gunner's point [nein-gal·i-west, oald-gun'urz-point], as *adj.* with nearly the same meaning as the preceding.—F. M.

Nine-men's-morrice [nein-menz-mor·is], *sb.* a game played with counters.—J.

Nipper [nip·ur], *sb.* a boy, a fellow, a chap.—N. H.

Nipperkin [nip·urkin], *sb.* a large stone jug for beer, of which there was one in each 'chamber.'—Winch. Sch. Gl.

Nire, Nigher [nei·u], *adj.* nearer. *Ak.

Nitch, Nidge [nich, nij], *sb.* (1) A small quantity of hay or corn; less than a *jobbet*.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

(2) A bundle of faggots.

(3) The 'bush' belonging to the 'man in the moon.'—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. says—'He has got a *nitch*,' i. e. he is drunk. See **Knitch**.

Nobbut [nob·ut], *adv.* none but; only.—J.

No call [noa kaul], *phr.* no reason, no obligation. Ex. 'He had *no call* to go' = He was not compelled to go. 'You've *no call* to be afeard' = You have no reason to be afraid.—N. H.

No count [noa kount], *sb.* no account, of no value; not worth anything. Ex. 'It be'ant *no count*' = It is of no value. 'That chap be'ant *no count*' = He is a worthless fellow.—N. H.

Noggly, noddly [nog·li, nod·li], *adj.* weak, trembling. Ex. 'My knees be so *noggly*.'—N. H.

No-how [noa-hou], *adv.* not in any way at all. Ex. 'I can't abide it *no-how*.'—J.

Nonce, for the [nons], *phr.* on purpose, designedly. Ex. 'He did it *for the nonce*.'—Cooper.

Nonsuch [non·such], *sb.* *Medicago lupulina*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Noration [norai·shun], *sb.* a piece of news. Ex. 'There's a *noration* for he.'—J. Evidently used for *narration*.

Not [not], *sb.* a gnat. Ex. 'We ought to have 'un painted afore the *nots* be about'—viz. the summer. 'They *nots* be so terrifying.'—N. H.

Not [not], *adj.* a *not* cow is a cow without horns. Cf. *not-heed* in Chaucer *Prol.* 109.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Not, *adj.* in good condition. Ex. 'Not field; not corn; not sheep.'—J. But the last example may have the meaning of the preceding.—W. H. C.

Notch [noch], *sb.* 'To take the *notches* out of the scythes,' is to give money to mowers in the harvest-fields, when one is out shooting.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Nubbly [nub'li], *adj.* having knobs or lumps. Ex. 'Nubbly coals.' A field ploughed wet, when dried is said to be *nubbly*.—J. See **Knub**.

Nunch [nunsh], *sb.* lunch. I have never heard this meal called by another name.—*N. and Q.* 1, x. 120. See **Moor**.—Halliwell. But see **Nuncheon**.

Nuncheon [nun'shun], *sb.* luncheon. *Ak. Miss Austen (from Hants) uses it. 'I left London this morning at eight o'clock; and the only ten minutes I spent out of my chaise procured me a *nuncheon* at Marlborough.'—*Sense and Sensibility*, vol. iii. ch. 8. The word *nuncheon* is used in Hampshire for the meal between breakfast and dinner.—W. H. C.

Nuncle [nunk'l], *sb.* uncle. *Ak.

Nuther [nudh'ur], *adv.* mispronunciation of neither.—J.

Nut-stinger [nut-sting'ur], *sb.* a grub which bores a hole in nuts.—W.

Nye [nei], *sb.* a brood of pheasants.—Cooper (who spells it *ni*). In the New Forest they say 'an *eye* of pheasants.'—Wise. Which seems correct. Cf. *Eyrie*, and cf. *nid*, French.—W. H. C.

Obedience [ubee'dyens], *sb.* a curtesy. Ex. 'I made my *obedience* to him.'—N. H.

Odds [odz], *sb. pl.* concern; business; consequence. Ex. 'Taint no *odds* to you' = It is no business of yours. 'T weren't no *odds* to he that he lost it' = It was of no consequence to him to lose it.—N. H.

Odds, *v. a.* to alter. Ex. 'I can't *odds* 'un.'—N. H.

Odments [od'ments], *sb. pl.* odd things.—J.

Of [ov], *phr.* used for with. Ex. 'I've no acquaintance *of* him.'—J.

Offer-up [auf'ur-up], *v. a.* to try, to prove, to ascertain how a thing fits, or looks. Ex. 'Let's *offer* 'un *up*' of a picture, or looking-glass, or such like.—N. H.

Oils [oilz], barley-oils, *sb. pl.* the beard or prickles.—Lisle.

- Old man** [oald-man], *sb.* southern-wood (*Artemisia vulgaris*).—N. H.
- Old-men** [oald-men], *sb. pl.* gnats.—W.
- Old-woman's-needle** [oald-uomunz-nee·dl], *sb.* the 'shepherd's needle' (*Scandex Pecten Veneris*).—W.
- Omary cheese** [om·uri cheez], *sb.* an inferior sort of cheese, made of skim-milk.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Rammel**. [Perhaps for *ord·inary*.]
- On** [on], *prep.* (1) In. Ex. 'On mistake,' in mistake. 'I run agen hin on th' street,' i. e. in the street. *Ak. And—
(2) Of. Ex. 'There's an end on 't.'—J.
- Onbelieving** [onbilee·vin], *adj.* unbelieving; a term of reproach. Ex. 'You onbelieving child, don't tell lies.' It exactly answers to miscreant, Fr. *mécroyant*.—N. H.
- Once** [wuns], *adv.* sometime. Ex. 'I will pay once this week,' I will pay you sometime during this week.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Ongainly** [ongai·nli], *adj.* ungainly. *Ak.
- Onpossible** [onpos·ib'l], *adj.* impossible. *Ak.
- Ore** [oar], *sb.* sea-weeds washed on shore.—Cooper. Ex. 'Plenty of ore,' plenty of sea-weed.—Wise.
- Organy** [au·guni], *sb.* the herb penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*). Lat. *origanum*. *Ak.
- Orkard** [au·kud], *adj.* awkward, unmanageable, of a curious temper. Ex. 'He's rather an orkard horse,' i. e. unmanageable. 'She's rather orkard if anything upsets her,' i. e. of a strange temper.—N. H.
- Ornary** [au·nuri], *adj.* common, mean-looking. For *ordinary*.—N. H.
- Otherwhile** [udh·ur weil], *adv.* sometimes.—Cooper.
- Ought** [aut], *part. p.* of *owe*. The phrase, 'He hadn't ought to' (for 'he should not have done so') is very general.—Cooper. Ex. 'He didn't ought to have went,' he should not have gone.
- Oughts** [auts].—Lisle. See **Eairts**.
- Ourn** [ourn], *pr.* ours.—N. H.
- Out-axed** [out-aks·d], *part.* having banns published for the third time. Ex. 'She were out-axed last Sunday.'—N. H.
- Out-stand** [out-stand], *v. a.* to oppose firmly; to contradict stubbornly. Ex. 'She out-stood me wi' that 'ere lie.'—J.
- Oven-pile** [uv·n-peil], *sb.* a wooden shovel for putting the dough or 'sponge' into the oven, and taking out the loaves.—W. Old Eng. *peel*.
- Oven-rubber** [uv·n-rub·ur], *sb.* a stick with a cloth attached to it, for cleaning out the embers from the oven before baking.—W.
- Our-runner**, for **Over-runner** [our-run·ur], *sb.* a shrew-mouse; which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ovest [oa·vest], *sb.* 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the turn-out or *ovest*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Owl [oul], *sb.* (1) The tiger-moth.—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).

(2) Any small white moth.—W. See **Miller**.

Ox-bird [oks-burd], *sb.* (1) The ringed-plover; *Charadrius hiaticula*, Linn. 'Known, in the neighbourhood of Christchurch and Lymington, as the *oxbird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

(2) The common sand-piper.—W.

Oxlip [oks·lip], *Primula elatior* of English authors; i. e. a caulescent form of *P. vulgaris*, not the true *P. elatior*. J. B.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.

Oyster [oi·stur], *sb.* the blade-bone of veal dressed with the meat on.—Cooper. Cf. *oxter*, the arm-pit; ¹ E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.

Packing-penny-day [pakin-pen·i-dai], *sb.* The last day of the fairs formerly held at Portsmouth, and on Portsdown-hill, was so called, on which articles were supposed to be bought greater bargains.—F. M.

Paddle [pad·l], *sb.* a hoe with a straight blade.—N. H.

Paddle, *v. a.* to trample in the dirt.—J.

Paddy [pad·i], *adj.* worm-eaten.—Lewis.

Palmer-worm [paa·mur-wurm], *sb.* a caterpillar. See A. V. Amos iv. 9.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Palms [paamz], *sb. pl.* catkins of various species of *Salix*.—J. B.

Pank [pank], *v. n.* to pant. Ex. 'He do *pank* so.'—N. H.

Panshard, Ponshard [pansh·urd, ponsh·urd], *sb.* a passion, a rage. Ex. 'You have no need to get into a *panshard*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pasmets [pas·mets], *sb. pl.* parsnips. *Ak.

Passel [pas·ul], *sb.* a parcel.—J.

Patchy [pach·i], *adj.* testy, uncertain in temper. Said of people who proverbially blow hot and cold.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pax [paks], *sb.* a friend. Ex. 'Have *pax*,' an invitation to make up a quarrel.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. [Evidently *Pax* = peace.]

Peakéd [pee·ked], *adj.* (1) Running to a point. Ex. 'A *peaked* piece' = a triangular field.

(2) Delicate in appearance. Ex. 'To look *peaked*.' Always pronounced as a dissyllable.—N. H.

Peakish, *adj.* See **Pickish**.

Peal [peel], *sb.* a species of satirical comment on any one's personal appearance, character, or actions, put into a terse and epigrammatic form, and delivered three times in succession, in a measured tone, as a kind of chant.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. Cf. Eng. *peal*, 'to assail noisily;' and see **Peel**.

¹ I believe *oxter* also means 'shoulder-blade.'—W. W. S.

Peal, *v. a.* 'to lose its hair.'—Lisle.

Peart [pee'urt], *adj.* pert. (1) Impertinent. *Ak.

(2) Quick, lively, saucy.

(3) (Of a tree or plant.) Flourishing.—N. H. See **Pert**.

Peasen [pee'zun], *pl.* of pease. A.S. *pioean*. *Ak.

Peck [pek], *sb.* a quantity, a deal; as 'a *peck* of trouble.'—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400.

Peck, *sb.* a pick-axe.—N. H. See **Pick**.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a disturbance, noise. 'To be in a *peel*' is to be in a passion.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a wooden shovel used in baking bread.—Cooper. Commonly *oven-peel* in Hants.—Wise.

Peeze [peez], *v.* to ooze out, as from a leaking cask.—Cooper.

Peezy-weezies [pee'zi wee'ziz], *sb. pl.* (1) It is said of a person who is sulky, or is in the dumps, that 'He has the *peezy-weezies* or the *hansy-janzies*.'

(2) It also means a swelled face.—F. M.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a roller or clod-crusher, as distinct from the frame. Ex. 'That *peg* will do if he has a new frame.'—N. H.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a pig. *Ak.

Pelt [pelt], *sb.* (1) A passion, rage, ire. Ex. 'A' come in, in such a *pelt*.' *Ak.

(2) Anger, noise, rage, disturbance. Ex. 'What a *pelt* the dog is making,' how angrily the dog is barking.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(3) Skin. 'The *pelt* is very thick,' said of the skin of a pig.—Wise.

(4) The iron plate on the heel of a boot.—J.

Pen-stock [pen-stok], *sb.* a sluice to a pond, or in a mill-dam.—N. H.

Perky [purk'i], *adj.* smart, brisk, lively. Ex. 'She be a *perky* little maid.'—J.

Persuade [purswai'd], *v. a.* to advise, to counsel, to urge. (Does not, as used in North Hants, imply that the advice was followed.) Ex. 'I *persuaded* him to see the Doctor, but he wouldn't do it.' See Acts xix. 8, and *Hamlet*, iv. 5.—N. H.

Pert [purt], *adj.* lively? 'Oat-malt and barley-malt equally mixed, as many of the country people here use it, makes very pretty, *pert*, smooth drink, and many in this country (in Hants) sow half barley, half oats, for that purpose, and call it *Dredge*' [which see].—Lisle, i. p. 377.

Pet [pet], *sb.* a pit with water in it.—Cooper.

Pewit [pee'wit], *sb.* the lap-wing. *Ak. The grey plover.—N. H.

Pick [pik], *sb.* (1) A hayfork, prong. *Ak.

(2) A pick-axe.—N. H.

Picked [pikt], *adj.* (1) Sharp, pointed.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) Sharp-featured; said of a person.—W. It is never pronounced as a monosyllable in N. H. See **Peaked**.—W. H. C.

Pickish, Picksome [pik-ish, pik-sum], *adj.* dainty.—Cooper. Pronounced *peekish* in North Hants, where it also signifies sickly, delicate-looking. Ex. 'She do look very *peakish* of late.'—W. H. C.

Piggin [pig-in], *sb.* a round wooden tub, with a long, upright handle.—N. H.

Piggy back [pig-i-bak], *adv.* on the back. Spelt also *pickaback*, *pigback*, &c.—F. M.

Pighau, Pigaul [pig'hau, pig'aul], *sb.* the berry of the whitethorn.
*Ak.

Pightle [pei'tul], *sb.* a small field.—N. H.

Pigweed [pigweed], *sb.* *Chenopodium album*. *Polygonum aviculare*.—J. B.

Pile. See **Ovenpile**.

Pill [pil], *sb.* a pitcher.—J.

Pinch [pinsh], *sb.* a crisis. Ex. 'It has come to the *pinch* now.'—N. H.

Pincher-bob [pin-shur-bob], *sb.* the stag-beetle.—N. H.

Pink, Pinker [pink, pin-kur], *adj.* small; applied especially to the eyes. 'Bacchus with *pink* eyne.'—*Ant. and Cleop.* ii. 7.—W.

Fish, Pishty [pish, pisht-i], *interj.* a cry or call to a dog. *Ak.

Piss-a-bed [pis-a-bed], *sb.* the common dandelion.—F. M. *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Pit [pit], *v. a.* to back; to set to fight.—N. H.

Pitch [pich], *sb.* uneven ground, an undulation in the ground.—N. H.

Pitch, *v. n.* (1) To undulate, to be uneven. Ex. 'The ground *pitches* in that field.'—N. H.

(2) To waste, to sink in flesh.—Liale.

Pitchers [pich-urz], *sb. pl.* boughs of withy, cut for planting, especially to make hedges.—W.

Pitchin [pich-in], *sb.* used in distinction from *paving*; the latter being performed with flat or large stones, but *pitchin* with small, uneven ones. In North Hants generally flints.—W. H. C.

Pitch-up [pich up], *sb.* a small concourse; a boy's *pitch-up* were his ordinary companions. [And as a *v.*] Ex. 'To *pitch-up*' with any one: to associate with him.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.

Pity [pit-i], *sb.* love. 'Pity is akin to love,' says Shakespeare; but in the W. of Eng. it is often the same.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Plash [plash], *sb.* a mill-head; as 'Winkton *plash*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Plash, Plush, *v.* to partially cut off the branches of a hedge, and entwine them with those left upright. *Ak. (who gives the form *plash*; Mr. Wise adds the form *plush*). Cf. E. to *pleach*. I never heard it pronounced otherwise than *plash* in Hampshire.—W. H. C.

Play [plai], *v.* to swarm as young bees do.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.

Plim [plim], *v.* to swell. *Ak. Barley is *plim*, when it is full.—Wise. Used also of poultry. Ex. Fowls or ducks are said to '*plim* up well' in roasting.—N. H.

Plock [plok], *sb.* a block of wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. 'A Christmas *plock*,' the yule-log.—W.

Plough-stilts [plou-stilts], *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough. Ex. 'When he be walking between the *plough-stilts*.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, ii. p. 25.

Poach [poach], *v.* to tread damp ground into holes and foot-prints, as by cattle.

Podge [poj], *sb.* a blow, a nudge, a belly-winder. Ex. 'I'll give you a *podge* in the guts.'—F. M.

Poke [poak], (1) *v. n.* To point the head forwards, in a stiff way. 'He goes *poking* along.'—Cooper. Com.

(2) *v. a.* to thrust. 'The cow *poked* him with her horns.'—Cooper. Com.

Pole-ring [poal-ring], *sb.* the ring which secures the blade of a scythe to the pole or handle. See **Snead**.

Pollard [pol'urd], *sb.* a large post.—F. M. I never heard the word applied in North Hants to anything but a tree whose branches have been cut off.—W. H. C.

Pomewater [poam-wautur], *sb.* a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively sour. Described by Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2. In the old ballad, *Blue Cap for me*, we have:—

'Whose cheeks did resemble two roasting *pomewaters*.'

Shakespeare's Birthplace, by J. R. Wise, p. 99.

Pon-shard, Panshard [pon-shurd, pan-shurd], *sb.* a fragment of broken earthenware. See **Shard**. *Ak. Also see **Punchard**.

Ponto [pon-toa], *sb.* a lump of soft bread kneaded into a ball.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.

Pook [pook], *v.* to thrust with the horns.—J.

Pooks [pooks], *sb. pl.* haycocks. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Puck**.

Poor man's weather-glass [poor manz wedhur-glaas], *sb.* *Anagallis arvensis*.—J. B.

Pop [pop], *sb.* a smart blow.—W. Ex. 'Gie that post a *pop* on the head, wi' a bightle.'

Pop, *v.* to strike; 'to *pop* a child,' to whip it.—W.

Poppers [pop-urz], *sb.* *Digitalis purpurea*. 'In Hampshire it is very well known by the name of *Poppers*; because if you hold the broad end of the flower close between your finger and thumb, and

blow at the small head, as into a bladder, till it be full of winde, and then suddenly strike on it with your other hand, it will give a great crack or pop.'—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, p. 124 (1664).

Popple-stone [pop'l-stoan], *sb.* a pebble.—J.

Pops [pops], *sb. pl.* the same as **Poppers**.—W.; J. B.

Pot-lug [pot-lug], *sb.* the same as the *lug*, *lugstick*, or *rugstick*. See **Rugstick**.

Pouchy [pou'chi], *adj.* soft; as land softened by rain.—J.

Poult [pult?], a blow with a stick. *Ak. Also, to give one a *pulting* with a stick, now commonly called a *quilting*.—Wise.

Powdering-tub [pou'dring tub], *sb.* a salting-tub.—J.

Pranked [prank'id], *adj.* variegated, spotted. Ex. 'A *pranked* butterfly; a *pranked* kerchief.'—J.

Pride [preid], *sb.* a kind of lamprey; *ammocætes branchialis*, Dum. See Plot's *Oxfordshire*. Note by Rev. L. Jenyns to White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.

'Pright [preit], *adj.* and *adv.* upright.—N. H.

Prinit [prin'it], *i. e.* take it. Fr. *prenez*. *Ak.

Prise [preiz], *v.* to raise by means of a lever.—Cooper.

Prong [prong], *sb.* a hay-fork, a dung-fork; used only of forks with two tines or points.—N. H.

Proud-flesh [proud-flesh], *sb.* the flesh when swollen and inflamed round a sore or wound, which is removed by vitriol or caustic.—F. M.; Com.

Pruff [pruf], for *proof*; hard, insensible to pain.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* Obstinate.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.

Puck [puk], *sb.* a sheaf of barley or oats.

Puck, *sb.* a New Forest sprite.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. See **Colt-pixey**.

Puck, *v.* to put up sheaves, especially of barley or oats. Wheat is put up in *hiles*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pucker [puk'ur], *sb.* irritation; temper, perplexity, vexation. Ex. 'I be in a terrible *pucker*.'—J.

Puckeridge [puk'uridj], *sb.* (1) The fern-owl or goat-sucker.

(2) A disease in calves. 'The country-people have a notion that the fern owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jar, which they also call a *puckeridge*, is very injurious to weaning-calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, a fatal distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of *puckeridge*.'—*Miscellaneous Observations*, by Rev. Gilbert White. See **Jar-Bird**. Note the numerous names of this bird; viz. *fern-owl*, *churn-owl*, *eve-jar*, *jar-bird*, *night-jar*, *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, and *puckeridge*, all of which seem known in Hants.

Puckets [puk'ets], *sb. pl.* nests of caterpillars.—Cooper.

Puck-needle [puk-nee'dl], *sb.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Puddling about [pud·lin u'bout], *part.* wasting time on trifles.—N. H.

Puffballs [puf·baulz], *sb. pl.* *Lycoperdon giganteum* and other species.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Pug [pug], *sb.* a kind of loam.—Cooper. Used in the New Forest.—Wise.

Pulting, *sb.* See **Poult**.

Purple-footed [pump·l fuot·ed], *adj.* club-footed.—Cooper.

Pure [peur], *adj.* well, in good health.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Purely [peur·li], *adv.* (1) The same as **Pure**. Ex. 'Quite *purely*,' quite well. *Ak.

(2) Extremely. Ex. 'Tis *purely* mild.'—J.

Purl [purl], *v.* to turn round, as clouds veer with the wind.—W.

Pur-lamb [pur-lam], *sb.* a male lamb.—Lisle.

Purly [pur·li], *adj.* weak-sighted. *Ak.

Pussy-cats [puos·i-kats], *sb. pl.* Catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Putlug [put·lug], *sb.* the horizontal pole which supports the boards of a scaffold.—N. H.

Putlug-holes [put·lug-hoalz], *sb. pl.* spaces in a wall where the *putlug* entered, and which are filled up after the scaffold is struck.—N. H.

Pwint [pwoint], *sb.* a pint. *Ak.

Quag [kwag], *sb.* a quagmire.—W.

Quaggle [kwog·l], *v.* to shake like jelly.—J.

Quar [kwor], *sb.* the udder of a cow or sheep when hard after calving or lambing.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Quar, *v.* to work in a quarry. *Ak.

Quarred [kword], *adj.* 'Beer is said to be *quarred*, when it drinks hard or rough.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Quarrel [kwor·ul], *sb.* a square of window-glass. *Ak.

Quarries [kwor·iz], *sb. pl.* the diamond-shaped panes of a leaded casement.—N. H. Compare French *Carré*.

Quat [kwot], *sb.* a pimple, small boil, small blister. See *Othello*, V. i. 11.—W. Also called *quilt*.

Quat, *v.* to squat. *Ak. (who spells it *quat*).

Quat-vessel [kwot-ves·l], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*.—J. B.

Querking [kwurk·in], *part.* grumbling. Ex. 'He be allus *querking*.'—J.

Quest [kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon. *Ak. Not common in Hants.

Quest, *v.* to give tongue as a spaniel does on trail.—Cooper; Wise.

Quick [kwik], *sb. pl.* young plants of hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*). Ex. 'It'll take nigh upon two thousand *quick* to plant that bank.'—N. H.

Quick-beam [kwik-beem], *sb.* the mountain ash. *Sorbus aucuparia*.—N. H.

Quickhedge [kwik-hej], *sb.* a hedge formed of hawthorn, or other growing shrubs; a live-hedge, in contradistinction to a dead-hedge made by twisting brushwood along the bank.—N. H.

Quid [kwid], *v.* to suck. *Ak. Cf. the phr. 'a *quid* of tobacco.'

Quiddle [kwid·l], *v.* to be anxious and busy about trifles; to fuss about. Heard at Bournemouth. See **Twiddle**.—W. W. S.

Quill-up [kwil-up], *v.* to rise as water does in a spring.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *quelle*, a spring.

Quilt [kwilt], *sb.* a pimple, boil, small blister; the same as *quat*.—W.

Quilt, *v. a.* to beat with twigs. Ex. 'I'll *quilt* thee jacket to 'ee.'—J.

Quilt, *v. n.* to swallow. *Ak.

Quinnets [kwin·uts], *sb. pl.* the rings of iron that secure the *nibs* of a scythe. See **Snead**.

Quirk [kwurk], to cry out, as a hare when caught in a trap.—N. H.

Quiskin [kwis·kin], *pres. pt.* complaining. *Ak.

Quod [kwod], *v.* to catch eels with an earth-worm, or a piece of worsted.—J.

Quoilers [kwoi·lurz], *sb. pl.* part of cart-harness.—J.

Quop [kwop], *v.* to throb. *Ak.

Quot [kwot], *v. n.* to walk in an undignified manner.—J.

Quotted [kwot·ed], *pp.* satiated, cloyed, gluttoned.—Cooper.

Rabbit you [rab·ut], *interj.* confound you! Another form of the oath is 'rabbit your head.'

Rabbiter [rab·etur], *sb.* a blow on the back of the neck given with the edge of the open hand. From the mode usually employed in killing rabbits.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.

Rack [rak], *sb.* part of a neck of mutton.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Rack-and-manger [rak-un-mai·njur], *phr.* expresses utter mismanagement, all going wrong, everything out of place, and going to destruction.—N. H. See *Life of Robin Goodfellow*, 1628. Halliwell's Dict. ii. 662.

Rack-and-rend [rak-un-rend], *phr.* wreck and ruin.—J. [It should probably be spelt *wrack*.]—W. H. C.

Rack-up [rak-up], *v.* to feed the horses and leave them for the night.
—Cooper.

Racket [rak-it], *sb.* a bustling noise.—J. Com.

Rackety [rak-iti], *adj.* unsteady, extravagant; as a spendthrift.—
N. H.

Racony [rak-uni], *adj.* harsh, wiry. Applied to cloth.—J.

Raff [raf], *sb.* a low, worthless fellow.—J.

Raftering, [raaf-turing], *sb.* 'raftering the land is a sort of rest-baulk ploughing, on account of the number of flint-stones rendering it too difficult to breast-plough.'—Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 68.—W. W. S.

Rafty [raaf-ti], *adj.* (1) Rancid; musty, as 'rafty bacon.' *Ak.
Rafty bacon is rusty bacon.

(2) Being of a cross-grained temper.—J.

Rag [rag], *v. a.* to rail at. Ex. 'Measter gied me a *ragging*.'—J.

Ragged-jacks [rag-id-jaks], *sb. pl.* small shrimps (sea-coast).—Wise.

Ragged Robin, *sb.* *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.—J. B.

Rags and jags [ragz un jagz], *sb. pl.* shreds of cloth, &c. So in the nursery verses:—

'Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town;
Some in *rags*, and some in *jags*,
And some in tattered gowns.'—F. M.

Another version—*velvet* gowns.—W. W. S.

Rain [rain], *v.* to peel bark.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rainer [rai-nur], *sb.* one who peels bark. New Forest. 'The *rainers*, as the bark-peelers were called, were then busy,' *The Cousins*, by J. Wise.—J. B. Probably a different pronunciation of *rinder*. See **Rind**.—W. H. C.

Ramard [ram-urd], *adv.* to the right. Put for *ramward*, a corruption of *framward* or *fromward*. So *toard*, for *toward*, means to the left, i. e. to you.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammel cheese [ram-l cheez], *sb.* the best kind of cheese; as distinguished from *omary cheese*, q. v.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammucky [ram-uki], *adj.* dissolute, wanton. 'A *rammucky* man' is a depraved character.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rampage [rampaij], *v. n.* to prance about furiously; to make a disturbance; to be violent. Ex. 'He went *rampaging* about.'—N. H.

Rampagious [rampai-jus], *adj.* riotous, noisy.—F. M.

Rampant [ram-punt], *adj.* extremely painful; agonizing. Ex. 'My poor head be so *rampant*.'—N. H.

Ramshackle [ram'shakl], *adj.* old, worthless, broken, out of order.—F. M. Loose, untidy, ungainly. *Ak. Out of repair. Applied to a building; out of order and condition, in general.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.

Ramsons [ram'zunz], *sb.* wild garlic. *Allium ursinum*.—J.

Ramul-up [ram'ul-up], *v.* to eat greedily.—N. H.

Rank [rank], *adj.* strong-growing. Applied to plants.—N. H. Com.

Rantipole [ran'tipoal], *sb.* the wild carrot; *daucus carota*; so called from its bunch of leaves.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hilltrot**.

Rashed. See **Malt**.

Ratch [rach], *v.* to stretch; as 'ratch your maw,' i. e. stretch your stomach with food.—Cooper. Cooper writes it *wratch*; but cf. Scot. *rax*.

Rath [raath], *adj.* and *adv.* early, soon. Ex. 'I got up rath this morning.'—Cooper.

Rath-ripe [raath-reip], *adj.* early ripe.—Lisle.

Rather [raath-ur], *adj.* (comparative of *rath*) sooner.—Lisle.

Rattle-trap [rat'l-trap], *sb.* a worn-out, shaky cart or carriage.—N. H.

Rattle-traps, *sb. pl.* things lying about in disorder, or requiring to be packed up. Ex. 'A woman's rattle-traps,' are all her apparel, &c.—F. M.

Raught [raut], *pt. t.* reached. *Ak.

Ravelings [rav'lingz], *sb. pl.* frayed or unwound textile fabrics.—J. Com.

Razor-bill [rai-zur-bil], *sb.* the red-breasted merganser; *mergus serrator*, Lin. 'Known to the fishermen at Christchurch as the razor-bill.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Ready [red-i], *adj.* cooked; used of meat when *well* done; opposed to **Rear**, *q. v.*—W.

Rear [reer], *sb.* 'a piece of wood placed under the "bee-pots" to give the bees more room.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Rear, Reer, Rere, *adj.* raw, underdone. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.

Rearing-bone [ree-rin-boan], *sb.* the hip-bone of a pig.—J.

Rearing-feast [ree-rin-feest], *sb.* a supper when the roof of a new-built house is put on.—J.

Reaves [ree-uvz], *sb. pl.* the boards or rails put round waggons, so as to enable them to take a greater load.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Red-head [red-hed], *sb.* the pochard; *Anas ferma*, Lin. 'Known along the Hampshire coast as the redhead and ker.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Red Heath [red heth], *sb.* *Calluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

- Red Merry** [red mer-i], *sb.* a red-fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*.
Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Redweed** [redweed], *sb.* *Papaver Rhæas*.—J. B.
- Refuge** [ref·euj], *adj.* inferior, unsaleable—as, 'refuge bricks,' 'refuge sheep,' &c. Corr. from *refuse*.—Cooper.
- Regarder** [regaad·ur], *sb.* an officer whose business it is to enquire into the trespasses committed in the Forest.—N. F.
- Remedy** [rem·idi], *sb.* a half-holiday at Winchester School.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.
- Remward** [rem·urd], *adv.* to the right. See **Ramard**.
- Rennie-mouse, Reiny-mouse** [ren·i mous, rai·ni mous], *sb.* the bat.
See **Beremouse**.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.
- Rere** [reer]. See **Rear**.
- Rere-mouse** [reer·mous], *sb.* the bat.—Wise, p. 192. A.S. *hréremús*, the fluttering mouse, from *hréran*, to flutter. See **Flittermouse**.
- Resolute** [rez·uloot], *adj.* strong, active. Ex. 'He is a great, *resolute* chap.' 'That's a *resolute* dog of yourn.'—N. H.
- Revel** [rev·l], *sb.* a parochial festival. *Ak.
- Ribgrass** [ribgraas], *sb.* *Plantago lanceolata*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Rick** [rik], *sb.* a sprain. Ex. 'I think it's a *rick*; that's what the matter wi' 'un.'—N. H.
- Rick**, *v. a.* to sprain. Ex. 'He's *ricked* his arm.'—N. H.
- Rick**, *v.* to twist. Ex. 'To *rick* one's ancle,' to twist it; 'to *rick* a ball' at cricket, to make it twist or turn.—W.
- Rick-rack** [rik·rak], *adj.* only applied to the weather; stormy, boisterous. Cf. Eng. *reeky*, and *rack*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rick-staddle**. See **Staddle**.
- Rick-victuals** [rik·vitlz], *sb. pl.* hay, peas, beans.—W.
- Rickest** [rik·est], *sb.* a rick-yard.—J.
- Rid** [rid], *v.* to clear off work.—J.
- Riddle** [rid·l], *sb.* the ruddle, or composition of red ochre, with which sheep are marked. *Ak.
- Ride** [reid], *sb.* (1) A little stream.—Grose; Warner; F. M.
(2) A road through a wood.—N. H.
- Ridge-bone** [rij·boan], *sb.* the weather-boarding on the outside of wooden houses.—Cooper.
- Rig** [rig], *v.* (1) To climb.—J.
(2) To leap on, as quadrupeds in copulation.—N. H.
- Rile** [reil], *v.* to ruffle one's temper.—Cooper.
- Rind** [reind], *sb.* the bark of a tree. Ex. 'They poles 'll do for rafters wi' the *rind* on.'—N. H.

Rip [rip], *sb.* (1) A coop.

(2) A worthless fellow.—F. M. When applied to a female a lewd, unchaste person.

Rip, *v. a.* to put into a coop. Ex. 'To *rip* a hen;' to put a hen into a coop.—N. H.

Rip, *v. a.* to saw with the grain of wood. Ex. 'We'll just *rip* un down.'—N. H.

Rip-hook [rip'uok], *sb.* a sickle; a reaping-hook.—N. H.

Rise [reis], *sb.* brushwood or coppice-wood; as, 'a bundle of *rise*.'—Cooper. Common in Old English. See **White-rice**.

Rise [reiz], *v.* to begin to ascend. Ex. 'You must turn-off afore you *rise* the hill.'—N. H.

Rishes [rish'ez], *sb. pl.* various species of *Juncus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Old pronunciation of rushes.

Robin's-eyes [robinz-eiz], *sb. pl.* the flowers of the milkwort (*Polygalum vulgare*). Applied also to others, as those of the forget-me-not.—W.

Rock [rok], *v.* to reek, steam, smoke.—W. See **Reke**.

Rockiers [rok'yurz], *sb.* a small blue dove. 'Among them [the wood-pigeons] were little parties of small blue doves, which he calls *rockiers*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xliv.

Rockled [rok'uld], *adj.* wrinkled.—Cooper. Cooper writes *wrockled*. Cf. *ruck* and *ruckle* in Hal.

Reke [roak], *sb.* steam from boiling-water. See **Rock**.

Reke, *v.* (used rather loosely) in the senses—(1) To smoke.

(2) To steam, as a dunghill in frosty weather; or as hot water.

(3) To drizzle, as small, misty rain.—W. Rather as warm rain which evaporates in mist. Cf. Germ. *Rauch*, smoke.—W. H. C.

Roker [roa'kur], *sb.* a stick or other instrument used for stirring anything. So also *v.* 'to *roke*.'

Reky [roa'ki], *adj.* misty, steamy. See *rooky*, in *Macbeth*, iii. 2.—W.

Reng, *sb.* the step of a ladder. *Ak. See **Rung**, as it is always pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Ronge [ronj], *v.* to kick or play; said of horses.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Roopy [roo'pi], *adj.* hoarse. Ex. 'I be that *roopy* I can't zing.'—J.

Rough-music [ruf-meuz'zik], *sb.* a serenade with pots, kettles, or anything else that makes a hideous noise, given to married folks who are reputed to quarrel, or ill-treat one another; or to those who otherwise disgrace themselves.—N. H.

Roughings [ruf'ingz], *sb. pl.* winter dried grass.—J. See **Rewer** and **Rowings**.

Round-frock [round-frok], *sb.* a gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics.—Cooper. A smock-frock.—Wise.

Rouse-about [rouz-ubout], *adj.* bustling. Ex. 'Mrs. Jones is a *rouse-about* woman.'—J.

Rowen and Rowet [roa'un, roa'ut], *sb.* winter grass.—Lisle.

Rowings [roa'ingz], *sb. pl.* the latter pasture, which springs up after the mowing of the first crop.—Cooper.

Rubbage [rub'ij], *sb.* rubbish.

Rubble [rub'l], *sb.* rubbish.

Rubble [rub'l], *v.* to remove the gravel, which is deposited, in the New Forest, in a thick layer over the beds of clay or marl.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rubblin [rub'lin], *sb.* the gravel over the marl or clay.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rudder [rud'ur], *sb.* a riddle, a sieve.—W.

Ruddley [rud'li], *adj.* stained with iron rust. Ex. 'They drain-tiles we took up was all full of *ruddley* stuff,' i. e. mould impregnated with iron. Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ruggley*.—W. H. C.

Rue [roo], *sb.* a row; a hedge-row.—Cooper.

Ruffatory [ruf'utori], *adj.* rude, boisterous.—F. M.

Ruggley. See **Ruddley**.

Rug-stick [rug-stik], *sb.* a bar in a chimney, on which hangs the *cotterel* (or *iron-scale* or *crane*, as it is also called) to which the kettle or pot is fastened. Called also *lug-stick*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rum [rum], *adj.* eccentric, queer; as, 'a *rum* ol' feller.'—Cooper. Com.

Rumbustical [rumbust'ikl], *adj.* blustering in manners, bustling, pushing, and incommoding others.—Cooper. Used also of an unmanageable horse.—N. H.

Rumpled-skein [rum'puld-skain], *sb.* anything in confusion; a disagreement. *Ak.

Rummey [rum'i], *adj.* queer, eccentric. See **Rum**.—N. H.

Rung [rung], *sb.* the cross-rail or step of a ladder.—N. H.

Rusty [rust'i], *adj.* restive. *Ak.

Rux [ruks], *v. a.* to stir, or shake. As 'to *rux* it out.'—N. H.

Saace [saas], *sb.* sauciness, impertinence. *Ak.

Sabbed [sabd], *pp.* saturated with water or liquor.—Cooper.

Safe [saif], *adj.* sure. Ex. 'Safe to die.' *N. and 'Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.—Hal. Certain. Ex. 'I'm *safe* to be there myself.'

Sag [sag], *v.* to bulge.—J. Rather to bulge downwards.—W. W. S.

Salt-cat [sault-kat], *sb.* (1) A mixture of coarse meal, clay, and salt, with some other ingredients, placed in a dove-cot to prevent the pigeons from leaving it, and to allure others. Forby derives it from *cate*, i. e. cake.—F. M.

(2) A lump of rock-salt, for cattle to lick in the field or 'barton'; also put into a pigeons' house for the pigeons to peck at.—W. Cf. the old phrase *to turn cat in pan*.—Bacon's *Essays*; *Of Cunning*.—W. W. S.

Salts [saults], *sb. pl.* marshes near the sea flooded by the tides.—Cooper.

Saul [sau·l], *sb.* soul. *Ak.

Sar [saar], *v.* (1) To serve. Ex. 'It *sar'd* un right.'

(2) To feed. Ex. 'Sar the pigs.'—J.

Sawney [sau·ni], *sb.* a simpleton.—N. H. Com.

Scadger [skaj·ur], *sb.* a ruffian.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scaldings [skau·ldingz], *interj.* A cry raised to warn others to get out of the way at their peril (as though a person were carrying something scalding hot).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 432.

Scale, Squoil [skail, skwoil], *sb.* a short stick loaded at one end with lead, and is distinguished from a *snog*, which is only weighted with wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Squoyl**.

Scale [skail], *v.* to throw stones.—J.

Scaly [skai·li], *adj.* (1) shabby.—F. M.

(2) Mischievous, close, mean. Ex. 'A *scaly* fellow,' a mean person.—Cooper.

Scamble [skamb·l], (1) *v. n.* to crumble, as a bank.

(2) *v. a.* To break down, or tread down.

(3) *v. n.* To roam about.—N. H.

Scar [skaar], *v.* to drive away.—J. [For scare.]

Scarcy [skai·rsi], *adj.* scarce.—F. M.

Scant [skaut], *v.* to strain with the foot in supporting or pushing anything. *Ak.

Scant. See **Squat**.

Scoat [skoat], *sb.* a shore.—J.

Sconce [skons], *v.* to deprive a person of anything.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scoop [skoop], *sb.* a boiler.—J.

Scrabble [skrab·l], *v. n.* (1) To crawl about. Ex. 'Little Billy's *scrabbling* about house.'

(2) To make a scratching noise. As 'rats *scrabble*.'—J. [Rather to scratch, without reference to the noise. Cf. 1 Samuel xxi. 13.]

Scran [skran], *sb.* a bag. [See the remarks on this word in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19, p. 24.]

Scraze [skraiz], *v. a.* to graze. Ex. 'I've *scrazed* my leg.'—J.

Screech [skreech], *sb.* the bull-thrush.—Wise. *Ak. gives 'Screech, the missel-thrush.' Never so called in N. H.

Scrim [skrim], *v. a.* to crush. Ex. 'Scrim the curds well.'—J.

Scrimpy [skrim·pī], *adj.* mean, small. Ex. 'A terrible *scrimpy* pudden.—J.

Scroop [skroop], *v.* to grate, to creak, as a door on rusty hinges.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Or as a cart-wheel wanting grease.—N. H.

Scrondge, Scrudge [skrouj, skrudj], *v.* to squeeze closely.—F. M.
(2) To crowd up.—Cooper, who spells it *scrouge*. *Ak. *scrouge*.
See **Scrunch**.

Scrow [skrou], *adj.* (1) cross. Ex. 'Main *scrow*,' very cross. *Ak.
(2) Angry, scowling.—Cooper.
(3) Dark, threatening, as weather. Ex. 'A *scrow* night.'—J.

Scrumple [skrump·l], *v.* to crush.—J. [For crumple.]

Scrumpling [skrump·ling], *sb.* a small apple.—J. [For crumpling.]

Scrunch [skrunch], *v.* (1) To bite in pieces with the teeth, so as to make a noise.—F. M.
(2) To squeeze closely.—F. M. See **Scrudge**.

Scuddick [skud·ik], *sb.* a small coin. Ex. 'Not worth a *scuddick*.' 'Not got a *scuddick* to fly with.'—W. See **Scuttick**.

Scuffle [skuf·l], *sb.* a kind of hoe for scraping the ground.—N. H.

Scuffle [scuf·l], (1) *v. a.* To scrape the surface of the ground. Ex. 'To *scuffle* up weeds.'
(2) *v. n.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground. Ex. 'He goes *scuffling* along.'—N. H.

Scug [skug], *sb.* a squirrel. 'Let's go *scug*-hunting' is a common phrase.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. v. 251.—N. H.

Scugbolt [skugboalt], *sb.* a stick with a leaden head, used for knocking down birds and *scugs* (squirrels). *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. See **Squoil**.

Scuggy [skug·i], *sb.* a squirrel.—W. See **Scug**.

Soull [skul], *sb.* a drove, or herd, or pack of low people; lit. a shoal; always used in an opprobrious sense.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Scuppit [skup·it], *sb.* a small scoop used by malsters, &c.—Cooper.

Sout [skut], *sb.* the wren. Sometimes called *scutta-wren* [skut·uren].—F. M. Rather *scutty-wren*.—W. H. C.

Scuttick [skut·ik], *sb.* anything of the smallest possible worth. 'I'll tell you what I mean to do; I won't pay one farthing—no, I won't pay one *scuttick* towards the taxes, nor the Poor's rate, nor the parson neither, not till I find something to satisfy my mind.' *Election Speech*, Newport, Isle of Wight, April 20, 1831. See **Scuddick**.

Sedge [sedj·], *sb.* *Spartina alterniflora*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, iii. 1096, O.S.—J. B.

Seed-lip [seed·lip], *sb.* a wooden box, of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground.—Cooper.

Serve [surv], *v. a.* (1) To make; to treat. Ex. 'We maun *serve* him same as t'other one.' We must do to it as to the other one, viz. a gate or post, or articles of furniture.—N. H.

(2) To feed animals. See **Sar**.—J.

Setty [set-i], *adj.* Eggs are said to be *setty* when they are sat upon.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sew [seu], *adj.* dry, spoken of cows. Ex. 'To go *sew*' (of a cow) is to go dry.—Cooper.

Sewent [seu-ent], *adj.* smooth, as a field of corn.—J. See **Suant**.

Shacket [shak-ut], *sb.* a fair load of hay or straw.—N. H.

Shackety [shak-uti], *adj.* out of repair.—N. H.

Shackle [shak-l], *sb.* a withy ring for securing hurdles to the stakes.—J.

Shade [shaid], *sb.* 'It has nothing in common with the shadows of the woods, but means either a pool or an open piece of ground, generally on a hill-top, where the cattle in the warm weather collect, or, as the phrase is, "come to *shade*," for the sake of the water in the one and the breeze in the other. Thus "Ober *Shade*" means nothing more than Ober pond; whilst "Stony-cross *Shade*" is a mere turfy plot.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 181. The word was suggested by the notion of *coolness*.

Shadow-cow [shad-u-kou], *sb.* a cow whose body is a different colour to its hind and fore-parts.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Shake [shaik], *sb.* a crack, flaw, or rift in a tree. A woodman's term.—W.

Shaky [shai-ki], *adj.* unsound, as applied to timber having shakes or rifts. 'The trees on the freestone grow large, but are what workmen call *shakey*, and so brittle as often to fall to pieces in sawing.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter i. See **Shake**.

Shammock [sham-uk], *v.* to slouch, to shamble.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shamocking, *pres. part.* as *adj.* shambling; a *shamocking* man means an idle, good-for-nothing person; a *shamocking* dog means almost a thievish, stealing dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shard [shaa'd], *sb.* (1) A gap in a hedge or bank. Cf. A.S. *Sceran*, to cut.

(2) A cup. Ex. 'A *shard* of tea,' a cup of tea.—Wise, *New Forest*. It probably does not mean 'a cup,' but 'a small quantity,' as a bit of meat, a morsel of bread; so a *shard* (i. e. a little piece) of tea.—W. H. C.

Sharf [shaarf], *sb.* the shaft of a cart or carriage. Pl. *Sharves*. Ex. 'One of them *sharves* is broke.'

Sharn-beetle [shaan-bee-tl], *sb.* dung-beetle.—J. But the word *beetle* is very rare among the peasantry in Hants. They always call it *Bob*, with various prefixes.—W. H. C.

Sharp [shaap], *sb.* the shaft of a cart.—Cooper. See **Sharf**.

Sharp [shaap], *v. a.* to sharpen. Ex. 'I maun *sharp* the saw, afore I does more wi' her.'—N. H.

Shaul [shaul], *sb.* a shovel to winnow with.—Cooper. From Ray, who writes *shawle*. It is literally *shovel*, the *v* being pronounced as *u*; as in the nursery rhyme—

'I, said the owl,
With my little *shouel*.'—W. H. C.

Shaw [shau], *sb.* a small wood.—N. H.

Shealing [shee·lin], *sb.* a lean-to; a smaller building constructed adjoining to, and against another.—N. H.

Sheening [shee·ning], *sb.* for *machining*; working by taskwork at a machine. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Sheep-slate [sheep-slait], *sb.* a sheep-walk; sheep-lease.—Lisle.

Sheer [sheer], *adj.* shining, glassy; used especially of any inflammation which looks angry.—W.

Sheers [sheerz], *sb. pl.* for shires; the midland counties. Ex. 'He comes out of the *sheers* somewheres.'—N. H.

Sheets-axe [sheets-aks], *sb. pl.* oak-galls.—J. B. 'On the 29th of May children carry oak-apples about, and call out *sheets-axe* in derision to those who are not provided with them.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Shelf, *sb.* (1) A bank of sand or pebbles.

2) A shallow in a river.

(3) A ford. See *shelves* in Milton, *Comus*, 117; and *shelvy* in Sh. *Merry Wives*, III. v. 15.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shim [shim], *sb.* a smock.—J. This word appears to be an abbreviation of the French *chemise*.—W. H. C.

Shim, *adj.* lean, thin, slim. Ex. 'He's a *shim* fellow,' i. e. thin.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shire-way [sheir-wai], *sb.* a bridle-way.—Cooper.

Shirk off [shurk auf], *v.* to decamp, to retreat in a cowardly way, to slink away from. *Ak. See **Shog off**.

Shirky [shurk-i], *adj.* deceitful.—Cooper.

Shirt-craw. See **Craw**.

Shiver-grass [shiv·ur-graas], *sb.* a species of grass which continually seems agitated, or quivers.—F. M. Also called *didder-grass*, viz. in Camba.—W. W. S. [*Briza*.]

Shock, Shoak, Shuck [shok, shoak, shuk], *v.* to break off short. Gravel is said to *shock* off at any particular stratum.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock [shok], *sb.* a heap, applied not merely to corn, but to anything else. 'A *shock* of sand,' i. e. a line or band of sand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock-shower [shok-shou'r], *sb.* a slight shower in harvest; one which just wets the *Shocks*, or sheaves of corn.—W.

Shoes and Stockings [shooz und stok-ingz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Shog off [shog auf], *v.* the same as *shirk off*. *Ak. Perhaps it has less of the idea of sneaking away. Cf. 'Let us *shog off*.' *Henry V.* ii. 3. [*Shog* and *shirk* are not allied.—W. W. S.]

Shoot [shoot], *sb.* a deep road downhill.—J.

Shoot-off [shuot-auf, sometimes pronounced shut], *v.* to unyoke; used sometimes without the suffix. Ex. 'I've just *shot* the mare,' i. e. taken her out of harness, and put her in the stable.—N. H.

Shooting-off-time [shuo-tin-auf-teim], *sb.* the hour at which farm-horses leave off work.—N. H.

Showl [shoul], *sb.* a shovel. *Ak. See *Shaul*.

Shrammed [shram'd], *pp.* chilled. *Ak. Very cold.—N. H. Conveys the notion of being shrunk up with cold. Ex. 'I'm *shramm'd* wi' cold.'—W.

Shrape [shraip], *v.* to scold.—Cooper.

Shrew-ash [shreu-ash], *sb.* a 'medicated' ash-tree. 'A *shrew-ash* was made thus:—Into the body of a tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted *shrew-mouse* was thrust in alive, and plugged in.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxviii.

Shrievy [shree-vi], *adj.* having threads withdrawn.—Cooper.

Shroving [shroa-ving], *sb.* 'Boys and girls "go *shroving*" on Ash-Wednesday (? Shrove Tuesday); that is, begging for meat and drink at the farmhouse, singing this rude snatch:—

"I come a *shroving*, a *shroving*, a *shroving*,
For a piece of pancake;
For a piece of truffle-cheese
Of your own making";

when, if nothing is given, they throw stones and shards at the door.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178.

Shuck [shuk], *sb.* a husk, or shell, as a 'bean-*shuck*.'—Cooper. Used only after the seed has been removed.—W. H. O.

Shuck [shuk], *v.* to shake.—Cooper.

Shuckish [shuk-ish], *adj.* unpleasant, unsettled, showery; as a '*shuckish* journey,' '*shuckish* weather,' &c.—Cooper. It seems equivalent to *shaky*.

Shuffling [shuf-ling], *pres. part.* 'To go *shuffling*' is to walk without raising the feet much from the ground, thereby making a *shuffling* noise.—F. M. See *Scuffle*.

Shun [shun], *v.* to push.—Cooper.

Shut. See *Shoot*.

Shute [sheut], *sb.* a young growing pig; bigger than a sucking-pig, but not a full-grown pig.—Wise (note on Cooper, who writes *sheat*, *shut*).

Shutes [sheuts], *sb. pl.* young hogs or porkers before they are put up to fattening.—Lisle.

Side [seid], *adj.* long. Cf. '*side* sleeves,' *i. e.* long sleeves. *Much Ado*, iii. 4.

Side-lands [seid-landz], *sb. pl.* the headlands of a ploughed field, where the plough has been turned.—Cooper.

Sidy [sei-di], *adj.* surly, moody.—Cooper.

Silk-wood [silk-wuod], *sb.* the great golden maiden-hair; *Polytricum commune*; 'which they call *silk-wood*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxv.

Silly [sil-i], *adj.* frantic, mad, insane. Ex. 'It 'ud drive me *silly* to see it.' 'He's gone *silly*, and took to th' asylum.' It is always used to designate insanity—not folly or idiotcy, which is designated by the word *Simple*.—N. H.

Silt. See *Bacon-silt*.

Simple [sim-pl], *adj.* weak-minded, foolish, idiotic. Ex. 'He be quite *simple*, poor chap.'—N. H.

Sithe [seidh], *v.* to sigh. *Ak. (who writes *sythe*).

Size [seiz], *sb.* thickness, consistency; the '*size* of the gruel' means its consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sizzing [siz-ing], *sb.* yeast or barm, so called from the sound made by ale or beer in working.—Cooper.

Skeel [skeel], *sb.* a stratum; a layer of soil of any kind.—N. H.

Skeer [skeer], *sb.* a hard surface as on land not easily broken up.—N. H.

Skellet [skel-ut], *sb.* a round brass pot, having a bail (*q. v.*) to hang it over the fire.—N. H.

Skenter [skent-ur], *sb.* an animal that will not fatten.—J.

Skenting [skent-ing], *adj.* cattle are said to be *skenting* when they will not fatten.—J.

Skid [skid], *sb.* a piece of timber laid at an angle with the ground. Two or more *skids* are laid, so as to form an inclined plane to lever (*q. v.*) up large timber.—N. H.

Skillin [skil-un], *sb.* a penthouse. *Ak. Common; especially at the back part of a house.—Wise. See *Shealing*.

Skimmer-cake [skim-ur kaik], *sb.* a small pudding made up from the remnants of another, and baked upon a *skimmer*, the dish with which the milk is skimmed.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Skimmington [skim-intun], *sb.* what is called *rough music* (*q. v.*).—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400. 'To ride Skimmington' is a ludicrous diversion in many parts of England, when the grey mare is

the better horse. A sort of triumphal procession, wherein the vanquished husband or his representative rides behind, towards the horse's or ass's tail, with a distaff in his hand, spinning or winding flax; and the wife, or her representative, before, with a *skimmer* or ladle in her hand, with which she sometimes gives the man a rap over the head, for not minding his work.—Madden. (It is much the same as what is called *Rough Music* in the South, in allusion to the 'rough music' with which the procession is accompanied. See the description in Chambers' *Book of Days*, ii. 510; and in Butler's *Hudibras*, bk. ii. canto 2; and the numerous illustrations of the phrase in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 190.—W. W. S.)

Skise [skeis], *v.* to frolic about. Ex. 'The lambs *skise* about the fold.'—J.

Skitter [skit·ur], *v. n.* to shuffle along; to walk stealthily. Ex. 'To *skitter* like a mouse to her hole.' Cf. E. *skuttle*.

Skitter-boots [skit·ur-boots], *sb. pl.* half-boots laced in front. Called also *skitter-vamps*. I. of W.—Halliwell.

Skrow [skrou], *adj.* Shattered, battered.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Scrow**.

Slab [slab], *sb.* a thick slice or lump. Ex. 'A *slab* of bacon,' a large piece of bacon. Opposed to *snoul*. Wise, *New Forest*. See **Squab**, **Snoul**.

Slabby [slab·i], *adj.* dirty.—J.

Slabs [slabz], *sb. pl.* the outer parts of a tree, sawn off before the body is sawn into plank, or the like.—N. H.

Slade [slaid], *sb.* a brook; a small running stream.—N. H.

Slan [slan], *sb.* a sloe. *Ak. Corruptly used; *slan* (A.S. *slán*) is properly a plural form.

Slap [slap], *adv.* straight, promptly. Ex. 'To put a horse *slap* at a fence.'—N. H.

Slap [slap], *v.* to *slap* on the cheek is to make use of rouge. Said to be confined to the localities of Sallyport (Portsmouth), Gosport, and Dock. See *Sailors and Saints*, i. 258.—F. M.

Slat [slat], *v.* (1) To beat upon with violence, as when rain beats against the window.—Cooper.

(2) To split, to crack (lit. to *slit*). *Ak.

Slat [slat], *sb.* a slate. *Ak.

Slate [slait], *sb.* a pod or husk.—J.

Sleep-mouse [sleep-mous], *sb.* a dormouse.—N. H.

Sleepy [slee·pi], *adj.* tasteless, insipid; spoken of apples and pears in the first soft state before they rot.—Cooper.

Slim [slim], *adj.* deceitful, crafty. Ex. 'A *slim* fellow,' a rogue.—Wise.

Slink [slink], *sb.* a bit; only in the phrase, 'a *slink* of a thing,'

which means a poor, weak, starved creature, or anything small and of bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Slink off.—L. See **Shirk off**.

Slipshaws [slipshauz], *sb. pl.* nuts that are ripe.—W.

Slither [slidh'ur], *v. n.* to slide.—N. H.

Slize [sleiz], *v.* to look sly. *Ak. Wise, *New Forest*.

Slock [slok], *v.* to throw away. Ex. 'Slock it away.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sloop [sloop], *v.* to exchange. *Ak.

Slox [slocks], *v.* to waste or pilfer. *Ak.

Slub [slub], *sb.* wet and loose mud. Used as *slush* or *slosh* is elsewhere.—Cooper.

Sluggard's guise [slug-urdz geiz], *sb.* a sluggardly habit. Hence the rhyme:

'Sluggard's guise;
Loth to bed and loth to rise.' *Ak.

Slurry [sluri], *adj.* dull, stagnant, dirty.—N. H.

Slut [slut], *sb.* a noise; chiefly in phrase, 'a *slut* of thunder,' i. e. a peal.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Slat**.

Smack [smak], *v.* to strike with the open hand. Ex. 'I'll *smack* thee vace for 'ee.'—J. Com.

Smack, *adv.* decidedly; as, 'he went *smack* at it.'—Cooper.

Small Heath [smaul heth], *sb.* *Calluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

Smart [smaart], *adj.* expresses quantity or length. Ex. 'A *smart* many;' 'a *smart* way;' 'it'll go a *smart* ways into it' = it will expend a good deal of a sum of money.—N. H.

Smatch [smach], *sb.* a smack, an unpleasant flavour.—W. See **Breachy**.

Smicket [smik'ut], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Smock-faced [smok-fais'd], *adj.* sheepish, bashful.—J.

Smolt [smoalt?], *adj.* (1) Smooth and shining.—Cooper.
(2) Polished, brushed.—Wise.

Smoorn [smoorn?], *v.* to smear.—Cooper.

Snack [snak], *sb.* a small 'fives' ball.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Snacks [snaks], *sb. pl.* shares; 'to go *snacks*,' to share or divide anything.—F. M. Com.

Snag [snag], *sb.* (1) *Prunus Spinosa*, the blackthorn.
(2) The sloe.—W.

Snag-blossom [snag-blos-um], *sb.* the blossom of the blackthorn.—W.

Snaggle [snag'l], *v.* to snarl.—W.

Snail-creepers [snail-kree-purz], *sb.* the embroidered front of a countryman's smock-frock.—W.

Snake-Fern [snaik-veeurn], *sb.* *Osmunda regalis*, and *Blechnum Spicant*.—J. B.

Snake-flower [snaik-flour], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*.—J. B.

Snake-stang [snaik-stang], *sb.* a dragon-fly.—J.

Snead [sneed], *sb.* the handle of a scythe. The family of Sneyd, of *Staff.*, bear a scythe in their arms.—Cooper (who writes *Snead*). *Ak. explains that it is the *pole* of a scythe (A.S. *snæd*); the two short handles are called the *nibs*, the rings that fasten these handles are called the *quinnets*, and the ring which secures the blade is called the *pole-ring*.

Snigger [snig'ur], *v.* to giggle.—J. See **Sniggle**.

Sniggle [snig'l], *sb.* an eel peculiar to the Avon in Hampshire; *Anguilla mediorostris*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sniggle, *v. n.* (1) To titter; to sneer at a person.—N. H.

(2) To snarl; as a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Snigling [snig'ling], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Snoder-gills [snod'ur-gilz], *sb. pl.* yew-berries.—N. H.

Snog [snog], *sb.* a stick used for 'cock-squoyling'.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Scale** and **Squoyl**.

Snotch [snoch], *sb.* probably for *notch*.? 'To get a *snotch* of a person,' is to gain an advantage over him. It seems rather, from the broad Hampshire *a*, to be for *snatch*, if it be not an original word.—W. H. C.

Snoul [snoul], *sb.* a small quantity.—Cooper. A small piece, a morsel. Ex. 'I've just had a *snoul*,' I have only had a morsel.—Wise, *New Forest*. Whence it appears that it is a small quantity of something edible.—W. H. C.—Opposed to **Slab**.

Snow-blossom [snoa-blos'um], *sb.* a snow-flake. A very beautiful word; more commonly used on the Wilts border.—W.

Snow-drop [snoa-drop], *sb.* a white variety of *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.—J. B.

Snuff-box [snuf-boks], *sb.* Various species of fungus are so called. Cf. the Scotch term, 'the devil's *snuff-box*.'—W.

Sock [sok], *v.* (1) To hit hard at cricket.

(2) To win; to be *socked*, to be beaten.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Soggy [sog'i], *adj.* damp, wet, boggy; applied to land.—N. H.

Solly [sol'i?], *sb.* a tottering and unsafe condition.—Cooper.

Some [sum], *adv.* somewhat, a little. 'It has rained *some*,' i. e. a little.—W.

Some-when [sum-when], *adv.* at some time.—J.

Sossle [sos'l], *sb.* a slop, mess. 'What a *sossle* you have made!'—Wise.

Sossle [sos'l], *v.* to make a slop.—Cooper.

Souse [sous], *sb.* the face, ears, feet, and tail of a hog, eaten cold after it has been boiled. The term is derived from *souse*, the ear, and properly, the ear of a pig.—F. M.

Spalt [spault], *v.* to turn up. Ex. 'It *spalts* up from below the staple,' i. e. the bad ground turns up in ploughing from below the good mould.—Lisle. [*Spalt* is properly to *split*.—W. W. S.]

Spanes [spainz], *sb. pl.* the longitudinal bars of a field gate.—N. H.

Spanker [spank'ur], *sb.* (1) A cant term applied to a showy woman of loose character, or who is largely made in the hips.—F. M.

(2) A stout or active person; spoken of either sex.—F. M.

Spanking [spank'ing], *adj.* quick.—F. M.

Spanky [spank'i], *adj.* showy. *Ak.

Spar [spaar], *sb.* *Spars* are small pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the centre, used by thatchers for fixing the straw on a roof.—Cooper.

Sparables [spar'ablz], *sb. pl.* small triangular nails used by shoemakers.—F. M.

Spar-gad [spaar-gad], *sb.* a beam from which a *cass* can be made.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Cass**.

Spat [spat], *sb.* a blow; a form of *pat*. Ex. 'To give one a *spat*,' i. e. a pat or slap.—W.

Spat, *v.* to pat rather sharply, to slap.

Spats [spats], *sb. pl.* long leggings.—J. Evidently an abbreviation of *spatter-dashes* or *spatter-dashers*.—W. H. C.

Spavins [spav'unz], *sb. pl.* spasms. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Spean [speen], *sb.* a cow's teat.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A kicking cow has good *speans*.'—Dixon, *Canidia* [1683], part iii. p. 89.

Speckle-back [spek'l-bak], *sb.* a snake. 'The proverb "eat your own side, *speckle-back*," is a common New Forest expression, and is used in reference to greedy people. It is said to have taken its origin from a girl who shared her breakfast with a snake, and thus reproved her favourite when he took too much.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Speg [speg], *adj.* smart.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Spell [spel], *sb.* (1) A fit or start. Pain is said to come and go by *spells*, i. e. by continuances of it at certain intervals.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A time or quantity. Ex. 'He done a good *spell* of work.'—N. H.

Spene [speen], *sb.* See **Spean**.

Spick, Speck [spik, spek], *sb.* lavender.—W. Not in Ak. [Halliwell or Wright, in this sense.]

Spikenard [speik-naad], *sb.* *Sison Amomum*. *Flora Vectensis*, p. 201.—J. B.

Spillwood [spil·wuod], *sb.* wood thrown away by the sawyers.—Cooper.

Spine-oak [spein-oak], *sb.* the heart of oak.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spink [spink], *sb.* a chaffinch. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Spinney [spin·i], *sb.* a very small wood; a strip of wood between two fields.

Spire-bed [speir-bed], *sb.* a place where the *spires* [spei·u'rz], or shoots of the reed-canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) grow. A *spire-bed* field or *spear-bed* field, is a field where the *spires* grow, that are used by plasterers and thatchers in their work.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spiritual [spir·iteu'ul], *adj.* angry; as, 'I got quite *spiritual* with him.' *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Spit [spit], *sb.* the depth of a spade. Ex. 'They trenched 'un two *spit* deep.'—N. H.

Spith [spith], *sb.* pith, strength, force.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spitter [spit·ur], *sb.* a spud, a hoe.—W.

Splice [spleis], *v.* to throw. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Splodger [splodj·ur], *sb.* a thick stick, a bludgeon.—W.

Sport [spoart], *v.* (1) To give away.

(2) To display any article of dress. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Sprack [sprak], *adj.* quick, lively, brisk, active. Also neat, tidy.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A *sprack* un,' a lively one. *Ak.

Spratling [sprat·lin], *adj.* uppish; consequential.—J.

Spratter [sprat·ur], *sb.* the guillemot; *uria trioile*, Lath.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Spreader [spred·ur], *sb.* the bar across the chain-traces of the leading horses of a team.—N. H.

Spreath [spreedh], *adj.* active, able. *Ak. See **Sprack**.

Spreathed [spree·dh'd], *adj.* bitten by frost.—W. *Ak. gives 'spreazed, chapped by cold.'

Spree [spree], *adj.* (1) Conceited, giving oneself airs, when applied to a person.

(2) Smart, stylish, when applied to a thing. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* When used in a bad sense 'pretentious'; when in a good, 'stylish,' 'superior.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Spring-bird [spring-burd], *sb.* See **Barleybird**.

Spud [spud], *sb.* a short knife used to grub up weeds, &c.—F. M. In North Hants a kind of straight hoe with a long handle, for grubbing up weeds or cutting down thistles.

Spuddle [spud·l], *v.* to stir about. *Ak. To muddle.—Wise.

Squab [skwob], *sb.* (1) An unfeathered bird.—Cooper. *Ak. defines it as 'the weakest bird of the brood.'

(2) 'On the 30th of last June, I untiled the eaves of a house where many pairs [of swifts] build, and found in each nest only 2 *squab*, naked *pulli*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxi.

(3) Anything large. Ex. 'a *squab* of a piece,' a large piece.

(4) A thickset, heavy person.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Squat [skwot], *sb.* the stay of a waggon to prevent its slipping back downhill.—N. H.

Squat [skwot], *sb.* a pimple; the same as *Quat*, q. v. Just as *squat* is used for *quat*, so *quat* is used for *squat*, in the sense of to *squat down*.—W.

Squat, *v.* to bruise or to lay flat.—Cooper. To press or push back.—N. H.

Squawk [skwauk], *v.* to squall. Ex. 'How the child do *squawk*!'—N. H.

Squawking-thrush [skwau·kin-thrush], *sb.* the missel-thrush.—J.

Squeaker [skwee·kur], *sb.* the swift.—N. H.

Squelch [skwelsh], *adv.* heavily, said of a fall. Ex. 'A vell down *squelch*,' he fell down heavily. *Ak.

Squibbed [skwibd], *pp.* killed, crushed, applied to vermin; and also to linen when rumped.—F. M.

Squinney [skwín·i], *v.* to fret, as a child.—Halliwell.

Squinny-guts [skwin·i-guts], *sb.* a fractious child.—J.

Squirts [skwurts], *sb.* diarrhoea. Ex. 'To have the *squirts*.'—F. M.

Squish [skwish], *sb.* weak tea.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Squoil [skwoil], *sb.* a 'scale' (q. v.) or short stick loaded at one end with lead, used for throwing at cocks, squirrels, &c. From the notion of throwing *squoils* at a person came the forced interpretation of throwing glances at one. 'And so in the New Forest at this day *squoyles* not unfrequently mean *glances*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. Ex. 'He throwed a *squoyle*;' that is, he looked at it.—Blackmore's *Craddock Nowell*, i. p. 225. Hence the name of the game of *squails*.

Squoil, *v.* To throw *squoils*; also, to slander. 'With the *sb.* is also employed the verb to *squoyle*, better known in reference to the old sport of *cock-squoyling* [i. e. throwing sticks at cocks]. From throwing at the squirrel the word was used in reference to persons, so that, "don't *squoyle* at me," at length meant, "don't slander me."—Wise, *New Forest*, *ibid.*

Stabble [stab·l], *v. n.* to enter a house with dirty shoes.—N. H.

Stabbles [stab·lz], *sb. pl.* marks, footprints; always in the plural. In an old rhyme upon a hailstorm, we have—

'Go round the ricks, and round the ricks,
And make as many *stabble* as nine-score sheep.'

Wise, *New Forest*.

Staddles [stad·lz], *sb. pl.* stone or wooden supports which uphold rick-stands; or on which granaries or barns stand.—N. H. *Ak. has the word.

Staff [staaf], *sb.* a stick or rod. Ex. 'To take the *staff* to 'un' = To beat or thrash a naughty boy.—N. H.

Stale [stail], *adj.* dry, tasteless, not nutritive. Applied to grass. Ex. 'We may leave they beasts out till the grass begins to get *stale*.'—N. H.

Stale-fallows [stail-faloaz], *sb. pl.* ground that has been ploughed some time, and lies in fallow.—N. H.

Stamwood [stam-wuod], *sb. i. e.* stem-wood; the roots of trees removed from the earth.—Cooper.

Starky [staak·i], *adj.* used of land that is stiff and unworkable, especially after rain.—Wise, *New Forest*; also *Ak. 'Twur *starky* moor nor stoachy;' stiff rather than muddy.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 226. See **Stoachy**.

Startle-bob [staat·l-bob], *sb.* the horse-fly.—N. H.

Steanin [stee·nin], *sb.* a road made with small stones. A.S. *stænen*, stony. *Ak.

Stear [stee·ur], *v.* to gaze intently; to view with astonishment. For **Stare**. Ex. 'I've got something as 'll make 'ee *stear*.'—N. H.

Stem [stem], *sb.* a period of time. Ex. 'We have had a *stem* o' dry weather.' A.S. *stefen*, *stemn*, a set time. 'Hi hæfdon hiora *stemn* gesetenne,' they had stayed their appointed time; A.S. *Chron. ann.* 894, ed. Thorpe, p. 166.

Stepper [step·ur], *sb.* a round of a ladder.—W.

Still [stil], *adj.* quiet, steady. Ex. 'A *still* lad,' a quiet, well-conducted boy.—N. H.

Stinge [stinj], *sb.* a sting. Pl. *stinges* [stinj·ez]. *Ak.

Stitch-hyssop [stich-his·up], *sb.* *Genista anglica*.—J. B.

Stoachy [stoa·chi], *adj.* dirty; as 'a *stoachy* road.'—Cooper. So also 'a dreadful *stoachy* piece of ground.'—Wise. See **Stodge-full** in Hal.

• **Stock** [stok], *sb.* 'A rabbit-*stock*' is a rabbit-burrow.—W.

Stodgy [stodj·i], *adj.* thick, heavy. Ex. 'a *stodgy* pudding.'—J.

Stolt [stoalt], *adj.* stout, strong. Ex. 'The chicken are quite *stolt*.'

Stomachy [stum·uki], *adj.* proud, haughty.—W. Used of a horse, high-tempered, fresh.—N. H.

Stoneweed [stoan·weed], *sb.* *Polygonum aviculare*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Stool [stool], *sb.* a stump of a tree.—Wise, *New Forest*. Especially the stumps of a coppice which has been cut.—N. H. *Ak. has *stoul*. See **Snouls**, and **Moots**.

Stooled [stoo'ld], *adj.* applied to a tree that has been reduced to a stump. '“A *stooled* stick” is used in opposition to maiden-timber, which has never been touched with the axe.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Stop [stop], *sb.* ‘A *stop* of rabbits,’ a nest of rabbits.—W. See **Stock**.

Stouls [stoulz]. See **Stool**.

Stout [stout], *sb.* a gad-fly. A.S. *stút*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. Also *Ak. and N. H.

Stramots [stram'uts], *sb. pl.* grassy places. Ex. ‘The main of ‘un tuffets and *stramots* ;’ most of the ground was hillocky and grassy.—Blackmore’s *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 226.

Strand [strand], *sb.* one of the twists of a line of horse-hair.—Cooper. Com. Used of any rope.

Strap-grass [strap-graas], *sb.* couch-grass. *Triticum repens*.—W.

Strig [strig], *sb.* the stalk of a plant.—J.

Strip [strip], *v. a.* to bark the oak tree.

Stripping-bird [strip'in-burd], *sb.* the wry-neck (*Junx torquilla*), whose note is generally heard about *stripping-time*.—N. H. See **Felling-bird**.

Stripping-time [strip'in-teim], *sb.* the period of spring, when the bark parts freely from the oak.—N. H.

Strogs [strogz], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. ‘*Strogs*,’ says Mr. Wise, ‘do not reach quite so high as the gaiters called *vamplets*.’ See **Vamplets**, **Mokins**.

Strommeling [strom'uling], *adj.* awkward, ungainly, unruly. *Ak.

Stub [stub], *v.* to take out young feathers from a plucked fowl.—J.

Stubby [stub'i], *adj.* short and thick, like the stump of a tree.—Cooper.

Stuckling [stuk'ling], *sb.* a kind of mince-pie made of minced beef, caraway seeds, and apples, always served at the election dinners.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Stump [stump], a stoat. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Stumps [stumpz], *sb. pl.* ‘To cock up his *stumps*,’ to be conceited, self-sufficient, or refractory. Ex. ‘‘Twas that made ‘un cock up his *stumps* so.’—N. H.

Stwon-dead [stwoan ded], *adj.* stone-dead, dead as a stone. *Ak.

Stwonon [stwoan'un], *adj.* made of stone. *Ak.

Suant [seu'unt], *adj.* kindly, even, regular.—Lisle. Pliable.—N. H. *Ak. gives the forms *sewent*, *shewent*, and *swity*. See **Sewent**.

Sugg [suog], *interj.* used to invite pigs to come and eat; ‘*sugg!* *sugg!*’—F. M. See **Chug**.

Sugg-up [sug up], *v. a.* to face a bank with damp turf; to *revêt* it.—N. H.

Suggy. See **Soggy**.

Sull [sul], *sb.* a plough.—J.

Summut [sum'ut], *adv.* somewhat, something. Ex. ' 'Twas *summut* like that.' 'Gie 'un *summut* to drink.'—N. H.

Surplice [sur'ples], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Sussex-dumpling [sus'eks-dump'lin], *sb.* a dumpling made only of paste and water; called also 'a dunch dumpling.'—W.

Swabber [swob'ur], *sb.* the blower in a malt-house.—*Portsmouth Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1812.—F. M.

Swanky [swan'ki], *adj.* swaggering, strutting. *Ak.

Swath [swaadh], *sb.* a row, line, or layer of cut grass, as it lies when just mown. *Ak. defines it as 'the grass as it lies after being cut down by the mower,' which is hardly explicit enough.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* (1) To singe; applied to the process of burning off the bristles of a newly-killed hog, or the feathers of a fowl. (2) To scorch linen.—F. M.; also Cooper.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* in playing marbles, is an expression used by schoolboys to signify the intention of moving the *taw* from a distant spot into a hole, or one of two holes, made immediately without the *ring*. The utterance of the word claims the right to do this; but should another boy cry *Fen sweal* before the word is pronounced, the intention is thereby defeated.—F. M.

Sweaty [swet'i], *adj.* mean, of no value; as, a *sweaty* thing, a *sweaty* horse. Used at Bishop's Waltham School.—F. M.

Swig [swig], *v.* to suck. *Ak.

Swimmy [swim'i], *adj.* giddy in the head.—Cooper.

Swinge [swinj], *v. a.* to flog.—J.

Swingeing [swinj'ing], *adj.* violent, great. 'A *swingeing* blow;' 'a *swingeing* price.' *Ak. [Comp. Goldsmith's *Haunch of Venison*. 'At the bottom was tripe in a *swingeing* tureen.']

Swingel [swing'l], *sb.* that part of the flail which beats the corn out of the ear.—Cooper. The *swinging* part.

Swittle [swit'l], *v.* to cut a stick; 'to cut and *swittle*,' to cut a stick and leave the pieces about the room. *Ak. Cf. American *whittle*, to cut small bits from a stick.

Swivity [swiv'uti], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. Ex. 'My head's all *swivity*.'—J.

Swizzle [swiz'l], *v.* to drink much, to swill.—Cooper.

Sword [swoard], *sb.* sward.—Lisle.

Sworl [swaul], *v.* to snarl as a dog.—Cooper.

Tab [tab], *sb.* a shoe-string.—J.

Tack [tak], *sb.* a shelf, a mantle-piece. Ex. 'Up on th' *tack*.' *Ak.

Tackle [tak·l], *sb.* (1) Harness ; as plough-*tackle*, cart-*tackle*.—N. H.
 (2) Implements of agriculture. *Ak.
 (3) Food and drink. Ex. 'This be capital *tackle*.' *Ak.

Tackle, *v. a.* (1) To attack.

(2) To be even with, or a match for. Ex. 'One of we could *tackle* two or three Roosians.'—*A Private's letter from the Crimea*.

(3) Tackle-up ; to mend, to repair, to put in order. Ex. 'We can easy *tackle-un-up*.'—N. H.

Taffety [taf·uti], *adj.* dainty in eating.—J.

Tag [tag], *sb.* a sheep of a year old.—Cooper.

Tailings, Tail-ends [tai·linz, tai·lendz], *sb. pl.* refuse corn not saleable at market, but kept by the farmers for their own use. *Ak.

Tallet, Talot [tal·ut], *sb.* (1) A hay-loft over the stable. *Ak.

(2) An attic ; a room under the roof.—J.

Tame [taim], *adj.* cultivated, as opposed to *wild*. The '*tame* withy' is the *Epilobium angustifolium* when cultivated in a garden.—W.

Tan [tan], *adv.* then.—J.

Tang [tang], *v.* to make a noise with a key and shovel at the time of the swarming of a hive of bees ; not, as is supposed, to induce them to settle, but to give notice of the rising of the swarm, which could not be followed if they went on to a neighbour's premises, unless this warning was given. This rude kind of music was called a *tanging*, it being an imitation of a bell. *Ak. See **Tong**.

Tarblish [taablish], *adv.* tolerably. Ex. '*Tarblish* middlin, thankee,' i. e. tolerably well. *Ak.

Tarrat [tar·ut], *sb.* a loft ; the same as **Tallet**, *q. v.*—W.

Tat [tat], *sb.* a slight tap or blow.—J.

Tawer [tau·ur], *sb.* a fellmonger, leather-dresser.—Cooper.

Tawling [tau·ling], *sb.* the mark from which the marble is shot at the beginning of the game.—Cooper. Probably nothing but *taw-line*.

Teart [tee·urt], *adj.* sharp, painfully tender ; said of a wound. A.S. *teart*, severe. *Ak.

Ted [ted], *v. a.* to spread and toss hay. Ex. 'We've well *tedded* that hay.'—N. H.

Tee-hole [tee·hoal], *sb.* the entrance for bees into a hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Teeing [tee·ing], *adj.* buzzing, alluding to the buzzing or *teeing* noise made by bees.—Wise, *ibid*.

Teel [teel], *v.* to place anything in a leaning position against a wall, &c. *Ak. Ex. 'Put it a little *teeling*, i. e. leaning.'—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Teel 'un up' = set it on its end against something.—N. H.

Teft [teft], *v.* to try the weight of anything with the hand. *Ak. Corrupted from *to heft*. See **Heft**.

- Teg** [teg], *sb.* a sheep of the first year.—N. H.
- Tell** [tel], *v. a.* to count or reckon. Ex. 'I've *told* they lath' = I have reckoned the number of lath, charged by a lath-render.—N. H.
- Tempest** [tem·pust], *sb.* a thunder-storm. Used exclusively to denote thunder in North Hants, without reference to wind.—N. H.
- Tender** [tend·ur], *adj.* trying; used of a sharp east wind; as, 'the wind is very *tender*.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Terrible** [ter·ubl], *adj.* very, extremely. Ex. 'He is *terrible* ill.' 'He gets *terrible* handy.' It may sometimes be meant, in mispronunciation, for *tolerable*, as, 'I'm *terrible* well, thank 'ee.'—N. H.
- Terrify** [ter·ifei], *v.* to tease, worry, irritate, annoy.—Cooper. To fret.—N. H. Ex. 'And be anxious about nothing. The word here is the same as in the Sermon on the Mount. It means, do not fret; do not *terrify* yourselves.'—Kingsley's *Town and Country Sermons*. Ser. xxxi. [Preached to a North Hants congregation: Eversley.]
- Tew** [teu], *adj.* small, tender, sickly.—J. See **Tooly**.
- Thee** [dhee], *pron.* very commonly used instead of you in North Hants; also for thy, your. Ex. 'What's *thee* name?' *Ak.
- Theesum** [dhee·zum], *pron.* these. Ex. '*Theesum* here things;' these things here. *Ak.
- Them** [dhem], *pr.* those. Ex. '*Them* be'ant the ones we wanted. 'Did 'ee fetch *them* tools?'—N. H.
- Then** [dhen], *adv.* that time. Ex. 'By *then* it will be gone.'—J.
- There-right** [dhair-reit], *interj.* addressed to horses at plough, when required to go straightforward. A.S. *þærrihte*, directly. *Ak.
- They** [dhai], *those*. Ex. 'Drive *they* cows out of that field.'—N. H.
- Thic, Thik** [dhik], *pron.* this. *Ak. Which seems correct.—W. H. O. [Put for *thilk*, A.S. *þillic*.—W. W. S.]
- Thick** [thik], *adj.* (1) Stupid.
(2) Very intimate.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Thief** [theef], *sb.* a young ewe.—Lisle.
- Thik** [dhik], *pron.* that.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Never used for *that* in North Hants.—W. H. O. See **Thic**.
- Thiller-horse** [thil·ur-haus], *sb.* the shaft-horse, the last horse in the team. Shakespeare has *fill-horse* (*M. of Ven.* II. ii. 100). Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.
- Thissum** [dhis·um], *pron.* this. *Ak.
- Thoke** [thoak], *sb.* the act of lying in bed late.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Thoke** [thoak], *v. n.* to bask; usually applied to lying warm and comfortable in bed (Gr. *θεκος*, a resting-place), often used metaphorically to denote resting pleasantly on any idea. Ex. 'I *thoke* on the leave-out day next week.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 436.

Thoker [thoa·kur], *sb.* a thick piece of bread dipped in water, and then baked in the ashes.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Thrashel [thrash·ul], *sb.* a flail.—W. See **Drashel**.

Three-cunning [three-kun·ing], *adj.* intensely knowing, particularly acute.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Thrifty [thrift·i], *adj.* thriving, flourishing; occasionally in the sense of being in good health.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Throat-hapse [throat-haps], *sb.* a halter.—J.

Throw [throa? (rather, I think, throu)], *sb.* a thoroughfare.—Cooper.

Throw [throa], *v.* to produce. The ground is said by woodmen to *throw* good or bad timber.—W.

Thuck, Thuk [dhuk], *pron.* that. *Ak.

Thumb [thum], *sb.* the mousehunt, or smallest of the weasel tribe.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Thumb-bird [thum-burd], *sb.* the golden-crested regulus; *Regulus cristatus*.—Koch. 'Known throughout the New Forest as the *thumb-bird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Thumb-pot [thum-pot], *sb.* a particular kind of earthenware Roman drinking-vessel, found in some excavated potteries in the New Forest. It somewhat resembles a tumbler, with perpendicular depressions ranged round it, which were made by the workman's thumb, whence the name. One of them is figured in Wise's *New Forest*, at p. 225; see also p. 219.

Thunder-bee [thun·dur-bee], *sb.* a kind of horse-fly, which only appears before a thunder-storm.—N. H.

Thwartover [thwau·toavur], *adj.* obstinate.—J.

Tickler [tik·lur], *sb.* something to puzzle or perplex.—Cooper.

Tiddle [tid·l], *v.* (1) To bring up by hand the young of a creature which has died or been removed from it. A.S. *tyddrian*, to nourish, &c. *Ak.

(2) To fondle.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Tiddlin [tid·lin], *adj.* 'a *tiddlin*' lamb, a lamb brought up by hand. *Ak. See **Mudlamb**.

Tight [teit], *adj.* formidable in fight. Sometimes used as excess of anything. Ex. 'a *tight* rot;' 'a *tight* snob;' 'an awfully *tight* licking.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 436.

Tightish [tei·tish], *adj.* (1) Well; in good health. Ex. 'Pretty *tightish*,' pretty well.—Cooper.

(2) Considerable, numerous. Ex. 'A *tightish* weight;' 'a *tightish* lot.'—J.

Tillow [til·ur], *v. n.* to spread, to shoot out many spires.—Lisle.

Tilt [tilth], *sb.* tillage. To be in good *tilt* is to be in good order or in good tillage.—Lisle.

Tilt or Tilth [tilth], *sb.* to give land one, two, or three *tilts* is the same as to plough to one, two, or three earths. See **Earth**.—Lisle.

Timber-bob [tim·bur-bob], *sb.* a pair of wheels and pole on which a felled tree is slung.—N. H. See **Bob**.

Timersome [tim·ursum], *adj.* timorous.—Cooper. Timid. *Ak.

Tine [tein], *sb.* a tooth or spike [of a fork, rake, &c.].—Lisle.

Tine [tein], *v.* to snuff a candle; not (as originally) to light it.—Wise, *New Forest*. It would mean to make it burn brightly; hence, to snuff it for that purpose.

Tining [tei·ning], *sb.* to give two *tinings*, three *tinings*, &c., to draw the harrow over the ground twice or thrice in the same place.—Lisle.

Tinker [tink·ur], *v.* to mend, but not thoroughly.—Cooper.

Tinkler [tink·lur], *sb.* a tinker.—N. H. A field in Eversley parish named in surveys and terriers *Tinker's Croft* is called by the people, *Tinkler's Croft*.

Tip-up [tip-up], *v.* (1) To cause to fall down.—Cooper.
(2) To set on end.—J.

Tissick [tis·ik], *sb.* a tickling, faint cough; called also a *tissicky* cough.—Cooper. From *Pthisis*.

Tit [tit], *sb.* a teat. *Ak.

Tite [teit], *v. a.* to ascertain the weight of a thing, by lifting or otherwise; to weigh.—N. H. Jennings' *Dialects of the West of England*, p. 76.

Titty [tit·i], *adj.* small. A little *titty* cat.

To [too], *prep.* used for at. Ex. 'He lives over *to* Gosport.'—W. H. C.

Toad-in-a-hole [toad-in-a-hoal], *sb.* a baked meat pudding.—F. M.

Toad-lodge [toad-lodj], *sb.* the stone loach.—N. H.

Toad's-spawn [toad-spaun], *sb.* (or rather *Twoad-spawn*), the green scum on a pond; described by Shakespeare as the 'green mantle of the standing pool;' *Lear*, iii. 4.—W.

To-dee [tu·dee], to-day.—Cooper.

Todged milk [toj·d-milk], *sb.* milk thickened with flour. *Ak.

To-do [tu·doo], *sb.* ado, bustle, stir.—Cooper. A fuss. *Ak.

Tole [toal], *v.* to entice; primarily, to entice or allure animals.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.

Toll [tol], *sb.* a clump of trees.—Cooper.

Toll [toal], *v.* to tell, *i. e.* to count. 'I *toll* ten cows,' I count ten cows.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192. It is evidently used as the preterite of tell.—W. H. C.

Tong [tong], *v.* to toll a bell. Ex. 'The bells be *tonged*,' *i. e.* are being tolled.—Wise. *Ak has *tang*. Cf. the common Eng. *ting-tang*, the bell last tolled before the service.

Tongue-bang [tung-bang], *v.* to scold.—J.

Tooly [too'li], *adj.* tender, sickly; as, 'a *tooly* man or woman.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Top-up [top-up], *v.* to finish; to put the finishing stroke to. Ex. 'We'll *top-up* the rick afore night.'—N. H.

Torret [tor-ut], *sb.* a tuft of a kind of sedge, the *Carex cespitosa*. 'I mean that sort which, rising into tall hassocks, is called by the foresters *torrets*; a corruption, I suppose, of *turreta*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter VIII.

Tot [tot], *sb.* a bush; a tuft of grass.—Cooper.

T'other-day [tudh'ur-dai], *sb.* (not indefinite, but) the day before yesterday.—Cooper. In old English *the other* means *the second*.

Totty-land [tot'i-land], *sb.* marsh land where hassocks or tufts of grass grow.—Wise (note on Cooper). See **Tot**.

Touchen-leaves [tuch'n-leevz], *sb. pl.* *Hypericum Androsæmum*. 'It be's as sweet as the *touchen-leaves* in the forest.'—*The Cousins*, J. Wise. See also *New Forest*, pp. 254, 255. Evidently a corruption of *tutsan* (*toute saine*).—J. B.

To-year [tu-yur], *adv.* this year; as in Chaucer.—W. See **T'year**.

Toys [toiz], *sb. pl.* properly a boy's books, paper, pens, &c., together with the cupboard which held them. In process of time the word came to mean the latter only. But the phrase '*toy-time*' shows the original meaning, viz. when the *toys* were in use.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 437.

Trade [traid], *sb.* household goods, lumber; also work, instruments of work.—Cooper.

Tradesman [traidzmun], *sb.* an artificer; a mechanic. Used to distinguish the carpenters, smiths, &c., in an establishment or parish from the agricultural labourers. Ex. 'Of course *tradesmen* gets higher wages than we.'—N. H.

Trail, the [trail], the flowers of *Quercus Robur*.—J. B.

Trammel [tram'l], *sb.* a hook to hang a boiler on.—J.

Transmogrify [transmog'rifei], *v.* to transform, to metamorphose.—Cooper. Com.

Trapesing-about [trap'uzing-ubout], *part.* walking a great distance for little profit or purpose.—N. H.

Trick-and-tie [trik-und-tei], *phr.* equal to each other.—N. H.

Trig [trig], *adj.* firm, even.—Lisle.

Trig [trig], *v.* (1) To place a stone behind a wheel, to prevent a carriage from slipping.—Cooper.

(2) To prop up.—J. Evidently from the preceding adjective, i. e. to make *firm*.

Trip [trip], *sb.* (1) A litter of pigs; when a sow farrows or has a litter, she is said to have a *trip*.—F. M.

(2) A brood, as 'a *trip* of chicken, geese,' &c.—W.

- Troll** [troal], *v.* to bowl a ball.—W. Or a hoop. See **Trull**.
- Troller** [troa'lur], *sb.* a bowler; one who bowls a ball.—W.
- Trollop** [trol'up], *sb.* a low, dirty woman.—J.
- Trounce** [trouns], *v.* (1) To punish by legal process. *Ak.
(2) To beat.—J.
- Trow** [troa], *sb.* a trough. Ex. 'A pig-trow.'—N. H.
- Truck** [truk], *sb.* business; dealing. Ex. 'I'll ha' no *truck* wi 'un.'—J.
- Truffle-cheese** [truf'l-cheez], *sb.* the best cheese; also called *rammel*; distinct from *ommery*, *q. v.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178.
- Trug** [trug], *sb.* a trull, low female companion. 'A soldier's *trug*,' *i. e.* trull.—W.
- Trull** [trul], *v.* to trundle or bowl a hoop.—Cooper.
- Trullibubs** [trul'ibubz], *sb. pl.* the intestines.—F. M.
- Trumpery** [trum'puri], *adv.* temporary. 'He was only took on *trumpery*' = he had only a temporary engagement.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *sb.* an arched drain under a road; a culvert.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *v.* to under-drain.—Cooper.
- Tub** [tub], *sb.* a keg containing four gallons of spirits, [a term] much used by smugglers.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.
- Tuck** [tuk], *sb.* an upper garment worn by children.—Cooper.
- Tuck** [tuk], *v. n.* to throb, to palpitate. Ex. (of a gathering on the finger). 'He do *tuck* so.' (Of a dog) 'His heart's *a-tucking*.'—N. H.
- Tuck**, *v. a.* 'To *tuck* a rick,' to smooth the sides and ends, by pulling out the protruding pieces of hay or straw.—N. H.
- Tuck-shell** [tuk-shel], *sb.* a tusk of a hog.—Cooper; Wise.
- Tuffet** [tuf'ut], *sb.* a hillock, tuft of earth.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tuffety** [tuf'uti], *adj.* full of hillocks, uneven; said of ground.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tug** [tug], *sb.* a timber-carriage.—Cooper. 'From which a timber-wain, in Hampshire called a *tug*, was slowly emerging.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, i. p. 3.
- Tug**, *adj.* old, stale; hence *tugs*, *sb. pl.* stale news.—Winch. Sch. Gl.
- Tuly** [teu'li], *adj.* See **Tooly**.
- Tun**, *sb.* a chimney. Ex. 'Up the *tun*,' up the chimney. *Ak. In the New Forest, the top of the chimney; as, 'right up on the *tun*.'—Wise.
- Tunding** [tund'ing], *sb.* a thrashing with a 'ground-ash,' inflicted by a Prefect.—Winch. Sch. Gl. [From Lat. *tundere*.]
- Tunnel** [tun'l], *sb.* a funnel.—J.
- Tupp** [tup], *sb.* a ram.—Lisle.

Turmit [tur-mut], *sb.* a turnip.—N. H.

Turn-out [turn-out], 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the *turn-out* or ovest.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Twick-band [twik-band], *sb.* the mountain-ash. *Quære*, a mis-pronunciation of **Quick-beam**, *q. v.*

Twiddle [twid·l], *v.* (1) To whistle. Ex. 'The robins are *twiddling*,' which is said to be a sign of rain.—Wise, *New Forest*.
(2) To be busy about trifles.—F. M. See **Quiddle**.

Twig, *v.* to observe a person who is doing something on the sly.—Cooper.

Twist-wood [twist-wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.

Twit [twit], *v.* to reproach. *Ak. Com.

Twitter [twit·ur], *sb.* agitation, tremor. Ex. 'I'm all of a *twitter*.'—J. Com.

Twoad [twoad], *sb.* a toad. *Ak.

Twoster [twost·ur?], *sb.* a stick spirally indented by a stem of ivy having grown round it.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

T'year [tyur], *adv.* for *to-year*, this year; like *to-day* for this day. *Ak.

Un [un], *pron.* him. Ex. 'I told *un*.'—Warner. Also for *it* (which is not used in Hants). Ex. 'I put *un* in my pocket.' *Ak. A.S. *hine*, acc. case of *he*; cf. 'em, them, from A.S. *hem*, them.

Unbeknown [unbinoan], *pp.* unknown.—J. Ex. 'If he did, 'twas *unbeknown* to me.'

Unked [unkid], *adj.* lonely. *Ak. Ex. 'It's an *unked* road to travel by night.'

Up-along [up-ulong], *adj.* 'Up-along volk' are the people of Surrey and Sussex, in opposition to the 'down-along volk' of Dorsetsh. and Somersets.—W

Upping-stock [up·ing-stok], *sb.* a horseblock (to mount or get up by). *Ak.

Up-sides [up-seidz], *adv.* a match for, equal to. Ex. 'I can't be *upsides* wi' un.'—J.

Up-tip [up-tip], *v.* to overset.—J.

Vallee [val·i], *sb.* value, worth.—N. H.

Vallee, *v. a.* to value, to estimate. Ex. 'I don't *vallee* 'un a pin.'—N. H.

Valler [val·ur], *sb.* fallow; a barren field.—N. H.

Vamplets [vam·plets], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. Also *Ak.

Van [van], *sb.* a winnowing machine.—J. For *fan*. Cf. S. Luke iii. 17, authorized version.—W. H. C.

Van-winged hawk [van-wing'd hauk], *sb.* the hobby (*Falco subbutes*).
Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.

Vardy [vaad'i], *adj.* speaking so as to interrupt conversation.—
N. H.

Varm [vaam], *v.* to clear out. Ex. 'Varm out the pigstye.'

Vaught [vaut], *pt. t.* fetched; *pt. t.* of to fetch. *Ak. See **Fotch**
and **Fotched**.

Vay [vai], *v.* to succeed; to do. Ex. 'It won't *vay*.'—J.

Vearn [veeurn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.

Verderer [vur'drur], *sb.*—An officer whose business it is to look
after the *vert* (i. e. cover) in the Forest. The present *verderers* of the
New Forest are Magistrates and Landholders who try all causes
punishable by the Forest laws.—N. F.

Vessel [ves-ul], *sb.* a vessel of paper, strictly a strip of paper used as
a wrapper to a roll of paper, &c.; by modern usage a half-quarter of
a sheet of foolscap. (Lat. *Fasciculus*, a wrapper: Ital. *Vassiola*.—
F. M. This appears to be wrong. The Italian word is *fascia* or
fascetta.—W. W. S. *Lemon's Archæol. Dict.* approved by Johnson,
Todd's edit.)—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 438.

Vet [vet], *sb. pl.* feet. *Ak.

Vetches-goar [vech-uz-goar], *sb. pl.* early-ripe or summer vetches.—
Lisle.

Vinney [vin'i], *adj.* (1) Mouldy; as, 'a *vinney* cheese.'
(2) Roan-coloured; as, 'a *vinney* heifer.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p.
190. A.S. *finie*. *Ak

Vinney, *sb.* (from the *adj.*), a particular kind of cheese; also called
blue vinney; distinguished from *ommary* and *rammel*.—Wise, *ibid.*

Vinnow [vin'oa], *sb.* mouldiness.—Lisle.

Virgin Mary's Thistle [vurj'in mai-riz this'l], *sb.* *Carduus Marianus*.
—J. B.

Vlick [vlik], *v.* to comb out the hair.—J.

Vore [voar], *sb.* a furrow; as 'a water-vore.'—J.

Vriz [vriz], *pp.* frozen. *Ak. See **Froar**.

Vrore [vroar], *pp.* frozen. See **Froar**.

Vuddle [vud'l], *v.* to spoil a child.—Wise.

Vuddled [vudl'd], *pp.* fuddled, drunk. *Ak.

Vuddles [vudl'z], *sb.* a spoilt child. *Ak. See **Vuddle**.

Wabble [wob'l], *v.* to shake from side to side, to vibrate, to move
awkwardly and weakly. Common in *var. dial.*—Cooper. A better
definition would perhaps be 'to turn about unevenly.'

Wag [wag], *sb.* a breath, a slight wind. 'A *wag* of air,' a gentle
draught of air.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wag, *v.* (1) To move.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

(2) To shoot, as grass or herb. Ex. 'These showers 'ull set everything *a-wagging*.'—N. H.

Wag-wants [wag-wonts], *sb.* quaking-grass.—J. (*Briza Media*.)

Wainy [wai'ni], *adj.* not straight; the edge not straight, but partly deflected. Ex. 'He fits well enough except where the post's *wainy*,' said of the side of a post which was not quite straight in its whole length.—N. H.

Wampy [womp'i], *adj.* faulty, shaky. Used of timber.—N. H.

Wanty [wont'i], *sb.* the leather band which passes from the shaft of a cart under the horse's belly.—N. H.

Waps [wops], *sb.* a wasp. The plural is *wapses* [wopsez]; so also in the *gen. sing.* as, 'a *wapses* nest.' A.S. *wæps*, *vespa*.—F. M. Also *Ak.

Wapsy [wopzi], *adj.* spiteful, waspish.—J.

War [wor], *pt. t. i. e.* was. Declined thus, *I war, he war, we war*, &c. *Ak.

War, *for* beware, take care. A.S. *wær*, aware. *Ak. Com. in hunting language.

Warf [wauf], *v. n.* to warp. Ex. 'We can't use un, he's *warfel* so.'—N. H.

Warnd [wau'rnd], *v.* to warrant. Ex. 'You'll get un, I *warnd*.' *Ak.

Wase [waiz], *sb.* a wisp of straw, for cleaning a horse.—Wise, *New Forest*. Any small bundle of straw.

Wasset-man [wos'ut-man], *sb.* a scarecrow. *Ak. Wise, *New Forest*.

Watcherd [wot'shud], *adj.* wet-footed.—N. H.

Water-tables [wau'tur-tai'blz], *sb. pl.* the side-dikes along the road which carry off the water; channels.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wathe [waidh], *adj.* exhausted, tired. Ex. 'I be so *wathe*.'—J.

Wattle [wot'l], *sb.* a hurdle.—Cooper.

Waze-goose [waiz-goos], *sb.* a stubble-goose.—J. See **Wase**.

Weald [weeld], *v.* to bring corn or hay into swathe, before putting it into *puck*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Puck**.

Wean-house [wen'us], *sb.* a wain-house or waggon-house.—Cooper (who notes that it is pronounced *wenhus*).

Wean-gate [ween-gait], *sb.* lit. wain-gait, the tail-board of a waggon.

Weet-bird [weet-burd], *sb.* the wryneck; so named from its cry of *weet* [weet].—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. See **Barley-bird**, **Felling-bird**, **Spring-bird**.

Weeth [weeth], *adj.* tough and pliable, (like) a *with*. *Ak. Wise, *New Forest*.

Weeze [weez], *v.* to ooze.—Cooper.

Weigh-jolt [wai-joalt], *sb.* a see-saw.

Well-apple [wel-ap'l], *sb.* a light yellow apple.—W.

Well-crook [wel-kruok], *sb.* a stick for ladling the water out of the shallow Forest pools and wells.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Welt [welt], *v.* to beat severely.—Cooper. Ex. 'I'll *welt* un like an 'ard shoe.' 'You should *welt* they cabbages before giving 'em to tame rabbits.'—N. H.

Wetched, *adj.* wet-shod. *Ak. See **Watcherd**.

Whacking [wak-ing], *adj.* fat, lusty, hearty; huge and large; as, 'a *whacking* woman,' 'a *whacking* leg.'—Cooper. Com.

Whaffling-up [wof-lin up], *part.* eating greedily.—N. H.

Wheel [weel], *sb.* a halo; the '*wheel* round the moon' is the halo seen round the moon before wet weather. There is a Hants saying: 'The bigger the *wheel*, the nearer the wet.'—W.

Wheeler [wee-lur], *sb.* a wheelwright.—W.

Whiddle [wid-l]. See **Whittle**.

Whilk [wilk], *v.* to howl like a dog; to mutter to oneself, as a person does when offended.—Cooper.

Whip-hance [wip-uns], *sb.* the bar of a plough to which the traces are fixed.—N. H.

Whistersniff [wis-tursnif], *sb.* (1) An urchin.
(2) A heavy blow.—N. H.

White-rice [weit-reis], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*.—J. B.

Whitewood [weit-wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.

Whitewort [weit-wurt], *sb.* a species of chamomile cultivated in the cottagers' gardens.—W. [*Anthemis arvensis*.]

Whitten-beam [wit un-beem], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. North Hants. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Whitter [wit-ur], *v.* to whinny, as a horse.—W. See **Wicker**.

Whittering, Wickering [wit-uring, wik-uring], *sb.* the neighing of a young colt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. See **Wicker**.

Whittle [wit-l], *sb.* (1) A three-cornered shawl with fringes along the border, worn by women of the lower classes, and generally red or white, chiefly made of worsted. Portsmouth, in 1820.—F. M.

(2) A shawl of any kind.—N. H.

(3) Used especially of a child's shawl.—Wise.

Whop, Wop [wop], *v.* to beat soundly. Com.

Whopper [wop-ur], *sb.* anything uncommonly large. Ex. 'She's a *whopper*,' spoken of a fat woman. 'That's a *whopper*,' i. e. a great lie.—F. M. Com. From the verb to *wop* or *whop*: 'that's a *whopper*' = that beats all.

Wicker [wik-ur], *v.* to neigh or whinny.—Grose; F. M. See **Colt-pixy**.

Wigg [wig], *sb.* a small oval cake, with honey in the middle.—
T. W. R., in *N. and Q.* 5th Ser. ii. 138.

Wik [wik], *sb.* a week. *Ak.

Wild Spinage [weild-spin·ij], *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—
Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 753.—J. B.

Wild Vine [weild-vein], *sb.* *Bryonia dioica*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.
—J. B.

Willy-basket [wil-i-baask·ut], *sb.* a basket made of willow, used for
carrying chaff.—N. H.

Wim [wim], *v.* to winnow, to clean corn.—Cooper.

Wimble [wimb·l], *sb.* (1) An auger.

(2) An instrument with which to take up faggots or trusses of hay.
—Wise, *New Forest*.

Windle [win·dl], *v.* to dwindle ; to waste or pine away.—*N. and Q.*
x. 401.

Wind-row [win-roa], *sb.* a row of mown grass, raked together after
being tedded, i. e. in order to expose it to the *wind*. Ex. 'We've got
the main o' un into *windrows*.'—N. H.

Winnick [win·ik], *v.* to fret ; to cry peevishly, as an infant.—N. H.

Wint, Went [wint, went], *sb.* two furrows ploughed by the horses
going to one end of the field and back again.—Cooper.

Wint, Went [wint, went], *v.* to go to and from. (See above.) Cf.
'The cursed land, where many *wend* amiss ;' Spenser's *Faerie*
Queene. 'Wend you with this letter ;' *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.—
Cooper.

With [widh], *sb.* a twisted willow-wand, with which faggots are
bound. A.S. *wiððe*. *Ak. Generally used in the *pl.* in N. H.

Withs [widhz], *sb. pl.* the flexible boughs of the willow with which
bavins are tied. See **Bavin**. Ex. 'We'd better fetch some *withs* and
tie they bavins.'—N. H.

Withwind [widh-weind], *sb.* wild convolvulus, bindweed.—Wise,
New Forest, p. 166. A.S. *wið-winde*, bindweed. Also called *bithwind*
in New Forest. See **Bithwind**.

Withy [widh·i], *sb.* (1) Various species of *Salic*.—Holloway's
Dictionary.—J. B.

(2) The common willow. *Salix Alba*.—N. H.

Withy-Wind [widh·i-weind], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—Pratt's *Flowering*
Plants of Great Britain.—J. B.

Wivver [wiv·ur], *v.* to move, to veer round.—N. H.

Wivvery [wiv·uri], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. 'Weavery, from the clack
and thrum of the loom ; or, more probably, a softer form of *quivery*.'
—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 211 *note*. These derivations seem
far-fetched. It is manifestly derived from the verb, to *wiver*, which
seems to have some relation to *waver*.—W. H. O.

Wobble. See **Wabble**.

Wok [wok], *pt. t.* awoke. *Ak.

Woke [woak], *sb.* an oak. This pronunciation, though not general in North Hampshire now, used to be so. Thus, Wokingham was within my recollection spelt Oakingham; and Woking was originally Oaking.—W. H. C.

Wont [wont], *sb.* a mole. Common in Old Eng.—W.

Wood Laurel [wuod lau·rul], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 798.—J. B.

Woodnacker [wuod·nak·ur], *sb.* a wood-pecker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 272.

Wood-pie [wuod·pei], *sb.* the spotted woodpecker; *Picus major*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wood-quest [wuod·kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon.—J.

Wood-roughed [wuod·ruft], *adj.* 'cattle [and pigs], which are entered in the marksman's books, are said to be *wood-roughed*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Woodseer-ground [wuodseer-ground], *sb.* loose, spongy ground.—Lisle.

Workings [wurk·ingz], *sb. pl.* honeycombs.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Worrit [wur·ut], *v. n.* to fret; *v. a.* to give trouble. Evidently a corruption of *worry*.—N. H. Ex. (1) 'He do *worrit* hisself so about it.' (2) 'They children do *worrit* that poor dog.'

Worsteders [wur·stid·urz], *sb. pl.* thick worsted stockings, worn outside the trowsers at football, to protect the shins.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 439.

Wosbird [woz·burd], *sb.* a term of reproach; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it. It is evidently a corruption of *whore's-bird*. *Ak. To which it must be added that *bird* in O.E. and A.S. means *birth*, and hence offspring, progeny; or, the O.E. *burd* = bride, young woman, in which case the term means a bastard daughter. Either way, it comes to much the same; and the term was easily generalized, being often applied even to animals.

Wosset [wos·et], *sb.* a small, ill-favoured pig. The smallest pig in a litter is known as the *doll* [in N. H. the *darling*]; a pig brought up by hand is called a *graff* or *grampher*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wots [wots], *sb. pl.* oats.—N. H.

Wynd [weind], *sb.* 'on the *wynd*' = warped or twisted. Applied to boards or planks.—N. H.

Yacker [yak·ur], *sb.* an acre. *Ak.

Yaffel [yaf·ul], *sb.* the green woodpecker.—N. H.

Yaffingale [yaf·ingail], *sb.* *Picus viridis*; the common green woodpecker, so called from its loud shrill laugh.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See Yuckel. This bird is very beautifully called the 'garnet-headed *yaffingale*' by Tennyson in *Gareth and Lynette*. See *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 1873, pp. 327, 328, and *Science Gossip*, 1870, p. 236.

Yaffle [yaf·l], *v.* to eat greedily.—J. See **Whaffling-up**.

Yanger [yang·ur], *prep.* yonder (from which it is corrupted).—Cooper.

Yap [yap], *v.* to cry like a dog.—J.

Yape [yaip], *v.* (1) To gossip.—Cooper.

(2) To loiter. Ex. 'To *yape* about.'—Wise.

Yat [yat], *sb.* a gate. *Ak.

Yaw [yau], *v.* to chop, to reap; used of cutting corn, peas, or beans, though *hacking* is generally used of the last.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hack**. [*Yaw* for *hew*, like *yelders* for *hilding*.]—W. W. S.

Yead [yed], *sb.* the head.—J.

Yeaker [yai·kur], *sb.* an acorn.—J. B.

Yelden [yel·dun], *sb.* a hilding; a mean coward. *Ak.

Yellow-cup [yel·u-kup], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. See **Dill-cup**.

Yeppurn [yep·urn], *sb.* an apron.

Yigh [yei], *adv.* aye; yes.—J.

Yirth [yurth], *sb.* earth. *Ak.

Yokel [yoa·kul], *sb.* the yellow-hammer.—J.

Yokes [yoaks], *sb. pl.* hiccoughs.—J. [See *Yex* in Halliwell.]

Yourn [your·n], *pr.* yours. Ex. 'If he be'ant *yourn*, he must be *ourn*.'—N. H.

Yow [yoa], *sb.* a ewe.—J.

Yuckel [yuk·ul], *sb.* a woodpecker. *Ak. See **Yaffel**.

Zaat [zaat], *adj.* soft. *Ak.

Zarl [zaal], *sb.* a plough.—J. A.S. *sulh*, a plough.

Zart [zaart], *sb.* sort; kind. Ex. 'That's your *zart*' = that's your sort, i. e. the right kind of thing.

Zartin [zaartun], *adj.* certain. *Ak.

Zedding [zed·ing], *pres. part.* in the phrase 'to go *zedding*,' i. e. zig-zagging. From the letter Z.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Zooap [zoo·up], *sb.* soap. *Ak.

Zooner [zoo·nur], *adv.* sooner. *Ak.

Zound [zound], *v. n.* to swoon. *Sound* for swoon is common in old English to the eighteenth century.

Omitted in its proper place.

Ferrol [fer·ul], *sb.* an indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron.—N. H. These *ferrols* frequently occur in the heath-lands of North Hampshire.

